Seventh Series, Vol. XIV; No. 18

Wednesday, March 11, 1981
Phalguna 20, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifth Session

(Seventh Lok Sabha)

(Vol. XIV contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 6.00

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 11, 1981/Phalguna 20, 1902 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Non-Deposit of Employees Provident Fund by the Companies

*309. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many companies have not deposited workers' and employees' contribution towards provident fund account and amount involved thereof; and

(b) what are the steps taken by the Government against those who did not deposit the contribution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

As on 31-12-80, 6270 establishments had failed to deposit the contributions to the Employees Provident Fund Scheme. The Amount involved in default was Rs. 4191.42 lakhs.

The following steps have been taken by the Provident Fund Authorities to recover the dues in respect of unexempted establishments:—

(a) In all cases of default proceedings are initiated under section 7A of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, to determine the dues payable by the defaulting establishments and to issue demand notices. During the period from 1-4-80 to 31-12-80 proceedings under section 7A in respect of 5638 cases were completed.

(b) In cases where the establishments fail to remit the moneys in response to the demand notices, revenue recovery certificates are issued in terms of Section 8 of the Act. During the period 1-4-80 to 31-12-80, 1254 certificates were issued. As on 31-12-30, 19165 certificates were pending execution with District Revenue Authorities of the State Governments.

(c) In cases of default for a continuous period of three months or more and in cases where the arrears exceed Rs. 10,000/- prosecutions are also launched under Section 14 (A) or 14(AA) as the case may be. During the period from 1-4-80 to 31-12-80 prosecutions were launched in 1039 cases. As on 31-12-80, 27,589 cases were pending trial in the various Courts.

(d) In cases where the employers, having deducted the contributions of the employees from their wage bill, fail to remit the money to the Provident Fund, complaints are filed under Section 406/409 of the Indian Penal Code. During the period from 1-4-1980 to 31-12-80, 126 complaints were filed with the Police Authorities. As on 31-12-1980, 1130 complaints were pending investigation by the Police Authorities.

(e) In cases where remittances are made after the due dates, show cause notices under Section 14(B) are

issued, and if no satisfactory explanation is given, penal damages are levied. As on 31-12-1980 a sum of Rs. 1261.96 lakhs was outstanding on account of damages levied by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners against employers of defaulting establishments.

In cases of exempted establishments prosecutions are filed under Section 14(2) (A) against the employers of defaulting establishments for non-transfer of provident fund contributions to the Board of Trustees. Besides, complaints under Section 406/409 of Indian Penal Code are also filed against the employers of exempted establishments who, having deducted from the wages of the employees, fail to transfer the same to the Board of Trustees. During the period from 1-4-1980 to 31-12-1980 prosecutions were launched in 147 cases and complaints were filed with the Police under Sections 406/409 of the Indian Penal Code in 7 cases.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: I have gone through the statement. In the statement it has been said that proceedings under section 7A of the Employees' Provident Fund Act in respect of 5638 cases were completed; 1,254 certificates were issued; 27,589 were pending trial in the various courts; and 1130 complaints were pending investigation by the police authorities. But from the statement I do not see that any action has been taken against the defaulters by the Government or the court has inflicted any punishment on the employers....

MR. SPEAKER: Put the question.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: You will agree, Sir, that this is a criminal offence on the part of the employers; they have failed to deposit the amount deducted towards Provident Fund. My specific questions is this. How many cases have been instituted and in how many cases prosecution resulted in conviction and what is the extent of punishment....

MR. SPEAKER: Put one question; give the others also a chance.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS:: I want to know in how many cases the prosecution has resulted in acquittal and whether such acquittals are due to the failure of the Provident Fund authorities?

श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा: स्टेटमेन्ट में कहा गया है कि अबतक 6270 इसटैबलिशमेन्ट्स ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने प्राविडन्ट फंड की कंट्रीब्युशन्स डिपाजिट नहीं की है।

They had failed to deposit the contributions to the Employees Provident Fund.

जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने यह पूछा कि कितनी प्राजीक्यूशन्स पेंडिंग हैं, कितने एक्वीटल हुए और कितनों को सजा हुई तो मैं बतलाना चाहती हूं

The total number of prosecutions pending disposal as on 31st March, 1979....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह तो आपने बता दिया है स्टेटमेन्ट में। सिर्फ इतना बता दीजिए कि कितनों को सजा हुई।

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: In 27 of these cases, the accused were awarded compulsory imprisonment. The number of cases which ended in acquittal was 276 from 1st April, 1979 upto 31st March, 1980.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: It is a serious thing: out of the total number of defaulters, only 27 have been prosecuted.

My second supplementary is this. What has been given in the statement is only the number of cases where the workers' contribution which was deducted has not been deposited. My second question is, in how many cases the employers have not deposited their share to the Provident Fund and the total amount thereof, and whether the Government has made

any attempts to attach the properties of the employers and the results thereof.

श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा : मैं सवाल नहीं समझ सकी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: कितने लोगों की प्रापर्टी अटैच की गई?

श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा: इसके लिए तो नोटिस चाहिए।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: He can give a fresh notice.... (*Interruptions*) It is the court that decides and not the Government. It is so simple.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: I wanted to know whether the court has given any order to attach the property of the defaulters. That can be answered.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: I have already stated that in all cases default proceedings are initiated under Section 7A of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 to determine the dues payable by the defaulting establishments and to issue demand notices. During the period from 1-4-80 to 31-12-80 proceedings under section 7A in respect of 5638 cases have been completed and in cases where the establishments have failed to remit the money, certificates are issued and then proceedings are also launched.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I would like to know this from the hon Minister. Sir, she has mentioned that about 6270 establishments have failed to deposit the contribution to the Employees Provident Fund Scheme. Out of this may I know how many are State government undertakings and how many are Central Government undertakings, have failed to deposit their provident fund contributions of their employees?

MR. SPEAKER: That is given in the written answer.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: There is no information.

MR. SPEAKER: I have read it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: How many of them are public sector undertakings—that he has not mentioned.

MR. SPEAKER: Public sector—yes, that is not there.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Let me complete my question Sir. In how many cases have they deposited the provident fund contributions.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: State-wise break-up I do not have. It is very difficult and I request the hon. Member to give me a fresh notice and I will satisfy him.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: In how many cases they have deposited?

MR. SPEAKER: Please give notice of another question.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKKAL: There is a Review Committee to go into this problem and they have made certain suggestions. I would like to know (a) what those recommendations are; and (b) there was a suggestion to open Regional Provident Fund Offices. I personally requested for opening a regional office at Cochin.

On these two things I would like to get an answer from the hon. Minister.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: There was a Review Committee on Employees' Provident Fund and the Chairman of the Committee was Mr. Ramanujam. Sir, a lot of recommendations was made by this Committee and its report will be placed on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chandra Pal Shailani....

Shri Ram Gopal Reddy.

Setting up of Turnkey Projects

*312. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up 200 turnkey projects in developing countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Why 'No', Sir.? I want to know. Sir, ours is one of the ten indutrialised countries and we have been giving a lot of assistance to several developing countries. I want to know whether any turnkey project has been taken up. If not, why not and whether any country has approached us for setting up turnkey projects.

I understand there are private firms which are doing turnkey projects. I want to know whether the Government has got any information or not.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I appreciate the hon. Member has amended his question because the reply 'No, Sir.' was with reference to the number, statistical number he has mentioned, *i.e.* 200 turnkey projects. In fact there are series of turnkey projects which are in progress and which are under negotiations also. The hon. Member is correct that both the private sector and public sector are working on it. But I can mention the most important ones as the co-ordinated data is not there since individual Ministries are doing it and private people are also doing that. There are projects where the private sector and public sector together are doing it. He would appreciate that the turnkey project is the total execution of a project and, if the hon. Member is interested to know the major Indian projects obroad, I can read them out or, if he wants, I can place them on the table of the House.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Let him read it.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: All right. One is the construction project in Kuwait. The nature of the project is the township and a defence camp. The contract in terms of money is Rs. 230.00 crores and Rs. 18.00 crores. In Libya, the turnkey project relates to the construction of houses and dams.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Let him submit a list.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I shall do so.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Let him place it on the table of the House for the information of the Members.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I will do that.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I want to konw how much of money is being invested and how much we are going to make out of that?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: As for the money involved in it, we will have to conduct a search of the turnkey projects both in the private sector as well as in the public sector.

As far as the investments are concerned, there is a column of the investment involved for each project. Project-wise it is given there. The hon. Member's second question relates to the profit earned. That would be only after the projects are executed and after the balance sheets are prepared.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Let him give some indication.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I can only assure the hon. Member that the turn-key or any other project is started and executed in the expectation of the profit.

Industrial licences granted to Madhya Pradesh

+

*313. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of industrial licences granted in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the industry to be set up under each licence;

(b) how many and which of the above are in private, joint and public sectors;

(c) the number of industries that have actually been set up against them;

(d) the reasons why other industries have not been set up till now; and

(e) the action taken by the Centre and State Governments to expedite their setting-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (e). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) 33 Industrial Licences were granted for setting up of industries in Madhya Pradesh State during the years 1978 to 1980 under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. The industry-wise details of these are given in the Annexure:

(b):

Sector	No. of IL granted during 1978—80
Private Sector	29
State Industrial Dev. Corporations	3
Public Sector (Centre+State)	1

(c) 7 Industrial Licences relating to the manufacture of Cottonseed Oil/Minor Seed Oils; Bare Copper/Aluminium Strips, Sections etc; Power Cables including Railway Signalling Cables; Shoe Uppers; Power Capacitors; Amodiaquine Hydrochloride IP/BP/USP and Naphthelene Balls have been implemented.

(d) and (e). A letter of Intent has an initial validity period of 1 year while an Industrial Licence has a validity period of 2 years. Sometimes, holders of Letters of Intent or Industrial Licences do ask for extension of validity which request if supported by justification accepted as valid, is granted on a case-by-case on merits basis. Therefore, a reasonable period of time has usually to be allowed for setting up of the units.

However, it has been generally notified to all Ministries that they should review all Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences granted and if no valid reasons exist for grant of extension to weed them out by 31-3-81. Where, in specific cases, they recommend extensions, such extensions may be considered.

ANNEXURE

Statement showing industry-wise details of the 33 Industrial Licences granted for setting up of industries in Madhya Pradesh during 1978 to 1980

Scheduled Industry/No. of ILs issued/Name of the Party	Item of Manufacture & Capacity	No. & Date of of Industrial Licence (IL)	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Metallurgical industries:			
1978 1979 1980			
1 .. 2			
1. M/s. Madhya Pradesh Electricals Ltd.	Bare Copper/Aluminium Strips, sections, flats etc.—600 tonnes.	CIL: 162/78 dt. 24-8-78	Implemented
2. M/s. Ken Electricals Pvt. Ltd.	Commutator copper strips Profiles, segments, and Bare Copper Strips—1,500 tonnes	CIL: 228 (80) dt. 21-8-80	
3. Steel Authority of India Ltd.	Billets—55300 tonnes Heavy Rails—400000 tonnes Squares—100000 etc. (after expansion)	CIL: 253(80) dt. 22-9-80	
Electrical Equipment:			
1978 1979 1980			
1 1 ..			
4 M/s. Universal Cables Ltd.	Power Cables including railway Signalling Cables: 2285 Kms. (1985 Kms. of PILC/Thermo-plastic/XLPE Cables plus 300 kms. of Trailing & Flexible Cables (exisd.). —6500 kms. (ater expn.)	CIL: 273/78 dt. 29-12-78	Existing Unit Capacity was for regularisation of exiscapacity
5. M/s. Universal Cables Ltd.	Power Capacitors —150 MVAR (addl.) —250 MVAR	CIL: 71/79 dt. 6-4-79	Implemented
Industrial Instruments			
1978 1979 1980			
.. .. 1			
6. Jyoti Weighing Systems Ltd.	Loco-balancing & weighing tables—Based on maximum utilisation of plant and machinery.	CIL: 40/80 dt. 2-2-80	
Chemicals other than fertilizers			
1978 1979 1980			
.. 1 3			
7. M/s Gwalior Air Products Ltd.	Dissolved Acetylene Gas —0.10 MOM (Additional) —0.20 MCM (After Expn.)	CIL: 69/76 dt. 17-4-78	

1	2	3	4
8. M/s. Eastern Air Products Pvt. Ltd.	1. High purity Nitrogen Gas—2.2 MCM 2. Low Purity Nitrogen Gas—6.6 MCM 3. Oxygen Gas—1.8 MCM	CIL: 242/78 dt. 17-11-78	
9. M/s. Eastern Air Products Pvt. Ltd.	Dissolved Acetylene Gas —0.288 million cu. mts. (addl.) —0.576 million cu. mts. (after expansion)	CIL: 77/79 dt. 18-4-79	
10. Messers Asiatic Oxygen & Acetylene Co. Ltd.	Nitrogen Gas —0.50 million c.m.	CIL: 210(80) dt. 5-8-80	
11. K.C. Sethi . .	1. Polyamide Resins —800 tonnes 2. Dimer Acid —600 tonnes	CIL: 220(80) dt. 11-8-80	
12. Raysinet Kemikal Co. .	Naphthalene Balls —1,040 MT.	CIL: 73/80 dt. 22-10-80	Implemented

Drugs & Pharmaceuticals

1978	1979	1980			
1	1	..			
13. M/s Shaw Leiner Ltd.	1. Gelatine of Pharmaceutical and Photographic Grade —1800 tonnes 2. Ossein—5000 tonnes 3. Dicalcium Phosphate —10,800 tonnes 4. Bone Meal—3000 tonnes	CIL: 275/78 dt. 30-12-78	
14. Suneeta Laboratories Ltd.	Amodiaquine hydrochloride IP/BP/USP —6 tonnes (existing) —30 tonnes (after expansion)	CIL: 266/79 dt. 5-12-79	Implemented

Textiles (including those Dyed. printed or otherwise processed)

1978	1979	1980			
1	1	1.			
15. M/s. Modella Woollens Ltd.	Complete carding sets suitable for woollen waste shoddy, cotton waste and synthetic waste—72 Nos. etc.	CIL: 293/78 dt. 4-11-78	
16. M/s. Durga Woollen Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Shoddy yarn— 600 spindles	CIL: 102/79 dt. 15-5-79	
17. Standard Mills Co. Ltd.	Cotton Yarn—50,000 spindles (after/expansion)	CIL: 318/80 dt. 22-10-80	

1	2	3	4
Paper & Pulp including Paper Products			
1978 1979 1980			
.. .. 2			
18. Sai Paper Mills Ltd.	Fine quality paper including off set, copying, duplicating and filter papers—7,500 tonnes (Addl. capacity)	CIL: 310/80 dt. 13-10-80	
19. Baynee Pap l.	1. Pulp—10,000 tonnes 2. Paper—10,000 tonnes	CIL: 311/80 dt. 13-10-80	
Sugar			
1978 1979 1980			
1 1 1			
20. M/s. The Jiwajirao Sugar Co. Ltd.	Sugar—700 TCD (daily capacity) (additional) —1250 TCD (after expansion)	IL: 25/78 dt. 31-5-78	
21. The Gwalior Sugar Co. Ltd.	Sugar— 1500 TCD after expansion)	IL: 20/80 dt. 18-4-80	
Food Processing Industry			
1978 1979 1980			
— — 3 7			
22. Madhya Pradesh Dairy Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	1. Casein—30 tonnes 2. Butter—180 tonnes (by-product) 3. Ghee—500 tonnes	CIL: 51/80 dt. 20-2-80	
23. Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Dev. orpn. Ltd.	1. Casein—20 M. tonnes 2. Butter— 180 tonnes (by-product) etc.	CIL: 50/80 dt. 20-2-80	
24. Madhya Pradesh State Diary Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	Skimmed Milk Powder —3,000 tonnes etc.	CIL: 166/80 dt. 13-7-80	
Vegetable Oil and Vanaspati			
1978 1979 1980			
1 2 —			
25. General Foods Pvt. Ltd.	Cotton Seed Oil/Minor Seed Oils 30,000 tonnes	CIL: 40/78 dt. 27-2-78	Implemented

	2	3	4
26. M/s. Bhopal Sugar Industries Ltd.	Vegetable Oil solvent extraction process—30,000 tonnes in terms of oil cakes or 19,500 tonnes in terms of rice bran.	IL: 14/79 dt. 25-4-1979	
27. Narmada Sahakari Tel Prakriya Samiti Maryadit.	Cotton seed oil—30,000 tonnes in terms of seed	CIL: 280/79 dt. 21-12-79	
Fertilizers			
1978 1979 1980			
28. Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co. Ltd.	Single Superphosphate — 95,000 tonnes (exis.) — 1,61,000 tonnes (after expansion)	CIL: 69/80 dt. 17-3-80	
Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers			
1978 1979 1980			
29. M/s. Tata Exports Ltd.	Shoe Uppers —7,20,000	CIL: 1/79 dt: 15-1-79	Implemented
Cement and Gypsum Products			
1978 1979 1980			
— — 2			
30. Birla Jute Manfg. Co. Ltd.	Portland Cement —19·81 lakh tonnes (after expansion)	CIL: 186/80 dt: 25-7-80	
31. Southern Asbestos Cement Ltd.	Asbestos Cement pressure pipes —30,000 tonnes	CIL: 334(80) dt: 5-11-80	
Timber Products			
1978 1979 1980			
— — 2			
32. Mysore Plywood Ltd.	Decorative and non-decorative veneers (excluding tea chest plywood)—3 million square metres	CIL: 29/80 dt: 24-1-80	
33. Bastar Wood product Ltd.	1. Decorative Veneers—3·4 mil. sq. mts. 2. Plywood of various types excluding tea chest plywood —1·5 mil. sq. mts.	CIL: 83/80 dt. 22-3-80	

Details of all the industrial licences are also available in the Parliament Library in the Monthly News Letter published by the Indian Investment Centre.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Sir, Madhya Pradesh is industrially backward. As far as the answer goes, out of 53 industrial licences that were given, only seven industries were set up. I have asked a specific question whether Government has enquired into the causes why industries were not set up? What efforts have been made by the State Government as well as the Central Government to find out the reasons at the time when they ask for extending the period of validity of licences for one year. Simply giving extension of time is not sufficient.

MR. SPEAKER: That is also given. They also go into the causes. They ask for the reasons.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: And then they give extension. I want to ask him a specific question— whether they have identified the causes why the industrial licences are not translated into setting up the industries. What are the reasons that even after the licences have been granted, the industries were not put up. I want to know whether Government has gone into the causes why the industries could not be set up; whether any infrasructural facility is there or not or whether there is any financial difficulty. What are the causes? Otherwise, Madhya Pradesh will never be industrially progressive.

My specific question is whether Government would set up a review committee to find out the causes why these industries were not set up.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I appreciate the hon. Member's first question. He is concerned about the industrial units not coming up in Madhya Pradesh. I had a meeting when I went to Bhopal with the Government representatives along with the Chief Minister and I requested them to give me a list of:

(1) the applications that are lying pending so that we can have them processed immediately; if there are some gaps there, they can tell us how they would fill up the communication gaps;

(2) We did put the very same question raised by the hon Member as to what were the causes for the licences not being translated into practice;

(3) The hon. Member would appreciate that immediately after the Industrial Policy Statement, we have set up a Monitoring Wing attached licence each with and every concerned Joint Secretary who keeps on monitoring or saying what is the latest position of a particular licence that has been issued;

(4) All the concerned administrative ministries, as has been mentioned in reply to the question, have been asked that by 31st March 1981 if these licences are not translated into practice or if the letters of intent are not translated into licences, they should tell us what is the reason for the delay; secondly, why should these licences not be cancelled?

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Sir, I refer to item No. 3. That was an industry to be set up by the SAIL, At least the Government must know why SAIL could not set-up an industry in Madhya Pradesh? Also refer to items No. 22, 23 and 24 pertaining to Madhya Pradesh State Dairy Development Corporation Ltd. When the hon. Minister visited Bhopal the Government would have definitely told him something about their own industries not being set up. May I know whether the Government will make a searching inquiry from the State as to why these industries were not put up? These are not private industries.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Sir, I confirm having told the hon. Mem-

ber in my reply to this first query that in respect of SAIL the replies are awaited from the Administrative Ministry to tell us whether it is in private or public sector; the reasons for delay in implementation of the licences an dthe stage at which the implementation has reached.

Secondly, as far as the three State industrial public sector units are concerned we have asked the State Government whether they are monitoring the problems faced by them. They have not so far informed us about the difficulties in respect of these projects.

श्री चक्रधारी सिंह: मैं आप के माध्यम से उद्योग मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश में वीकर सेक्शन्स के साथ साथ आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को लघु उद्योग धर्भ स्थापित करने के लिए आप ने कोई रियातें दी हैं और यदि दी हैं, तो वे कौन कौन सी रियायतें हैं?

श्री चरणजीत चानना: इस प्रकार की जो रियायतें स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को दी जाती हैं, वे रियायतें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट देती है।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: In view of the fact that many a time complaints have been received that discrimination is practised in the matter of granting industrial licences would it not be better to give the power of granting licences to the State Government so as to do away with this discrimination practice once for all? For example I know Philips India were not allowed to expand in Calcutta. They were told to go to Poona.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: There is no bias in the process of granting of licences. So, it is not possible to agree to the suggesion made by the hon. Member.

Removal of disparity in pension of Military personnel who retired after 1976

*314. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received by Government in respect of the removal of disparity in the pension benefits to the retiring military personnel who retired after 1976 vis a vis concessions to retiring personnel given in 1977 and 1979;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on the representation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which the decision would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The pensions of retiring government servants are regulated in terms of the policy in force at the time of retirement. However, pensioners who retired before 30th Sepember 1977 will get benefits in the shape of temporary increase, ad hoc increase, ad hoc relief and periodic relief. Therefore, the disparity between them and those who retire subsequently has been reduced.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Sir, the shape of the original questton filed by me has been changed a little bit. I find Government has given benefits in the shape of temporary increase, ad hoc increase, ad hoc relief and periodic relief. To that extent the disperity has been reduced but it has not been removed. Since the military personnel have specific conditions of service and they cannot be clubbed with other Government employees, may I know from the hon. Minister whether Government

will do something more in the nature of removing disparity and thus re-examine the entire question?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: We are very sympathetic towards this issue and all the time we have taken steps to see that our Jawans get relief and assistance from he Government. It is true that there is some disparity and we have already taken steps to reduce the disparity. Our endeavour would certainly be to see that this gap of disparity is reduced progressively.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: May I know from the hon. Minister how soon he will take these steps so that the retired Jawans would be happy to know the good news?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already replied to that.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया उस से ऐसा लगता है कि इन्होंने कुछ राहत तो दी है लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी असमानता बनी हुई है। इन्होंने अपने जवाब में कहा—इस प्रकार इस संबंध में उनके तथा इसके बाद सेवानिवृत होने वाले कर्मचारियों के बीच असंगति को कम कर दिया गया है। इस जवाब से यह लगता है कि इस असंगति को कम कर दिया गया है, बिल्कुल समानता अब भी नहीं है। दोनों की बीच में डिस्पेरिटी है। जब स्वतंत्रता सैनानी की पेंशन का मामला आया था तो आपने नियमों में संशोधन कर के भी उनके लिए समानता ला दी थी। सेना हमारे देश का एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग है और वे भी फ्रीडम फाइटर्स हैं, उनकी भी महत्ता है। इनकी महत्ता को देखते हुए इनके बारे में गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार करने में सरकार को क्या आपत्ति है? जब आपने स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के सम्बन्ध में किया है तो फिर सेना के मामले में आपको यह करने में क्या आपत्ति है, इसमें सरकार क्यों नहीं कर रही है?

श्री शिवराज वी पाटिल: यह जो डिस्पेरिटी है इस के लिए 1977 में कदम उठाये गये थे। उसके बाद यह बढ़ गयी थी। उसके बाद इनको बहुत कम करने का हमने प्रयास किया और इन्हें बहुत कम भी किया है। आज भी सदन के अन्दर मैंने प्रश्न के जवाब में बताया है कि जवानों के साथ हमारी सहानुभूति है और जो कुछ हम उनके लिए कर सकते हैं वह करने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं।

मगर जो आप यह पूछ रहे हैं कि इसमें क्यों आपत्ति है, तो आपत्ति पैसे की होती है और सौ-डेढ़ सौ करोड़ का सवाल भी इसमें पैदा हो जाता है। मगर जवानों के लिए सारा जो करने का है, उसके बारे में हम सोच रहे हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: एक तरफ सरकार की उनसे सिम्पैथी भी है और दूसरी सरकार यह कहती है कि पैसे का मामला है। आप यही कह दीजिए कि इसमें पैसे का मामला है इसलिए हम नहीं कर रहे हैं। यह रक्षा कर्मचारियों का मामला है।

श्री शिवराज वी पाटिल: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने बताया है कि हमारी सहानुभूति है। पहले भी हमने किया है। बाद में भी हम करने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं। इस से ज्यादा आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं?

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: In the present budget, the Defence expenditure has been raised by Rs. 400 crores. What exact steps do Government proposes to take for the complete abolition of this disparity?

श्री शिवराज वी पाटिल: यह नेचर ही ऐसा है कि इसमें डिस्पेरिटी है। इस में कोई छोटा है, कोई मोटा है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: एक तरफ कर्मचारियों के वेतन को कम किया जा रहा है दूसरी तरफ आप कहते हैं कि कोई मोटा है, कोई छोटा है।

श्री रामनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री: यह बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है। (व्यवधान)

श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल: मेरा पूरा जवाब सुनने से पहले ही माननीय सदस्य उठकर खड़े हो गए।

(व्यवधान)

श्री शिवराज वी पाटिल: हमारी गवर्नमेंट सर्विस में भी पूरी तरह से इक्वेलिटी है, वह कहने की स्थिति में अभी हम नहीं हैं। अलग-अलग स्थानों में काम करने वाले लोग या जो बहुत पहले रिटायर हो चुके हैं, जिनकी जिम्मेदारी कम है और जो आज रिटायर हो रहे हैं, उनकी जिम्मेदारी ज्यादा है, ये नैसर्गिक परिस्थितियां उसके अन्दर हैं। इन नैसर्गिक परिस्थितियों को भुलाया नहीं जा सकता। इसके बाद भी हमारा प्रयास है कि इस प्रकार की जो परिस्थिति है, उसमें जितनी कमी कर सकें उतनी कमी करें। इस ओर हमारे प्रयास जारी हैं, लेकिन यहां पर इतना समय नहीं है कि सारी चीजें रखी जा सकें।

Spirit Scandal

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*315. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) wheher it is a fact that Kerala and Tamil Nadu Governments have ordered judicial enquiries separately into the spirit scandal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is proposed to make enquiries at the Central level and if so, how?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The Government of Tamil Nadu have ordered a judicial inquiry into the matter. The Government of Kerala have also decided to hold a judicial inquiry.

(c) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This is one of the biggest spirit scandals in living memory. What has been reported is only the tip of the iceberg. Two States are involved in this scandal, one, Kerala run by the Marxist Government and the other, Tamil Nadu run by AIDMK. The Marxist Government is at the receiving end, and the Tamil Nadu Government is at the sending end. Transporters are involved, and all the transactions are illegal. Even the Excise Minister and the entire Marxist Government is involved in this scandal.... (*Interruptions*). It is only the tip of the iceberg.... (*Interruptions*). It is a fifty-crores rupees scandal.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question.

AN HON. MEMBER: On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order in Question Hour.

The Minister has already said that the judicial enquiry is going to be there. What more do you want?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Two States are involved in this. Even the appointment of the judge, Kailasam, has been resented, because they have appointed him only in order to wash off that scandal....

MR. SPEAKER: You are not putting the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The Kerala Government has not come forward even today to appoint an enquiry commission. Therefore, I am asking the hon. Minister.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kurien, please sit down.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: In view of the dispute between the two States and the scandal being manipulated by the appointment of an eye-wash enquiry, I am asking for a central probe..... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow you like this.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: He is making allegations against a Sate Govt., it should be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: No question of that.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The Government has received memorandum from 22 MPs and certain MLAs also from both the States and I said to the Hon. Member that it is under the consideration of the Government of India to appoint a Commission of Inquiry.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Are you going to appoint in Haryana? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow supplementary to you. Why like this? Why can't you have some decerum?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, it is of great concern. The Hon. Home Minister has said that now even MPs of the concerned States and also MLAs have submitted a memorandum.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you going to put any question?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, kindly listen to me patiently.

MR. SPEAKER: Not patiently. I want question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He has agreed that there are memorandum from the MPs and MLAs. I would like to demand the Hon. Minister to have a Central probe.
(*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठें। मैं आपको भी एलाउ करूंगा।

Why are you behaving like that? I want you to put a question, not demand.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, in view of the fact that it is under consideration, I would like to know at what particular point of time and how soon the Hon. Home Minister will appoint a Central probe? And in view of the seriousness of the situation will he...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Just see the Question List. Please be patient.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, as two States are involved in this issue, I have already said the Centre is considering to appoint a Commission of Inquiry.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: How soon?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It will be done as early as possible.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: May I ask the Hon. Home Minister through you, when the Kerala and Tamil Nadu Governments have ordered judicial inquiry into the whole affair and the two State Governments have already taken steps, is it appropriate on the part of the Central Government to declare on the floor of the House that they are going to appoint a Commission? When such things occurred in Delhi and Haryana, did they appoint any Commission or was there any proposal? What is the reason why these States are singled out? I am sure it is with a political motive.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, I said that more than one State is involved in this case and there are representations from the MPs and some MLAs making many allegations in this case. And one State has already appointed a Commission, and the other State has said it is under process. So, in that case if it is desirable, the Centre should appoint an inquiry commission which can go into all this matter.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, I am also one of the MPs who signed for a Central Inquiry. But, I would like to know from the Minister what kind of inquiry he is thinking

of, because one of the parties in Tamil Nadu wants a CBI inquiry, whereas the Janata Party wants sitting Supreme Court Judge to enquire in a judicial set up. Has the Government considered this question, i.e., as to the form the enquiry would take? I know Government has not made up its mind finally. But what form of enquiry. Would the Government consider a judicial enquiry?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The Government is seriously considering and an appropriate enquiry will be there.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chitta Basu.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will come to you—one by one. I am looking at all sides... Because his State is also concerned, I have to call him.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government consulted the concerned Governments, viz. the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Government of Kerala, before taking the decision of having an enquiry from the Centre instituted, to go into the matter? Does not the Government consider it desirable to consult the State Governments which are legally constituted?

MR. SPEAKER: That comes into that.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: rose (*Interruptions*).

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: When the Government takes the decision, all matters will be considered. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: This is a serious matter involving two State Governments. People are agitated very much in Kerala as well as in Tamil Nadu. Twenty-thousand Congress (I) workers were taken into custody, when they were demanding a judicial enquiry. In the same way, in Tamil Nadu, 10,000 people belonging to DMK have been arrested. I must thank the Deputy Speaker also. He was kind enough to visit the jails and look after the arrested MPs. (*Interruptions*) This is a criminal act of VIPs, involving an amount to the tune of Rs. 35 crores. Secondly, it is not only the spirit. Molasses are also illegally transported from Tamil Nadu. The Central Molasses Board has directed Tamil Nadu to supply 60 lakhs litres to Andhra Pradesh. Whereas Tamil Nadu refused to supply to the Andhra Pradesh Government, it supplied to illegal transporters who manufacture arrack, by converting the molasses.

The Minister has referred to the Commission constituted by the Tamil Nadu Government, *viz.* the Kailasam commission. According to the terms of reference of the Kailasam commission, only matters which took place during October and November 1980 are going to be enquired into. They relate only to two months. But the scandal was taking place right from 1978.

There is another points. (*Interruptions*) Please face realities. Why are you afraid of this? (*Interruptions*) According to the same terms of reference, if any irregularities come to light during such an enquiry, they will recommend suitable measures to prevent such irregularities in the future. So, the commission of Enquiry constituted by the Tamil Nadu Government will see that it prevents any irregularities in the future—which amounts to saving that they will not punish any culprits. This is according to the terms of reference. Therefore, I would ask the Minister to when the enquiry commission is going to be constituted. Even under the Commission of Enquiry Act, i.e. the amended Act of 1979, there is a clear indication that when two Governments are in-

volved, there is a constitutional obligation. When two Governments are involved in this matter, according to Article 307, when is the Government going to constitute a commission of enquiry?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already replied.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: As early as possible.

MR. SPEAKER: Now Prof. Kurien.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: rose (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I can allow one person. I cannot allow every one. So many supplementaries I have allowed on this question.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: The Minister has already replied that an enquiry is under consideration of the Central Government.

He has already said that the Government of Kerala and the Government of Tamil Nadu have also ordered a judicial enquiry. Is the Centre—considering another enquiry because they do not have faith in the Tamil Nadu and Kerala Governments or they do not have faith in the Judiciary of these two States? (*Interruptions*) This is arpertinent question.

MR. SPEAKER: You have asked a question. Let him answer it.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Is he aware of the fact that the illegal spirit movement has been taking place not only in Tamil Nadu but also in Karnataka since last year? (*Interruptions*) If at all there is an enquiry, will he include also? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: There is no question of lack of faith in any State. There is a matter which concerns more than one State. There are many memoranda and representations from different sections of the society including Members of Parliament. Therefore, the Government is serious about..... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: He has asked a specific question.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He is answering it. Please sit down.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: When the enquiry is instituted, the terms of reference will be decided.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rajesh Pilot.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: He has not answered that question. My question is very specific. The second part of my question is when already a judicial enquiry has been ordered by the two Governments, why another enquiry is being held because of lack of confidence in the judiciary. That specific question, he must answer.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It has nothing to do with the question of confidence in the judiciary. We have faith in the judiciary. There is no question about it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Listen to him. He says, there are two.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I said in the beginning since there are many representations from MPs and MLAs, two separate enquiries cannot be instituted for one issue. Therefore, the Centre is deciding..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rajesh Pilot.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: He is evading the answer. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: In the case of two enquiries, there will be different conclusions and different findings from both the commissions and it will be a problem..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Rajesh Pilot.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: The Central Government is going to order an enquiry. Will the hon. Home Minister assure the House that—because our previous Home Minister, Chaudhuri Charan Singh and the Home Ministry had made these enquiries, if I do not use the wrong word, a mockery for the nation like the Shah Commission Enquiry—no fabrications will be done and it will be justified; and they shall be put in the right way? (*Interruptions*) Today, if you tell the citizens about these enquiry commissions, they do not believe. Will he assure this House that justific will be done in this case? (*Interruptions*).

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आपको भी एलाउ किया है मैंने। आप मुझे सुनते ही नहीं।

SHRI RAJESH PILOT. If you go to any citizen and talk about these enquiry commissions, they laugh. Would he assure the House and the nation that justification will be done and no fabrication which had been done in other enquiries will be followed this time?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: All the previous enquiries mentioned were held just to malign certain individuals who were held in high esteem by the people of this country. It is not an enquiry of that nature; and this is not for victimising anybody; it is just to find out the truth an enquiry will be instituted and necessary action will be taken.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: The Minister had explained about the judicial enquiry which has already been ordered in Tamil Nadu and Kerala. While the enquiry is going on, he has given another reason saying that some MPs and MLAs have given their representations.

MR. SPEAKER: That has been replied to.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: While the enquiry is going on, he said,.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, irrelevant.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: He has given another reason that some MPs and MLAS have given their representations.

MR. SPEAKER: That has already been replied to.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: My queston is when MPs and MLAs have given their representations....

MR. SPEAKER: I know that has been replied to.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: His basis is that MPs and MLAs have represented.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, not at all; I have heard it. I over-rule it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He said, two different enquiries. This is one of the reasons.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: That is not the point. The reason they say is this.

MR. SPEAKER: No. I over-rule this.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: In Kerala and Tamilandu when more M.Ps. are against it, them how can they hold another enquiry?

MR. SPEAKER: No, not allowed. Shri Chavan.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I am practically on the same point. Perhaps you may again over-rule it. The main point is that we have no objection against an enquiry about scandals and corruption, this and that. But now when we see here that one set of judicial enquiry has been already ordered,....

MR. SPEAKER: There are two, Sir.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: But now when we see here that one set of enquiry has already been ordered, are we going to have another judicial enquiry on the same facts, on the same allegations by the Centre? Will it not be a sort of contradiction between the two judicial enquiries if they come to different conclusions?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Because there are two, they want a third one.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Then it creates a suspicion in the mind of the people whether there is any political motive. I don't say it is so, but you are unnecessarily creating a condition so that somebody can suspect it. (*Interruptions*).

गृह मंत्री (श्री ज्ञैल सिंह) : आनरेबल स्पीकर साहब, यह विंडिक्टिवनैस या पोलिटिकल माटीव्शेन का सवाल नहीं है। यह इंडिविजुअल का सवाल नहीं है। एक से ज्यादा स्टेट्स में यह स्कैंडल हुआ। इसकी सीरियसनैस को दोनों स्टेट्स मानती हैं। इसी लिए एक स्टेट ने एनक्वायरी कमीशन मुकर्रर कर दिया है (**व्यवधान**) और दूसरी स्टेट एनक्वायरी कमीशन बनाने की सोच रही है, उस पर गौर कर रही है। सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास भी मामला आया है। हम सब ला पायंट्स को देखेंगे और तमाम चीजों को कनसिडर करेंगे। कनसिडरेशन के बाद अगर जरूरी हुआ, तो हम एनक्वायरी कमीशन बिठायेंगे। यह मामला विचाराधीन है। इस लिए जब तक वह विचाराधीन है, तब तक टर्म्स आफ रैफरेंस की बात, और यह सोचना कि वह कैसे करेगा, यह जरूरत से पहले और समय से पहले है। जब एनक्वायरी कमीशन मुकर्रर हो जायेगा, तब यह सवाल पैदा होगा कि यह क्या करेगा, क्या नहीं करेगा। (**व्यवधान**)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri K. Pradhani Q. No. 316.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Can we take up Q. No. 320 also along with it?

एक माननीय सदस्य: दोनों मंत्री अलग अलग बातें कह रहे हैं। (**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप सुनते तो हैं नहीं। वही जवाब है। कोई अन्तर नहीं है।

(**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अगर आपने इस बारे में कुछ करना है, तो मुझे नोटिस दीजिए।

(**व्यवधान**)

MR. SPEAKER: If you have got any objection, come to my Chamber.

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: Not allowed. आप को अगर कोई उत्तर गलत लगता है तो मेरे पास आ जाइए।

This is not the way.

(*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप ऐसा करते हैं जैसे आप ने पढ़ा नहीं है। आप पढ़ कर आइए और देखिए, अगर कोई चीज गलत हो तो मुझे बताइए।

Self-Employment Projects during the Sixth Plan

*316. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to adopt some self-employment projects during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) whether such self-employment schemes will be launched in the rural areas of Orissa;

(c) if so, whether the above schemes will be introduced in the tribal areas of the State on priority basis; and

(d) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The Sixth Plan (1980—85) lays considerable emphasis on providing facilities for the promotion of self-employment.

(b) and (c). Such facilities would be extended throughout the country including Orissa and its tribal areas.

(d) It is proposed to provide necessary facilities like training, credit, marketing and guidance to those seeking self-employment.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know from the Hon. Minister:

(1) What are the self-employment schemes that are going to be introduced in the country.

(2) How many are going to be benefited during the Sixth plan in the country? and

(3) How much money has been allotted for these schemes?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: Sir, regarding reply to the third supplementary as far as Orissa is concerned, Orissa's Sixth Plan outlay is Rs. 1,500 crores.

Central assistance is Rs. 659 crores which, as a proportion of plan outlay, is about 44 per cent compared to All India average of 31.6 per cent. The Central assistance consists of Rs. 510.7 crores given under Gadgil formula and the balance under IATP formula and externally-aided projects.

Out of the total assistance under Special Programme of Rs. 770 crores, Orissa gets the highest assistance of Rs. 166 crores or 21.5 per cent.

Regarding the salient features of the Special Assistance Programme, the first is the existing ITI Training Programme which is mostly oriented for the service sector and which will be deemed to make itself employment and production-oriented. The second salient feature is the National Scheme of Training Rural Youth for self-employment. The existing marginal money scheme will now turn into a new scheme to encourage self-employment in sectors like agriculture and allied activities, trade, transport and other ventures.

Marketing facilities are very important. A large number of cottage and village industries rely on middlemen without whom the problem of marketing will arise. Steps will be taken for the setting up of suitable production-oriented marketing organisation and strengthening the existing one.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether these schemes are given any priority for introduction in backward areas and whether any special incentive is given to persons accepting employment in backward areas?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: I have just now stated that, a special aid has been added in the outlay for Orissa, keeping in view the backwardness and the special conditions there.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: The hon. Minister has stated about the tribal areas. Forest produce is one of the items which can give more employment to people there. In few States like Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat there are forest labour societies. I do not know whether societies are there in the other States where there are tribal areas. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government is going to insist on all the State Governments to form these forest labour societies, so that more self-employment can be achieved?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: This aspect has been taken into con-

sideration in finalising the outlay. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: For the effective implementation of the self-employment schemes it is essential that commensurate attention also should be paid to vocational institutes and colleges. I want to ask whether the Government will consider making a special Budgetary allocation for vocational institutes and colleges in view of the importance of the self-employment scheme.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: I have already mentioned in my reply that the training programmes and the National Schools Scheme for training the rural Youth are being taken into consideration and funds have been allotted for this purpose also.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: The Minister has given specific information about the scheme. But certain State Government like West Bengal are wasting the money by giving unemployment doles to the unemployed and thereby the money is being misused. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: About the State Governments..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: This is happening like this every time, about West Bengal and Kerala and others. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me hear the question. What did you say? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I was asking the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that certain State Governments like West Bengal are misusing the funds by giving unemployment doles. (*Interruptions*) The Minister is willing to reply. (*Interruptions*). How can you say? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: If a special case is brought to the notice of the Government it will be inquired into.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

श्रद्धानन्द बाजार, दिल्ली में खाद्यान्नों की बिक्री

*310. **श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी:** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि श्रद्धानन्द बाजार, दिल्ली के मुख्य चौराहे पर चोरी किए गए और पकड़े हुए खाद्यान्नों की बिक्री की जाती है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि खाद्यान्न व्यापारियों ने इस स्थान को मंडी जैसा बना दिया है, जिससे वहां बहुत भीड़ भाड़ रहती है और सड़क लगातार रुकी रहती है तथा उस क्षेत्र की निवासियों को काफी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है; और

(ग) जनता द्वारा उठाई जा रही परेशानियों तथा वहां के अस्वस्थाकर वातावरण को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार का उस क्षेत्र से इन दुकानों को हटाने के लिए शीघ्र कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि उन्हें श्रद्धानन्द बाजार में चोरी किये गये और पकड़े हुए खाद्यानों की बिक्री के बारे में कोई विशिष्ट शिकायतें प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं । परन्तु यह बताया गया है कि इस क्षेत्र में अनाज का बाजार होने के कारण भारी मात्रा में खाद्यानों को उतारने व चढाने का काम होता है जिसके कारण खाद्यान बिखर जाते हैं। कुछ गरीब लोग इन बिखरे हुए खाद्यानों को इकठ्ठा कर लेते हैं और साफ करने के बाद बेचते हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) : यह क्षेत्र बहुत ही घना और अधिक भीड़ भाड़ वाला है जिसके कारण सड़कें बार बार रुक जाती हैं । इन दुकानों को कहीं और भेजने का तत्काल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, परन्तु प्रस्तावित ट्रांसपोर्ट नगर स्थापित होने से यातायात की भीड़-भाड़ के कम होने की संभावना है ।

Manufacture of Solar Cookers

*317. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE Will the Minister of SCIENCE and TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been made to Government that the Department of Science and Technology should plan subsidizing at least 100 solar cookers per State during the year 1981-82; and

(b) if so, whether a subsidy will be offered to so as to give incentive to various organisations in different States to undertake the manufacture of solar cookers especially in view of the urgent need to conserve oil?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Fiscal incentives for the development of renewable energy systems and devices, including solar cookers, are being given priority. An enhanced depreciation allowance has already been announced.

Special Courts for trial of cases of Tribals

*318. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up special courts for speedy trial of cases of the tribals for illegal eviction from their lands by others;

(b) whether such special courts will be set up at district level in each State;

(c) if so, when such a proposal is going to be implemented; and

(d) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Revenue officers functioning under the relevant enactments are generally at sub-divisional or lower levels.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of the answer to part (a).

Statement

The States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, West Bengal and Tripura have made enactments conferring special powers on revenue officers for expeditious hearing and restoration of land to members of scheduled tribes. The Government of U.P. propose setting up ertra courts for speedy disposal of cases pertaining to unauthorised occupation of tribal land in Nainital district. The States of Sikkim, Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya and the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshwadeep, Goa Daman and Diu have reported no case of land alienation from members of scheduled tribes. The State of Himachal Pradesh, has reported that the number of such cases is neligible.

Uniformity in Wages of Bidi Workers

*319. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of securing uniformity in minimum rates of wages in Bidi Industry was discussion in the

meeting of Compact Committee held in November, 1977, in the State Labour Ministers Conference of Southern region held in January, 1978 and again in the State Labour Ministers Conference held on 19—20 July, 1980; and

b) if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A suggestion was mooted at the meeting of the Compact Committee that the wage differential should not be more than 25 paise for rolling 1000 bidis. It was generally agreed that the level of wages in metropolitan and big cities could be slightly higher than in the rural areas. This matter also came up for consideration in the Labour Minister's Conference of South ern Region held at Trivandrum on the 27th *January* 1978. There was a general agreement that wages of bidi workers should be revised in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu by the 1st May, 1978. The range suggested and generally accepted was between Rs. 5.50 to Rs. 6.00 for rolling 1000 bidis. Government of Andhra Pradesh revised the wages on 7-5-1979, Government of Karnataka on 28-3-79 and Government of Tamil Nadu on 1-1-1979. The question of uniformity in wages was discussed again in the 31st Session of the State Labour Ministers' Conference held on the 19-20th July, 1980. The Conference felt that while absolute uniformity in wages was not possible, there should not be at the same time a wide disparity in wages prescribed by neighbouring States. While fixing/revising wages, due regard migth also be given to the impact that the prescribed wages might on the industry in other States.

SC and ST Research and Training Centres

*320. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the names of States which have constituted Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes research and training centres in their State Capitals or other places;

(b) whether the Government of Orissa has got such Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes research and training centre at Bhubaneswar;

(c) whether the Central Government have a proposal to advise the Government of Orissa and other States to open the branches of the above research and training centres in all District Headquarters;

(d) if so, when such a proposal is going to be implemented; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir. There is a Tribal and Harijan Research and Training Institute, Bhubaneswar.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of the Institute
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	Tribal, Cultural Research and Training Institute, Hyderabad.
2.	Assam	Tribal, Research Institute, Gauhati.

1	2	3
3	Bihar	Tribal Welfare Resarch Institute, Ranchi.
4	Gujarat	Tribal Research and Training Centre, Ahmedabad.
5	Kerala	Kerala Institute for Research Training and Development Studies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Calicut.
6	Madhya Pradesh	Tribal Research and Development Institute, Bhopal.
7	Maharashtra	Tribal Research Institute, Pune.
8	Orissa	Tribal and Harijan Research-*cum-Training* Institute, Bhubaneswar.
9	Rajasthan	Manik Lal Varma Tribal Research and Training Institute, Udaipur.
10	West Bengal	Cultural Research Institute, Calcutta.
11	Uttar Pradesh	Research Cell, Directorate of Harijan and Social Welfare, Lucknow.

Increase in Price of Tyres

*321. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to increase the price of tyres very soon; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI (CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). As the prices of tyres and tubes are not fixed by the Government, the question of increasing their prices by the Government does not arise.

Unemployed Educated Youth

*322. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported that 4.66 million educated youth will be jobless by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan i.e., 1985;

(b) if so, whether it has been pointed out that if there is no further deterioration in the employment rate, this number is likely to go up;

(c) what active measures are being taken in the Sixth Five Year Plan to provide jobs to the educated youth; and

(d) how many jobs will be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). According to the Sixth Plan (1980—85) the number of educated unemployed at the end of the Plan period is estimated at 4.66 million on the assumption that unemployment rate will not deteriorate further.

(c) and (d). Various programmes detailed in the Plan document will generate substantial employment opportunities. This would also benefit the educated youth. Besides wage-paid employment, it is proposed to promote self-employment ventures through a package of policy measures relating to the provision of credit, marketing training and guidance facilities.

Setting up of industries in backward areas of Kanya Kumari district

*323. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what concrete steps Government have taken for establishing industries in the backward areas of Kanya Kumari District both in the public sector and in the private sector; and

(b) whether the above mentioned industrially backward area is proposed to be given special consideration and encouragement for establishing industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). In order to facilitate its industrial development, Kanya Kumari district has already been declared eligible for concessional finance from Central financial institutions. Under the Centrally sponsored D.I.C. programme an action plan for industrial development of the district has also been drawn up whose follow up and further project promotion in this district, as in case of other districts, is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. At present the Central Government has no other proposal under its consideration for giving special encouragement for establishing of industries in this district.

Preservation of birds for ecological balance

*324. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the dwindling population of birds and its adverse impact on the environmental quality of the country;

(b) whether some sort of bird counting is proposed to be initiated by Government; and

(c) what measures Government propose to take to preserve and promote the population of birds for happy ecological balance?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Government are aware of the normal fluctuations in bird populations in different habitate. However, the population of certain species of birds have shown some decrease.

(b) The Bombay Natural History Society is presently undertaking a Five Year Project on bird populations and relative abundance of species at two sanctuaries.

(c) Rare and endangered species of birds and other animals are protected under Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

Decontrol or Dual price Mechanism of Cement

*325. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial experts have recommended to Government either to decontrol cement or introduce dual price mechanism to facilitate the much needed growth of the industry by modernisation and expansion; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No such recommendation has been received by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Verification of character and antecedents of candidates selected for appointments

*326. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:
PROF. P. J. KURIEN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether candidates from Tripura selected for appointments to civil post under the Government of India will be subjected to a new type of verification of character and antecedents by the Central Intelligence Bureau;

(b) apart from West Bengal and Kerala, which are the States those are subjected to this type of verification;

(c) whether it is a fact that in the case of candidates from other States, District police is the investigating authority; and

(d) if so, the reasons why candidates from West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura are being singled out for this type of verification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (d). For verification of antecedents of candidates which has been adopted as a usual practice for screenining candidates for employment in Government service, the prescribed attestation form furnished by the candidate is referred to the district authorities or where the Govenment feels that more information would be required to determine the suitability of the persons to the satisfaction of Government, it is open to Government to obtain further material or information from any of its available agencies as it may consider fit. Accordingly, instructions were issued to appointing authorities, for having character and antecedents of candidates from Kerala, West Bengal and Tripura verified from I.B.

Main demands of civilian officers of M.E.S.

*327. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that civilian officers of the MES have been requesting for the revision of their pay scales and for improving their service conditions;

(b) if so, what are their main demands; and

(c) what concrete steps are being taken by Government to remove the grievances of the civilian officers?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Their main demands are:—

(i) Cadre review;

(ii) Introduction of level I scale in Senior Administartive Grade.

(iii) Increase in number of senior appointments;

(iv) Introduction of selection grade in the Junior Administrative Grade.

(c) Cadre Review is in progress. The demand for increase in the number of senior appointments is being considered in this review. Demands relating to introduction of level I scale in Senior Administrative Grade and Selection Grade in Junior Administrative Grade have already been accepted.

Import of Hardware for Maruti Car

*328. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister announced at his meeting with the economic writers on 8th January in New Delhi that Maruti's indigenous car will be marketed in 1983·

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the same meeting he said that certain amount of hardware in terms of specialised parts will have to be imported; and

(c) if so, to what extent this Maruti's car would be indigenous?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). While addressing the forum of Financial Writers at New Delhi on the 8th January, 1981, I had stated that Government was looking for foreign collaboration for the manufacture of automobiles indigenously in the proposed public sector unit and that the production was expected to commence in 1989. I had also stated that in the initial period, pending the creation of the requisite facilities, in house or in ancillary sector some components may have to be imported in accordance with the phased manufacturing programme that may be adopted. This phased manufacturing and indigenisation programme will be furnished after a decision is taken on the collaboration proposals that are being received.

Implementation of Palekar Award

*329. SHRI ERA MOHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Palekar award has been accepted by the English language and Regional languages dailies in India;

(b) the number of newspapers who have accepted and implemented the Palekar award;

(c) the number of newspapers who have not accepted the Palekar award and the reasons advanced by such papers for not implementing the award; and

(d) whether Government propose to suggest to the newspapers through the respective State Governments to implement the Palekar award?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Recommendaions of the Palekar Tribunals for Working Journalists and Non-Journalist Newspaper Employees as notified by the Central Government have the force of Law and are to be implemented by all newspapers in the country including Regional languages dailies.

(b) to (d). The State Governments have been requested to ensure that the recommendations as notified by the Central Government are implemented without delay.

Full information regarding implementation of the recommendations is awaited and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Solar power Satellites

3001. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is working on solar power satellites for utilisation of solar energy;

(b) if so, whether any intensive studies are being carried out on the technical and economic feasibility of this concept; and

(c) the broad outlines of these studies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Government have no specific plans relating to every based on solar power satellites.

(b) and (c). Some studies have been conducted regarding solar power satellites and their utilization in a preliminary way. The conclusions are that solar power satellites cannot be economically viable in the near future for meeting the energy needs; furthermore, there are many technical

and safety problems which need to be studied which are complex even for the industrially most advanced countries.

दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा भर्ती

3002. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिल्ली पुलिस में फरवरी, 1980 से आज तक कितने लोगों की भर्ती की;

(ख) भर्ती किये गये व्यक्तियों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या एक राज्य विशेष के व्यक्तियों की भर्ती बड़ी संख्या में की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) फरवरी 1980 से 15 फरवरी, 1981 तक दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा कांस्टेबलों के रूप में 1722 व्यक्तियों की भर्ती की गई है ।

(ख) राज्यवार अलग-अलग आंकड़े नीचे दिये गए हैं :--

दिल्ली	328
उत्तर प्रदेश	480
हरियाणा	536
पंजाब	324
बिहार	11
हिमाचल प्रदेश	5
राजस्थान	37
मध्य प्रदेश	1
जोड़	1722

(ग) उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) के उत्तर से यह स्पष्ट है कि किसी विशेष राज्य से बड़ी संख्या में भर्ती नहीं की गई है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

नागा प्रतिनिधिमंडल का फिजो के साथ बातचीत करने के लिए लन्दन का दौरा ।

3003. **श्री निहाल सिंह :**
श्री चिंगवांग कोनयक :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नागा समस्या का राजनैतिक समाधान निकालने के लिये एक नागा प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने नागा नेता फिजो के साथ बातचीत करने के लिए लंदन का दौरा किया था;

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार ने इस नागा प्रतिनिधिमंडल को भेजा था और यदि हां, तो उक्त दौरे पर कितना व्यय हुआ; और

(ग) क्या नागा प्रतिनिधिमंडल वापस आ गया है और यदि हां, तो फिजो के साथ हुई बातचीत के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना). (क) से (ग). यह याद होगा कि 1976-77 के शुरू में भूतपूर्व भूमिगत नागा नेताओं ने जिन्होंने नवम्बर, 1975 में शिलांग समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किये थे इच्छा प्रकट की थी कि उनके प्रतिनिधियों को श्री फिजो की स्थिति की वास्तविकताओं से अवगत कराने और उन्हें शिलांग समझौते को स्वीकार करने के लिए राजी करने के लिए लन्दन जाने की अनुमति दी जानी चाहिए । इसके अनुसरण में प्रतिनिधिमंडल 1977 में दो बार लन्दन गया था ।

3 सदस्यीय एक दूसरा प्रतिनिधि मंडल 10 जनवरी को लन्दन गया था और 12 फरवरी, 1981 को वापस आया भारत सरकार ने न तो इस प्रतिनिधि मंडल को प्रतिनियुक्त किया था और न ही उनके दौरे पर कोई व्यय किया था ।

Racket in international driving licences

3004. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news which appeared in 'Hindustan Times' dated 3rd January 1981 that a racket in international driving licences has been brought to light by the Hong Kong Transport Department to lead a severe scrutiny of Indian licenceholders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian Government had appointed any independent commission against corruption (ICAD) to hold inquiry in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details of findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Design for Solar Burn regarding utilisation of Solar Energy for curing Tobacco

3005. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a solar burn using solar energy for curing tobacco has been designed and built in Rajamundry (Andhra Pradesh); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A detailed statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

A solar barn using solar energy for curing tobacco has been installed in Rajahmundry (A.P.), and has been working since March, 1980. 600 kg. of tobacco leaves can be dried at a time in the barn.

The Solar barn consists of solar air heaters which form the rool of the barn. These heaters are made of absorber panels of coated aluminium. There is an air circulation system, to transfer heat from the solar air heaters to the tobacco leaves which are hung inside the barn.

In the case of the solar barn at Rajahmundry, a supplementary heat source based on coal has also been provided for use when the solar insolation is inadequate.

Experiments have been performed with the solar barn and the results have been compared with an identical conventional barn. It is found that curing time in the solar zarn is about 20 hours less than in a conventional barn. While the capital cost is somewhat higher the renning cost even with supplementary heat source is much less and the overall economics of such a barn seem favourable as compared to a conventional barn.

Request by State Governments to increase the plan allocation

3006. SHRI MATILAL HASDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Government has requested Union Government to increase the allocation under the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, names of those State Governments; and

(c) action taken by the Government in their regard?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The State Governments of Assam, Gujarat and Punjab made requests for increase in the allocations under their Sixth Plan.

(c) These State Governments have been informed that due to constraint of resources increase in the size of their Plans is not feasible at present. But the question could be considered at appropriate time in the light of improvement in their resources position.

Plan for Orissa State

3007. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what was the State plan outlay of Orissa State for the financial year 1980-81;

(b) the grant-in-aid provided by the Government of India to that State for that year;

(c) the funds earmarked by the Government of Orissa for tribal sub-plan areas in the year 1980-81 from State sector outlays and from the grant-in-aid of the Centre;

(d) whether the funds earmarked for the tribal sub-plan has been fully utilised; and

(e) the special Central assistance provided for tribal sub-plan and the centrally sponsored schemes extended with quantification of funds for the year 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The State Plan outlay of Orissa for the year 1980-81 was approved at Rs. 250.16 crores.

(b) The grant-in-aid allocated to Orissa under Article 275(1) of the Constitution as per the Seventh Finance Commission Award was Rs. 37.74 crores.

(c) and (d) According to Annual Sub-Plan 1980-81 Orissa (Revised) Supplement, the flow of funds from the State Plan to the Tribal Sub-Plan areas is of the order of Rs. 85.64 crores against which the anticipated expenditure as reported in the Draft Sixth Plan 1980-85 and Annual Plan 1981-82 submitted in November, 1980 is placed at Rs. 85.02 crores. The grant-in-aid as referred to under Part (b) is not related to any specific programme/area.

(e) Special Central assistance of 770.35 lakhs has been allocated to Orissa State during 1980-81 for the Tribal-Sub Plan. This is in addition to Rs. 25 lakhs provided for Primitive Tribes programme and Rs. 86.10 lakhs for the tribal pockets. Besides, a sum of Rs. 27.94 lakhs has been provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the Central schemes under their Central Sector programmes.

Land Army for Rural Reconstruction

3010. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the proposal for the formation of land army by some State Governments to engage them in the rural reconstruction programmes;

(b) if so, the names of those State Governments;

(c) whether guidlines have been sent by his Ministry to those State Governments for the formation of the land army; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per available information in the Planning Commission, the States of Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh have constituted land army for rural reconstruction.

(c) and (d). The Planning Comission set up a Working Group on National Reconstruction Army in Febru-

ary, 1979. The Working Group recommended inter alia, that instead of creating a national reconstruction army, which has serious administrative and other drawbacks, the State Governments should revitalise and adapt existing agencies like, panchayats, cooperatives construction corporation etc. appropriate for different types of workers which may have to be improved or remodelled to meet the new needs of the social and economic goals. Recommendations of the Working Group have been accepted by the Planning Commission and these have been sent to the State Governments for appropriate action.

Setting up of an Industrial Development Authority

3011. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas has recommended of setting up of an Industrial Development Authority in the country;

(b) if so, what will be the function of the IDA;

(c) whether priority will be given to set up industrial units in the backward areas of Orissa; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). The National Committee on Development of Backward Areas in its Report on 'Industrial Dispersal' has made a set of inter-related recommendations for the industrial development of backward areas including setting up of Industrial Development Authorities at selected growth centres in the country. These recommendations are under examination in consultation with the State Governments, concerned Central Ministries and the Financial Institutions.

Decline in capacity utilisation of Cement

3012. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether capacity utilisation of cement industry has been coming down from year to year;

(b) if so, the percentage utilisation of capacity from 1977 onwards yearwise; and

(c) the reasons for this declining trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c) While the capacity utilisation during 1977, 1978 & 1979 was 89 per cent, 89 per cent and 78 per cent respectively, the utilisation had fallen to about 70 per cent in the early part of 1980. Underutilisation of capacity in cement industry was primarily due to inadequate supply of essential inputs like coal and power and also on account of transportation constraints. Efforts were made to remove the constraints with the result that the capacity utilisation had picked up and it had reached the level of about 80 per cent at the end of the year.

Memorandum for Industrial Development of Madhya Pradesh

3013. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent him any proposals or memorandum regarding industrial development in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)

proposals of Government of Madhya Pradesh for the development of Industries in that State have been received by the Central Government. The State Government has various Corporations in their Plan proposals for promoting and setting up of Industries in the State. These Corporations include M.P. State Financial Corporation, M.P. Audyog Vikas Nigam, M.P. State Industrial Corporation, M.P. State Export Corporation etc. The State Government's Sixth Five Year Plan also have schemes which are mainly promotional in nature such as training, marketing assistance, financial assistance, supply of raw material, infrastructural development, development of Industrial Areas etc. Following outlays have been approved for the development of industries in the State of Madhya Pradesh:—

Sector	Outlays (Rs. in lakhs)	
	1980-85	1981-82
1. Large & Medium Industries	2980	540
2. Village & Small Scale Industries	3340	600
3. Mineral Development	575	116

Recently the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has suggested that Nucleus Plants be set up in Sidhi and Jhabua Districts to encourage industrialisation of these areas. Teams are being constituted to go into the proposals in all details to formulate concrete possibilities in this regard.

Pak agent arrested on way to Srinagar

3014. SHRI R. N. RAKESH:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a person who was a Pakistani agent was arrested by the police while he was going to Srinagar; and

(b) if so, the documents or arms with him, if detected, by the police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) According to information received from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir no Pakistani agent was arrested by the police while going to Srinagar.

(b) Does not arise.

Changes in Delhi Shops and Establishment Act

3015. SHRI RAM LAL RATHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New Delhi Trade Employees' Association (Regd.) has submitted a Memorandum addressed to the Prime Minister and Labour Commissioner, Delhi during January, 1981 containing certain demands;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring some changes in the existing Delhi Shops and Establishment Act in order to meet their demands;

(c) the total number of employees likely to be benefited in case the demands are accepted and changes in the existing Delhi Shops and Establishment Act are made; and

(d) the time by which Government propose to take a final decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) A memorandum containing various demands and addressed to the Prime Minister was received by the Prime Minister's Office but a copy of it was not sent to Delhi Administration which is concerned with the implementation of the Delhi Shops & Establishments Act.

(b) and (c) Except for the demand for more leave facilities, others

do not involve any amendment of the Delhi Shops & Eastablishments Act. About 4.5 lakh employees are estimated to be covered by the Act.

(d) A revision has recently been made in the minimum rates of wages of employees in Delhi. However, the demand for a general increase of salary and dearness allowance can be appropriately considered if disputes are raised under the I.D. Act. Some proposals extending the benefit of Provident Fund to establishments employing lesser number of employees is being considered. The demand for extension of the benefit of gratuity will be kept in view by Government. It is not possible to specify a time limit.

Atrocities on Girls and Rape Cases

3016. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFAIRS be pleased to state the number of atrocities on girls and rape cases that took place last year (State-wise and month-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): The information is being collected and on receipt of the same, a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Small Scale Industries in backward areas

3017. SHRI N. SOUNDARAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of technically qualified persons who have so far set up small scale industries in the backward areas; and

(b) the areas involved and the annual turnover of such industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b) It is the State Govts. who accord registration to small scale industries but they do not maintain classified information in regard to technical qualifications of the Entrepreneurs.

Setting up of a paper mill in Tamil Nadu

3018. SHRI D S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited has undertaken any investigation on the feasibility of setting up of any paper mill in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if not, whether it proposes to undertake such one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) (a): No, Sir.

(b) There is no proposal for the Hindustan Paper Corporation to undertake any feasibility study for setting up a paper mill in Tamil Nadu.

Supply of raw materials to States

3019. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise quote of allotment mutton tallow, steel and other raw material during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) actual supply of these materials to the States, State-wise, Year-wise and item-wise;

(c) what is the requirement of the States;

(d) whether Government are aware that the most of the States are not getting allotted quota in time;

(e) if so, reasons thereof; and

(f) steps taken by Government to supply the raw materials to the States in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c) The raw material requirements of industrial units in the organised sector are not met through State-wise allocations. In respect of the small scale sector, allotment of quota of raw materials to the States is made only in regard to items on which there is some form of distribution control. Central allocation of basic raw materials is made to States in the case of steel, E.C. Grade Aluminium, paraffin wax, and mutton tallow. Statewise demand (wherever available), allocation and supplies are given in the statement, laid on the Table of the House[placed in library. *See* No. LT—2079|81]. The allocations are made in accordance with the prevailing norms, including past off-take of the States| State Corporations.

(d) and (e). Supplies of allotted raw materials to the States have been affected mainly on account of shortfalls n the anticipated availability/production, transport and storage difficulties and delayed lifting by allottees.

(f) The steps taken to increase the availability of scarce raw materials include the following:—

(i) Efforts are being made to increase the indigenous production of prime metals.

(ii) Import policy has been liberealised for actual users in respect of industrial raw materials in short supply. Items like caustic soda, PVC, Soda ash, etc, are allowed to be imported on open general licence by actual users. Imports of basic raw materials, such as ferrous and non-ferrous metals and chemicals items through canalising agencies have been increasd to supplement the indigenous supplies.

(iii) A proposal has been formulated to create buffer stocks of some critical raw materials for the small scale sector with a view to ensuring a mintmum supply to the units during periods of shortages.

Designing the model of Industrial Development by States

3020. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had asked the States to design the model of industrial development in their respective areas instead of joining the race of one unmanship';

(b) if so, whether any Conference therein had been called by the Union Government to obtain the views of the States in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the views expressed therein and the plan of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). In the Conference of State Industry Ministers held in New Delhi on the 7th Feburary, 1981, the State Administrations were urged to design the model of their industrial development so as to optimise the utilisation of their endowments in terms of physical rescurces, infrastructure and skills. There was general agreement in the Conference that the models of industrial development with the integrated pattern of incentives should be individually tailored to the growth needs of different areas.

Special Powers to Labour Conciliation Officers

3021. SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state whether Government propose to delegate some special powers to Labour conciliation officers so that they are able to solve the disputes of workers at the earliest on legal footing and the managements are forced to accept their decisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): On the basis of a recomendation of the Labour Ministers' Conference Government is examining the question of vesting on Conciliation Officers the powers to summon

parties, and if necessary, witnesses and enforce their attendance in conciliation proceedings.

Creation of Posts of All India Services

3022. SHRI NARAYAN SAHU. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of IAS and IPS officers and other categories of officers of All India Service posted in each State and Union territory of India: and

(b) what are theguidelines under which the posts of All India Serivces are created?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) (a): Information in regard to the number of Officers of the Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and Indian Forest Service, which are the three All India Services, borne on each State/Joint Cadre (including the Union Territories Cadre) of these Services as on the 1st January, 1980 is given in the attached statements I, II and III.

(b) Posts are encadred in the various State/Joint Cadres of the India Services generally be taking into account the following considerations:—

(i) anticipated additional manpower requirements on account of the increased tempo of social and economic development under the Ftve Year Plans;

(ii) encadrement of such of the posts temporarily added to the cadre by the cadre authority as are required on a long term basis;

(iii) encadrement of non-cadre posts under the State Governments declared equivalent to cadre posts, wherever necessary, with special attention to those posts which have continued for over three years;

(iv) exclusion, where considered necessary, of cadre posts kept in abeyance for period exceeding six months;

(v) exclusion, where considered necessary, of specialised posts which should ordinarily be manned by technical officers.

Statement-1

Number of officers of the Indian Administrative Service borne on various cadres (As on 1-1-1980)

Name of the State/Cadre	Number of officers
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	260
Assam-Meghalaya	145
Bihar	293
Gujarat	168
Haryana	134
Himachal Pradesh	86
Jammu & Kashmir	90
Karnataka	194
Kerala	127
Madhya Pradesh	301
Maharashtra	285
Manipur-Tripura	80
Nagaland	36
Orissa	182
Punjab	153
Rajasthan	179
Sikkim	25
Tamil Nadu	248
Union Territories	152
Uttar Pradesh	403
West Bengal	235
Total	3776

Statement-II

Number of officers of the Indian Police Service borne on various cadres
(As on 1-1-1980)

Name of the State/Cadre	Number of officers
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	128
Assam-Meghalaya	82
Bihar	156
Gujarat	87
Haryana	67
Himachal Pradesh	47
Jammu & Kashmir	45
Karnataka	88
Kerala	75
Madhya Pradesh	210
Maharashtra	148
Manipur-Tripura	39
Orissa	99
Punjab	89
Rajasthan	99
Sikkim	3
Tamil Nadu	110
Union Territories	79
Uttar Pradesh	304
West Bengal	180
TOTAL	2135

NOTE :--There is no I.P.S. Cadre for Nagaland

Statement-III

Number of officers of the Indian Forest Service borne on various cadres
(As on 1-1-1980)

Name of the State/Cadre	Number of officers
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	82
Assam-Meghalaya	47
Bihar	87
Gujarat	51
Haryana	20
Himachal Pradesh	65
Jammu & Kashmir	47
Karnataka	83
Kerala	40
Madhya Pradesh	199
Maharashtra	104
Manipur-Tripura	23
Nagaland	9
Orissa	74
Punjab	22
Rajasthan	54
Sikkim	*
Tamil Nadu	66
Union Territories	59
Uttar Pradesh	142
West Bengal	61
TOTAL	1355

*Initial recruitment not made.

रक्षित भंडार

3023. **आचार्य भगवान देव :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां कच्चे माल के रक्षित भंडार स्थापित करने का विचार है;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना): लघु उद्योगों के लिए कच्चे माल का बफर स्टाक बनाने संबंधी योजना के विस्तृत ब्यौरे को जिसमें विवरण के स्थान भी शामिल हैं, अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

बस्तर में उद्योगों की स्थाप्ना

3024. **श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के श्रेणी-वार कितने जिलों और क्षेत्रों को उद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्र घोषित किया गया है;

(ख) क्या बस्तर जिला आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है परन्तु इसे औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा क्षेत्र घोषित नहीं किया गया है; और

(ग) सरकार का विचार बस्तर जिले को जहां उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के लिए उद्योगपतियों को आकर्षित करने की दृष्टि से कब तक पिछड़ा जिला घोषित करने का है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर सहित 36 जिले सावधिक ऋण देने वाले अखिल भारतीय संस्थानों से रियायती दर पर वित्त पाने के लिए औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए घोषित किये गये हैं। चुने हुए 65 क्षेत्रों की जिनका आकार छः जिलों के बराबर है, केन्द्रीय योजना के अंतर्गत निवेश राज-सहायता पाने के लिए पात्र अधिसूचित किया गया है।

(ख) बस्तर जिले का कोई भी भाग निवेश राज-सहायता की केन्द्रीय योजना के लिए पात्र पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में शामिल नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए योजना आयोग द्वारा गठित राष्ट्रीय समिति ने "इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्पर्सल" संबंधी अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है जिसकी योजना आयोग में राज्य सरकारों और संबंधित मंत्रालयों से परामर्श करके जांच की जा रही है। जिलों और क्षेत्रों की विद्यमान सूची में कोई भी परिवर्तन इस समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों की सरकार द्वारा जांच कर लेने और उन्हें स्वीकृत किये जाने पर निर्भर करेगा

Persons Below Poverty Line in Assam

3025. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have made any estimate of the number of people living in Assam below poverty line; and

(b) if so, the schemes formulated by the Central Government to remove the extent of poverty in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Assam being a Special Category State, Central assistance is the major component for financing its Plans. One of the objective of the State Plan is to reduce poverty in the State. The National Minimum Needs Programme has been taken up in the State Plans so as to provide minimum basic amenities to the poorest sections of the Society. In addition, there are a number of beneficiary-oriented schemes of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, fishery, forestry sericulture, weaving, village and small industries, minor irrigation etc. Besides, the Central Plan includes many poverty alleviation programmes mainly by way of transferring assets and skills and providing employment in the slack seasons of the year. The Integrated Rural Development Pro-

gramme (IRDP) belongs to the former category and the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) to the latter. There are a large number of other public sector schemes which will contribute to the reduction of unemployment and under-employment. Special mention may be made of the Special Component Plan for the uplift of Scheduled Castes for which a substantial provision has been made in the Plan by way of special central assistance. The Special Programmes for drought prone areas, tribal areas and hill areas will also help strengthen the redistributive bias in public policies.

Amendment to Industrial Development and Regulation Act

3026. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to amend Industrial Development and Regulation Act in near future; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir. It is, however, premature to qualify the changes.

(b) Proposals are being conceptualized and so neither details nor level of consideration can be indicated.

मारूति लिमिटेड के साथ बेरलियेट का सहयोग

3027. **श्री पीयूष तिरकी**: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या फ्रांसीसी कम्पनी, बेरलियेट मारूति लिमिटेड के साथ इसके राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद सहयोग करने के लिए सहमत हो गई है और यदि हां तो उसकी क्या-क्या शर्तें हैं; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा आरम्भ की जाने वाली ऐसी नई परियोजनाओं के राज्यवार और स्थान-वार नाम क्या है जो अब आरम्भ की जायेंगी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना): (क) फ्रांस की मे. रेनाल्ट ने सरकारी क्षेत्र की प्रस्तावित मोटर गाड़ी परियोजना में भाग लेने की रुचि प्रकट की है । यह बताया गया है कि फ्रांस के मे. रेनाल्ट के ट्रक प्रभाग में बरोलयट का विलय हो गया है ।

(ख) यात्री कारों अथवा वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों का निर्माण करने की कोई अन्य परियोजना के बारे में सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Setting up of Industries in Goa

3028. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up industrial units in Goa during the Sixth Five Year Plan period free from pollution; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Locations of Central Public Sector Projects are based on techno-economic considerations. The U.T. Administration have various Corporations/Organisations for promoting and setting up of Industries in the Union Territory, like the Consultancy Organisation, Industrial Development Corporation, Economic Development Corporation etc. Industrial Units in the Village and Small Scale Sector are set up in the private and cooperative sectors. The Schemes included in the Plans of Central and State Government are mainly promotional in

nature such as training, marketing assistance, financial assistance, supply of raw material, research and development etc.

Cases of Atrocities of Harijans and Adivasis

3029. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of atrocities on the Harijans and Adivasis of different nature in different parts of the country reported in 1980 with State-wise break up in detail;

(b) whether there is a sharp increase in such cases over 1979 and 1978; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Governments/ U.T. Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Induction Test Passed by Steno Typist

3030. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the common seniority list in respect of Stenographers Grade 'D' issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reform and state:

(a) whether the erstwhile stenotypists were required to quality a test for induction in Grade III (Now Grade 'D') of the C.S.S.S. within a certain number of chances;

(b) if so, the number of stenotypists who passed and failed to pass the said test within the prescribed number of chances;

(c) whether some of the stenotypists who failed to pass the induction test within the prescribed number of chances have been placed senior to the steno who passed it within the prescribed number of chances; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to remove the anomalies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) No. of Steno-typists who passed the induction test...	811
(ii) No. of Steno-typists who failed to pass the induction test	71
Total	882

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Cord Resources for Feeding the Digvijay Cement Factory

3032. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Marine National Park is being prescribed between Jadia and Okho in Gujarat;

(b) what is the estimate of the exploitation of cord resources in this area for feeding the Digvijay Cement Factory in Sikka; and

(c) what is planned for re-considering the licence given to this factory to exploit these cord beds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The Government of Gujarat have issued a Notification on 1st August, 1980 notifying their intention of constituting a Marine National Park in the Gulf of Kutch at Okha and Jamnagar bases.

(b): Messrs Digvijay Cement Company Limited have been using Cal-

careous Sand for production of clinker. While the exact quantity of calcareous Sand used by this factory is not known, the factory has produced 7,66,400 and 7,29,300 tonnes of clinker during 1979 and 1980 requiring 12,26,240 and 11,67,280 tonnes of Calcareous Sand.

(c) The letter of intent issued for effecting *substantial expansion of* the existing undertaking at Sikka with an additional capacity of 4.85 lakh tonnes of cement, incorporates *inter-alia* a condition that the company shall surrender their mining lease for mining of Calcareous Sand near the Coral reef Zone of the Gulf of Kutch.

Disparities Between Rural and Urban Communities

3033. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether planning in India even before 1977 was lopsided giving more weightage to the urban communities than the rural ones;

(b) whether as a result of this, the economic disparities between the urban and rural communities have further widened; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir. From the beginning, Indian Development Planning started with a "balanced growth strategy", treating both Rural & Urban sector activity as complimentary to each other, in the plan allocation process.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

तिलैया डेम (बिहार) में सैनिक स्कूल का भवन

3034. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सैनिक स्कूल तिलैया डेम (बिहार) के भवन का निर्माण कार्य कब शुरू हुआ था और इसके कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है और इस में कितना खर्चा होगा; और

(ख) क्या उसके निर्माण में शिथिलता से काम हो रहा है और यदि हां, तो सम्बद्ध विभाग पर निगरानी रखने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल) : (क) और (ख). सैनिक स्कूल के लिए भूमि और भवन देने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है । सैनिक स्कूल, तिलैया कर्मचारियों के रहने के आवास को छोड़कर वर्तमान अर्द्धस्थायी भवनों में परिवर्तित करने पर लगभग 2·22 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमानित लागत आएगी । राज्य सरकार ने कुछ भवनों का निर्माण 1979 में शुरू कर दिया था लेकिन अब तक निर्माण कार्य में कोई विशेष प्रगति नहीं हुई है । राज्य सरकार से इन भवनों का निर्माण तथा शीघ्र पूरा करने का अनुरोध किया गया है । इस समय यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि इन भवनों के पूरा होने में कितना समय लगेगा ।

Setting up of Industries in Tamil Nadu

3035. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects received in Tamil Nadu by the Central Government for starting new Industrial undertakings in private sector and joint sector during the next five calendar years; and

(b) the details of the applicants of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) (a) and (b): Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation who are engaged in the implementing of projects in the public sector and joint sector in the State of Tamil Nadu have proposals for projects in joint sector to be implemented during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-

85). The names of these projects in the joint sector are as under:—

Existing & implementation:

1. Southern Borex Ltd.
2. Asia Tobacco Co. Ltd.
3. Tamil Nadu Alkaline Batteries Ltd.
4. Great Sea Trawler Building Yard Ltd.
5. T.N. Flourine & Allied Chem.
6. Asian Bearings Ltd.
7. Varavil Dyes & Chemicals Ltd.
8. Gangappa Paper Mills Ltd.
9. Asia Carbons Ltd.
10. Madras Shoe Fabrics Ltd.
11. Ship Steels (India) Ltd.
12. Tuticorin Alkali Chemicals & Fert. Ltd.
13. Ephydrine Hydrochloride.
14. Acetyline & Ind1. Gas Cylinders Ltd.
15. Fine Measure Instruments Ltd.
16. Refractories Project.

Under consideration:

17. Southern Borex—Boric Acid Plan.
18. Southern Hydrocarbons (Diversification).
19. Automotive Castings Project.
20. Asia Carbons (Diversification).
21. Southern Agri Furane Ltd. (Diversification).
22. A.B.S. Resins.
23. Polynosic Staple Fibre Project.
24. Wrist Watch Project
25. Goat Skin Project.
26. Optical Components Project.
27. Synthetic Rutile Project.
28. Linear Alkaline & Benzene Project.
29. Double Ethyl Hexanol Project.
30. Vinyl Acetate & Polyvinyl Acetate Project.
31. Pentaerithral Project.
32. Fatty Acids Project.
33. Malathion Project.
34. Acetone Project.

2. During the last three years the total number of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences under I(D&R) Act for Industries in the State of Tamil Nadu have been issued as under:—

	1978	1979	1980
Letters of Intent	27	35	52
Industrial Licences	28	26	37

3. Details of these Industrial Licences and Letters of Intent are published in the Supplement to Monthly Newsletter published by the Indian Investment Centre. Copies of these are available in the Parliament Library.

Vacancies in S.G.P.C. Amritsar

3037. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many seats in the S.G.P.C. Amritsar are lying vacant and since when; and

(b) the steps being taken to fill up the vacancies by holding bye-elections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Since the constitution of the new S.G.P.C. under the Sikh Gurudwaras Act, 1925 on 23rd May, 1979, four seats from Batala, Sri Gobindpur, Sarhali and Bara Pind Constituencies in Punjab and one seat from amongst co-opted members have fallen vacant.

(b) Necessary action is being taken in this regard in consultation with the State Government.

Amount spent on rural Workers Training Programme

3038. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on the Rural Workers Training Programme by the Central Board for Workers Education during the past three years and how far this can be compared percen-

tage-wise with the Industrial Workers Training Programme during the last three years;

(b) whether any complaints have been received that the funds allotted for rural workers' training programme are being utilised for the activities of the political party in power;

(c) if so, whether any action is proposed to be taken to stop such misuse of funds hereafter; and

(d) the State-wise break-up of such amounts spent on rural workers' training programme during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Winding up of Coca Cola Export Corporation

3039. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) when was Coca Cola Export Corporation asked to wind up;

(b) have they wound up;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what action Government propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d). The Reserve Bank of India issued orders on 29th April, 1977 requiring the Coca Cola Export Corporation to convert itself into an Indian company with non-resident interest not exceeding 40 per cent within one year from the date of receipt of the Order by the company, i.e., by 5th May, 1978. The Coca Cola Export Corporation indicated that it would not be able to comply with the directive of the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly it closed down its activities in India within the proposed time limit.

At the request of the firm, they have been permitted to maintain an office in India upto 31st March, 1981 solely for the purpose of winding up the company's affairs in India like disposal of assets, pending legal matters, sales tax and income tax, etc.

Producing Biogas from water Hyacinth

3040. SHRI D.L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that water hyacinth is a dreadful menace in the States of West Bengal, Bihar and part of U.P. which destroys crops grown in the water-logged areas on large scale putting heavy loss to agriculturists;

(b) whether this water hyacinth has been found useful for producing biogas; and

(c) if so, whether Government have any scheme to utilize water hyacinth for the purpose of producing biogas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Water Hyacinth is a menace in several States of the country occurring profusely in the water bodies. Its mushroom growth in the water bodies results in water logging and ottrophication, and thus water is not available in sufficient quantities for drinkin gand other uses.

(b) and (c). Water hyacinth has been found usefull for the production of biogas due to its chemical composition. The Department of Science and Technology has sponsored a number of studies in this regard at Nagarjunasagar Engineering College, Hyderabad and Department of Applied Chemistry, University of Calcutta. Some of the national laboratories like Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat are also working on the management and utilisation aspects of water hyacinth. The results have been quite encouraging as the mathane production is enhanced after the addition of water hyacinth in the

diggestor. Under the Department's scheme on setting up of several demonstration units of community-type biogas plants in addition to cowdung, agricultural residues and organic wastes, water hyacinth is also proposed to be utilised for the production of biogas wherever it is easily available.

Recruitment in C.R.P. in States

3041. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of persons recruited to CRP this year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): A statement giving the number of persons recruited to CRPF from various States this year i.e. from 1st January, 1981, onwards is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

1.	Assam	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8
3.	Arunachal Pradesh (Union Territory)	1
4.	Bihar	29
5.	Delhi (Union Territory)	4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	9
7.	Haryana	42
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
9.	Maharashtra	47
10.	Madhya Pradesh	10
11.	Orissa	9
12.	Punjab	8
13.	Rajasthan	18
14.	Tamil Nadu	15
15.	Kerala	23
16.	Karnataka	27
17.	Uttar Pradesh	85
18.	West Bengal	3
	TOTAL	341

Detection of foreigners in Assam

3042. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:
SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister of State is reported to have stated that already Government have detected 2300 foreigners in the checking done during the last one year in Assam and these foreigners being of Bangladesh origin, they will be sent back to Bangladesh;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken necessary steps to implement their own line of action;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in Patriot dated 26th January, 1981 that the Bangladesh authorities have reacted violently to the above statement and they have denied that any Bangladesh national has entered Assam; and

(d) if so, what Government propose to do with the foreigners which have been detected so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). Detection of foreigners in Assam is continuing since 1952. According to the Government of Assam, 2154 infiltrators were detected during 1980 and 2039 were sent back to their country of origin.

The Government of Bangladesh have not resiled from their commitment to take back their nationals who crossed over into India after 25th March, 1971.

औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान केन्द्रों की स्थापना

3043. श्री बालूराम सारण: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है और उन

स्थानों के क्या नाम हैं जहां इस कार्य के लिए संस्थाएं अथवा केन्द्र स्थित हैं;

(ख) उनकी विशेष उपलब्धियां और अनुसंधान क्या हैं, और

(ग) इस प्रकार के अनुसंधान कार्यक्रमों पर कितना वार्षिक व्यय किया जा रहा है, ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री चरणजीत चानना): (क) से (ग). मांगी हुई जानकारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में रखी जाती है। वर्ष 1976-77 में औद्योगिक क्षेत्र से सम्बन्धी अनुसंधान में लगे हुए संस्थानों सम्बन्धी सूचना विज्ञान और टकनालाजी विभाग के "रिसर्च एण्ड डेवल्पमेंट स्टेटिस्टिक्स 1976-77" नामक प्रकाशन में दी गई है।

Corruption charges Against Chief Minister of J&K

3044. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT:
SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a Memorandum against the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir in connection with the corruption charges;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) A memorandum containing certain allegations agains the Chief Minister of Jammu & Kashmir has been received by the Government.

(b) It will not be in public interest to disclose the details of the allegations made against Ministers.

(c) Some of the matters referred to in the memorandum against the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir are under examination.

Naxalite Activities in schools in Punjab

3045. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing naxalite activities in the various schools in Punjab;

(b) if so, whether Government have obtained any report from the State Government of Punjab with regard to the nature and the area of naxalite activities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). According to information furnished by the State Government, no significant naxalite activity in schools in the State has come to notice. The cases of some teachers who believe in the naxalite ideology have come to notice. They are urging upon the people to protest mainly against bus-fare hike in the State. Their activities are under close watch by the State authorities.

Percentage of Industrial Growth

3046. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth rate of industrial production was only 0.3 per cent during April—October 1980; and

(b) if so, the basis of Government's claim of all round advance and purposeful direction in the sphere of industrial production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The year 1980 started with back-

log of infrastructural handicaps, industrial unrest and several other constraints. Factors affecting industrial production have been receiving keen attention at the highest level and appropriate remedial measures have been taken to remove various constaints. Utmost emphasis has been laid on optimum utilisation of existing capacity and serious efforts have been made from the beginning of 1980 to ease the infrastructural bottlenecks. In terms of the Industrial Policy Statement of July 1980, a number of measures have been taken to stimulate industrial production.

According to the provisional index of industrial production compiled by CSO, the growth rate during April—October 1980 over April—October 1979 was about 0.5 per cent and the index for October 1980 was 8.9 per cent higher than in April 1980. Production of selected industries for which provisional information is available, shows an overall rise of 11 per cent in January 1981 over the same month last year.

Special Compensatory Allowance to Defence Personnel in Gangtok

3047. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Special Compensatory Allowance was granted by the Government of India to Defence Service Personnel at the rate of 30 per cent of their basic pay within the Municipal limits of Gangtok city in Sikkim during early 1979;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the local Army Commander has curtailed the Municipal limits of Gangtok city for army record only, thereby depriving thousands of lower rank army personnel from the said Special Compensatery Allowance;

(c) if so, whether the local Army Commander is competent to take such a step and the reasons for taking this anti-staff decision; and

(d) whether Government propose taking necessary action to set aside the curtailment orders and make necessary payment to the aggrieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Special Compensatory Allowance was admissible to personnel below officer rank at the rate of Rs. 15/- to Rs. 35/- per month as part of full field service concession. Gangtok was on full field service concession till 1-1-1978 when it was scaled down to modified field service concessions. Special Compensatory Allowance is not admissible with modified field service concession and was therefore withdrawn from troops located at Gangtok with effect from 1-1-1978. These troops were, however, made eligible for Sikkim Compensatory Allowance with effect from 1-1-1979.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Hilli Check Post

3048. DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the check-post at Hilli between India and Bangladesh in West Dinajpur District of West Bengal is in international;

(b) how many Indians and Bangladeshis crossed the border daily on an average in each month during the last one year and how many foreign nationals crossed the border during the last year;

(c) the number of personnel of various categories in charge of the Indian check-post;

(d) whether there is any arrangement for waiting room and rest room for the intending visitors to Bangladesh;

(e) if not, whether Government have any plan to construct a building to remove these difficulties; and

(f) whether it is a fact that the Custom Office is also very small though there is space for expansion; if so, whether Government propose to improve it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 128 persons (both Indian and Bangladesh) crossed over the border daily on an average basis in each month during the last one year and 20 foreign nationals crossed over the border last year;

(c) There is one Sub-Inspector, two Assistant Sob-Inspectors and six Constables. S. P. West Dinajpur holds the overall charge of the check post;

(d) There is no waiting room for the intending visitors to Bangladesh;

(e) No, Sir.

(f) In addition to the Customs check post at Hilli, there is a regular Customs Office also. The check-post and the Customs Office are not considered to be inadequate at present;

Settlement of Problems of Central Government Employees

3049. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government employees are for bilateral discussion and settlement of their problems; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to initiate bilateral discusion on the problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration is one of the important instrument for bilateral discussion with the object of, *inter-alia*, promoting harmonious relations, securing the greatest measure of cooperation between the Government and the general body of its employees and increasing the efficiency of public services, through the Joint Councils at the National, Departmental and Office/ Regional levels, where the representatives of the Government employees and the Officials meet together and settle the problems through bilateral discussion.

Allotment of Bajaj Chetak Scooters

3050. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bajaj Chetak Scooters were allotted against foreign currency deposited in banks by the Government in the past;

(b) whether this practice is still in vogue;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that persons who registered their names in banks by depositing their advances in foreign currency have not been allotted scooters as yet; and

(e) if so, the number of such persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). With the rescinding of the Scooters (Sale and Distribution) Control Order, with effect from 1-1-1978 Bajaj Chetak Scooters are allotted against inward remittance of foreign exchange by the manufacturers directly.

(d) and (e). The manufacturers have reported that presently there is

a waiting list of about 1,20,000 in respect of Bajaj Chetak scooters, allotted against inward remittance of foreign exchange.

HAL to Market Helicopters

3051. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited plans to shortly market helicopters to large business in the private and public sectors; and

(b) if so, details in respect thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). HAL are trying to market helicopters to various State Governments and leading private and public sectors organisations, in order to ensure better utilisation of its Divisions manufacturing helicopters, associated engines, accessories and avionics.

Change in formula of determining Consumer price index

3052. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision on changing the existing formula of determining the consumer price index; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). A Committee has been set up to go into the question of preparation of a new series of consumer price index Numbers with 1980-81 as the base and its work is in progress. In the meantime it has been decided that a fresh family Living Survey should be conducted during 1980-81. The survey has been initiated by the Labour Bureau in collaboration with the National Sample Survey Organisation.

Production of Cement

3053. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total production of cement in the country;

(b) whether there is any shortage of this commodity; and

(c) if so, what steps are envisaged in the Sixth Plan to augment production of cement and to bridge the gap between supply and demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The total production of cement in the country during 1980 was 17.90 million tonnes.

(b) There is a shortage of availability of cement in the country.

(c) Every effort is being made to augment production of cement by sanctioning new capacities and by better utilisation of the existing capacities. The Working Group on Cement Industry appointed by the Planning Commission have estimated that an additional capacity of 22.69 million tonnes is likely to materialise by 1984-85 during the sixth plan period. In order to augment availability of cement in the country to reduce the gap between

supply and demand, import of 2 million tonnes of cement has been authorised for the current financial year.

Closure of Small and Medium Soap Manufacturers for want of Tallow

3054. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the closing down of small and medium sector of soap manufacturers for want of tallow;

(b) whether Government give the details of supply of tallow, year-wise, since 1978, to public sector units; and

(c) the details of supply of tallow to medium size units, in particular, West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The quantity of mutton tallow supplied to public sector units including the public sector grease units is as folows:—

Year	(Qty. MT.)
1978-79 .	1,979
1979-80 . .	6,349
1980-81 . .	1,696 (Prov.)

—(c) The units in the organised sector are not being encouraged to use imported tallow for manufacture of soap and as such the question of supply of tallow to medium size units, other than those in public sector, does not arise.

Japanese Technique for Extracting Oil from Paddy Husk

3055. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of SCEINCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inventor of the Japanese technique of extracting oil from the paddy husk propose to donate this technique to the Deendayal Shoudh Sansthan in Delhi;

(b) whether Deendayal Shoudh Sansthan propose to enturst this technique to the engineers of the country in the national interest; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). Deendayal Shoudh Sansthan have submitted an application for import of technology from Japan envisaging the payment of 405 Million Yen for the knowhow to manufacture stabilised rice bran and edible oil therefrom. The Deendayal Shoudh Sansthan had proposed in their application to make available this know how to Indian firms for commercial use of the above technology. The applications for import of technology are processed by the Ministry of Industry in accordance with the procedures laid down in this behalf.

Landless Agricultural Labour

3056. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Wil the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the estimated number of landless agricultural labour in the country as in 1980 (State-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): There has been no recent survey to estimate

the number of landless agricultural labour in the country. However, a statement giving the estimated number of landless Agricultural Labour based on the Rural Labour Enquiry, 1974-75, is attached.

Statement

(In thousand)

State/Union Territory	Estimated Number of landless Agricultural Labour
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	3,638
2. Assam	207
3. Bihar	2,538
4. Gujarat	1,233
5. Goa, Daman & Diu	9
6. Haryana	180
7. Jammu & Kashmir	6
8. Kerala	243
9. Madhya Pradesh	1,487
10. Maharashtra	2,626
11. Manipur	2
12. Meghalaya	8
13. Karnataka	1,547
14. Orissa	869
15. Punjab	658
16. Pondicherry	35
17. Rajasthan	177
18. Tamil Nadu	3,335
19. Tripura	28
20. Uttar Pradesh	1,822
21. West Bengal	701
22. Himachal Pradesh	3
All-India	22,328

Source : Rural Labour Enquiry 1974-75.

According to the Rural Labour Enquiry (1974-75) based on the 29th round of the National Sample Survey, information of the State Governments of Mizoram & Sikkim and the Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Arunachal Pradesh was not collected whereas in Chandigarh, Delhi and Nagaland, only the urban population was covered.

20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का क्रियान्वयन

3057. **श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन:** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम को तेजी से क्रियान्वित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या विशेष उपाय किए गए हैं अथवा किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त कार्यक्रम के लिए राज्य सरकारें किस प्रकार अपना सहयोग दे रही हैं ?

योजना और श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): (क) और (ख). 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के विभिन्न मदों के लिए उपयुक्त धनराशि की व्यवस्था पंचवर्षीय योजना और वार्षिक योजनाओं को तैयार करने के समय की जाती है । इनको राज्यों द्वारा अपने विकास प्रयत्न के एक भाग के रूप में कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है ।

Development of Production engineering solar cell by private sector companies

3058. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the development of production engineering not only in the field of solar energy but also in other fields like solar cell is being entrusted to the private sector; and

(b) if so, the names of companies that have undertaken this job?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Both public and private sectors are engaged in the production of solar energy devices and systems. Certain systems with possible large scale application are being commercialised through the National Research Development Corporation of India, a public sector undertaking and are open to private sector. However, there is no entrustment of the development of production engineering to the private sector.

Soft loans for conservation and exploitation of non-conventional source of energy

3059. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are examining for soft loans to include ambitious activities related to energy conservation, exploitation for non-traditional source of energy and control of water and air pollution;

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) whether Government are considering to facilitate the transfer of technology for efficient operation of these new units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Government are examining possibilities of soft loans for encouraging renewable sources of energy; a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Ban on Defections

3060. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised their views regarding Legislative measures to ban defection; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration of the Government as anti-defection legislation forms a part of the larger perspective of the electoral reforms.

Tyre Prices

3062. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tyre Manufacturers had agreed sometime before to reduce Truck Car and Scooter tyre prices by 3 per cent;

(b) if so, what will be the new prices of Truck, Car and Scooter tyres respectively, when they will come in force; and

(c) what were the prices of these commodities on 1st April, 1980 and on 31st January, 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir, but only in respect of passenger car and scooter tyres.

(b) The tyre manufacturers had indicated their willingness to immediately reduce the prices of passenger car and scooter tyres by 3 per cent in their meeting with Minister of State for Industry on August 26, 1980. The prices of passenger car and scooter tyres vary from company to company, but after reduction, the prices of these sizes

were, by and large, lower by 3 per cent.

(c) Whole sale price indices in respect of truck, car and scooter tyres as on April 1, 1980 and as on January 31, 1981 were as follows:—

	As on 1-4-80	As on 31-1-81
	Rs.	Rs.
Truck Tyres		
8.25-20 .12 PR(R).	1485.00	1690.00
9.00-20 12 PR .	1760.00	2000.00
Passenger Car (R)		
6.70-15 6 PR .	400.00	515.00
5.90-15 6 PR. .	345.00	402.00
5.20-14 . . .	295.00	338.00
5.60-13 . . .	288.00	402.00
Scooter		
3.50-10 . . .	99.00	103.00

Unauthorised stay of Bangladesh Nationals

3063. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Bangladesh Nationals whose stay is unauthorised; and

(b) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Arrival and departure of Bangladesh Nationals is a continuous process. Therefore, the number of Bangladesh Nationals living in India would vary from day to day.

(b) Action is taken whenever unauthorised stay of Bangladesh Nationals is detected and they are asked to leave India immediately.

Hoogly Docking and Engineering Company Ltd.

3064. SHRI BIJOY MODAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the unions/workers and employees of Hoogly Docking and Engineerng Company Limited are drawing attention of the Government to take necessary steps to nationalise this company also to merge it either with Garden Reach Ship-builders and Engineers, Calcutta (under Ministry of Defence) or with the Shipping Corporation of India (under the Ministry of Shipping and Transport); and

(b) the attitude of Government to this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government is keen to take action in the best interests of this industry, and in the meanwhile, the Hoogly Docking and Engineering Co. Ltd., is continuing to receive assistance from the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Limited, a Government of India financial institution.

दस अथवा इससे अधिक व्यक्तियों को रोजगार में रखने वाले छोटे प्रतिष्ठानों में भविष्य निधि योजना लागू करना

3065. **श्री तारिक अनवर:**
श्री हीरालाल बार. परमार:

क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में दस अथवा इससे अधिक व्यक्तियों को रोजगार में रखने वाले छोटे प्रतिष्ठानों में भविष्य निधि योजना को लागू करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक अंतिम रूप दिये जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) इस योजना को लागू करने के परिणामस्वरूप कितने श्रमिक लाभान्वित होंगे?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा): (क) दस या इससे अधिक व्यक्ति नियोजित करने वाले प्रतिष्ठानों में कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध अधिनियम, 1952 को लागू करने संबंधी प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) सरकार का अधिनियम में संशोधन करने संबंधी विधेयक को यदि संभव हुआ तो चालू सत्र में पेश करने का इरादा है, ऐसा नहीं सकने पर आगामी सत्र में पेश किया जाएगा ।

(ग) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन अनुसार किए गए रैंडम सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार ऐसे प्रतिष्ठानों के उद्योगों, श्रेणियों जिनके संबंध में इस अधिनियम को पहले से ही अधिसूचित किया गया है, में नियोजित लगभग 168204 कर्मचारियों को इस योजना के प्रारम्भ होने के फलस्वरूप लाभ होने की संभावना है । ऐसे श्रमिकों की, जो प्रतिष्ठान के अन्य वर्गों में नियोजित है और जिन्हें इस प्रस्ताव के परिणाम स्वरूप लाभ होने की संभावना है, यथार्थ संख्या के बारे में सही अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता ।

More powers for procurement of Coconut Husk

3066. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHVAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has requested the Centre for more power under the essential commodities Act for the procurement of coconut husk; and

(b) if so, the decision of the centre thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have no objection in principle to delegate to the State Government sufficient powers under the Essential Commodities Act necessary for effective collection and distribution of husk.

Traditional way of Life Identity and Culture of Tribal population

3067. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government during 1980-81 to prevent interference with the traditional way of life, identity and culture of the Tribal Population of the country; and

(b) the measures taken in consonance with the aforesaid to bring about all faced integration of tribal population with the mainstream of national life?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The tribal sub-Plan strategy commenced during the Fifth Plan period (1974-79) is being continued during 1980-81 for socio-economic development of the Scheduled tribe population in States where there is a concentration of Scheduled Tribe population. The underlying principle of tribal sub-Plan is that the development process should harmonise with the traditional way of life, identity and cultural pattern of the tribal population. Secondly, attention is being paid to the preservation and promoiton of tribal languages and art forms. Attempts are being made to devise curricula in consonance with culture of the concerned tribal communities. In the field of excise, the policy is to abolish liquor vending in tribal areas at the same time allowing the tribals to brew their own liquor for domestic, social and religious purposes. In short, the development plans endeavour to prevent distortions in the cultural life of tribals while attempting their advancement.

Police Firing on Demonstrators

3068. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:
SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) in how many cases the police resorted to firing on the demonstrators in various parts of the country during 1980;

(b) how many persons were killed/injured as a result thereof in each case;

(c) the number of cases in which judicial inquiry was conducted and the cases in which reports have been submitted;

(d) the nature of the action taken on the reports of inquiry commission in each case; and

(e) the amount of compensation, if any, paid to the families of the victims in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (e). The information is being collected from State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and will be placed on the table of the House.

Appointment of Blind in Government Offices

3069. SHRI TRILOK CHAND:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to an agreement arrived at sometime in September, 1980, the employing Ministry and Departments of the Government were required to employ at least one blind person every month against suitable jobs; and

(b) if so, the number of persons that have been employed so far by the Ministries/Departments in accordance with the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). In a meeting of the Major Central Employing Ministries/Departments held on 10-9-1980, the Minister of Labour requested the Ministries/Department to employ atleast one blind person immediately with the ultimate objective of absorbing all the blind persons registered with the Special Employment Exchanges. The position was reviewed in the meeting held on 20-1-1981. The representatives of almost all the Ministries/Departments informed that the work relating to identification of jobs suitable for the physically handicapped persons had almost been completed and suitable instructions had been issued to all concerned to fill up the posts by the physically handicapped persons, particularly the blind. The number of blind persons reported to have been employed by the various Ministries/Departments (who had collected the information from their subordinate and attached offices also) was 745.

Reorientation of Police Training for Redressal of Public Grievances

3070. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:
SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the recent instances of police indulgence in extra-

legal methods in the investigation of crimes, Government have considered the desirability of reorientation of the training, modernisation of methods to bring about conscious discipline and for better communication system between the public and the police for speedy redressal of their grievances; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) The need for reorienting and modernising the training methods for police personnel as also maintaining discipline among them has been emphasised upon the State Governments from time to time. The Government had appointed a Committee on Police Training under the Chairmanship of Professor M.S. Gore to suggest various measures for bringing about the improvements in the working of police. The recommendations made by the Committee were communicated to the States/Union Territories for implementation. Instructions and guidelines have been issued to the States/Union Territories on matters relating to the training and also police citizen relationship. The reorientation programme in the form of a three day seminar for IsGP/ Additional IsGP was organised and two seminars were organised for DIsG. The ICFS also developed a ten day course on Police Community Relations for Superintendents of Police Guidelines together with material have been issued to the States/Union Territories for organising similar courses of short duration for DSP/ Inspector/SI in the State PTCs and a series of courses for Constable and Head Constable to be organised in the districts as reorientation programme. The Central Government have been rendering assistance through Central training institutions where officer from the State/Union Territories are trained. A Standing Committee on Police Training has been constituted in the BPR&D under the Chairmanship of Prof. M. S. Gore and the various training problems/requirements are reviewed from time to time.

The question of improving the training of police personnel in States was also discussed at the Conference of State Chief Secretaries/Home Secretaries and Inspectors General of Police held on 3rd April, 1980 and Conference of State Governments and Chief Ministers held on 8th April, 1980 and the need of taking immediate steps in this regard was emphasised upon the State Governments.

They have also been requested to identify weaknesses in the present police administration and remedy them suitably so as to ensure a competent, honest, humane and effective policing system in the States.

The Government have also revived the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces for another period of 10 years from 1980-81 to 1989-90. It has been decide to provide Central financial assistance amounting to Rs. 750 lakhs during 1980-81. One of the items on which the Central assistance can be utilised is for purchase of equipments for police training institutions.

The Seventh Finance Commission have also recommended an outlay of Rs. 168.78 crores (Revenue) for upgradation of standards of Police Administration in nine States which are backward in Police Administration during the years 1979—84. One of the items on which this outlay can be utilised by the State Governments is to improve staff training.

The Government have also appointed the National Police Commission to suggest measures for bringing about improvements in the functioning of the police in the country. One of the terms of reference to the Commission is to examine the methods of police training, development and career planning of officers and recommend any changes that are required at any

time in their service, to modernise the outlook and to make the leadership of the force effective and morally strong. Appropriate steps to reorient and improve the training needs will be taken in the light of the recommendations of the Commision.

Police Atrocities on Students

3071. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far to prevent the police atrocities/excesses on students in the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Public order and police being subjects within the jurisdiction of States, State Governments are competent to deal with situations arising out of student demonstrations and to ensure that atrocities and excesses on students are not committed.

Assessment with regard to the production of Toilet, Carbolic and Laundry Soaps

3072. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether assessments have been made by Government from year to year with regard to the production of toilet, carbolic and laundry soaps by the organised sector of the Industry;

(b) if so, the category in which lifebuoy produced by Hindustan Lever has been included; and

(c) the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. There are ISI specifications only for Toilet Soaps and Laundry Soaps. Hence, Soaps are classified for purpose of production statistics, into these two categories only. Lifebuoy is taken as toilet soap for statistical purposes.

Passport Rackets

3073. SHRI CHHOTE SINGH YADAV:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the functioning of passport rackets in the country with the connivance of travel agencies and some functionaries of the Passport Office; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government during the last two years to unearth passport rackets in the country and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and on receipt of the same, a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Closing down of BBJ Firm

3074. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to close down the engineering firm of Braithwaite, Burn and Jessops (BBJ);

(b) if so, the grounds for such proposal; and

(c) whether Government's plans to avoid the closure and keep the concern going?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c) In view of the continuing and

mounting losses of BBJ, its re-organisation and re-structuring are under consideration of Government.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

3075. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has upheld in the case of Excel Wear and others, fundamantal right of the employers to close their business concerns thereby declaring ultravires relavent sections of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; and

(b) if so, the details thereabout and Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). The Supreme Court in its judgment in Excel Wear Vs. Union of India (September, 1978) held that Section 25-0 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 as a whole, and Section 25-R in so far as it relates to awarding of punishment for violation of Section 25-0 are constitutionally bad and invalid for violation of Article 19(1)(g) of the Constitution. Government are examining legislative changes that are necessary for safeguarding the interests of workers in this regard.

Non-Arrest of Nirankari Baba Murder Culprits

3077. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that those responsible for the murder of Nirankari Baba have not so far been arrested resulting in great resentment among the followers, of late Nirankari Baba;

(b) the progress made in the case so far; and

(c) the steps Government are going to take to further expedite the investigation of the case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). Five persons have been arrested and the case is still under investigation. All out offorts are being made to locate and arrest the remaining accused.

Muslims in Government Service

3078. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the extremely poor number of Muslims in the various Government services;

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure non-discrimination against Muslims in their recruitment and promotion;

(c) if so, the steps taken to ensure adequate representation/participation of Muslims;

(d) whether any time-bound programme has been made in this respect and if so, details thereof; and

(e) whether any specific instructions have been sent to recruiting authorities to ensure adequate recruitment of Muslims and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Recruitment to Central Government services strictly conforms to the provisions of the Constitution. Since recruitments are not made on the basis of caste, community, religion, etc. such date have not been maintained.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

(e) In view of the provisions of Article 14 and 16 of the Constitution, no specific instructions have been issued in this regard.

Setting up of Industries in Amreli, Gujarat

3079. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Amreli district in Saurashtra region of Gujarat is industrially much backward;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to declare it as a backward district for industrial aspects and provide Central subsidy at par with Surendra Nagar District of Saurashtra region;

(c) why the same has not yet been declared as such till date;

(d) how many districts in Gujarat have been declared as industrially backward till date as well as after 1977, and the reasons therefor;

(e) what are the criteria for declaring as backward;

(f) what assistance and facilities are given by the Centre and States to those districts; and

(g) how many more districts in Gujarat are under consideration for declaring them backward during 1981 and 1982?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (e): The following 10 districts in Gujarat qualify for concessional finance facilities from term-lending financial instituions:

Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Broach, Junagadh, Kutch, Mehsana, Panchamahals Sabarkantha and Surendranagar.

As regards Central Subsidy, in terms of the earlier decision of the Naional Development Council, it was decided to select 2 districts each from States considered industrially backward and one district each from other states. Although the Government of Gujarat had Proposed 3 districts of Panchmahal, Kutch and Amreli for selection to qualify for Central Investment subsidy, the district of Panchmahal was selected for the purpose, since Gujarat State was eligible for one district.

Subsequently when it was decided to extend the coverage of the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme from 2 to 6 districts and 1 to 3 districts respectively, the Government of Gujarat had proposed the districts of Broach and Surendranagar for inclusion under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme, which was agreed to.

Accordingly, while the district of Amreli has been indentified as industrially backward and is already eligible for concessional finance facilities from financial institutions, this district does not qualify for Central Subsidy.

(f) For the development of backward areas, the Central Government offer the following assistance and facilities.

(i) Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy.

(ii) Transport subsidy Scheme.

(iii) Concessional finance facilities from the All India Term Lending Financial Institutions.

(iv) Tax concessions.

(v) Hire purchase of Machinery by small scale industries.

(vi) Consultancy for technical services.

(vii) Special facilities for import of raw materials.

(viii) Rural Industries Projects Programme.

(ix) Rural Artisans Programme.

(x) District Industries Centre.

(xi) Seed/Margin Money Assistance.

The Transport Subsidy Scheme is however not applicable to Gujarat State.

(g): A National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas had been set up under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Sivaraman, former Member, Planning Commission *inter-alia* to review the existing scheme of incentives to backward areas and to recommend the criteria by which backward areas should be identified. The Committee has submitted its report on 'Industrial Dispersal' which is under examination in consultation with State Governments and the concerned Administrative Ministries.

Assessments of Working Conditions of Scientists

3080. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment with regard to (i) stagnation of scientists of higher qualifications at the lower levels, (ii) meaningful utilisation of the scientists and technical personnel in their respective fields, (iii) adequacy of otherwise of the personnel policy for research organisations, and (iv) deficiencies in the research laboratories and working conditions of the scientists; and

(b) if so, the results thereof and the steps contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Normally for the posts of scientists appropriate grades are provided commensurate with educational qualifications and experience. In several scientific departments, schemes exist for promotion to the next higher grade based on periodical performance assessment and merit promotions without being linked to actual vacancies. The career opportunities, working conditions, personnel policies and related aspects are under constant review by various scientific departments and appropriate measures are taken from time to time. Even recently, a Working Group set—up by the Planning Commission on Science and Technology for the Sixth Plan (1980—85) have interR9ti Tpt T8T tion to some of these aspects.

गुजरात में सीमेन्ट की कमी

3081. **श्री छीतूभाई गामित:** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विभिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए गुजरात को प्रति माह सीमेन्ट की कितनी आवश्यकता होती है;

(ख) जनवरी, 1980 से जनवरी, 1981 तक की अवधि के दौरान महीने-वार-गुजरात सरकार ने कितने सीमेंट की मांग की थी और उसमें से कितनी मात्रा की उसे स्वीकृति मिली और वास्तव में कितनी मात्रा सप्लाई की गई;

(ग) गुजरात की सीमेन्ट की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रभावशाली उपाय किए जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) गुजरात को उसकी मांग के अनुसार सीमेन्ट सप्लाई न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना): (क) राज्यों की सीमेन्ट की आवश्यकताएं इकट्ठी नहीं की जाती हैं। हां, गुजरात राज्य सरकार ने हाल ही में यह बताया है कि उनकी सीमेन्ट की असंत आवश्यकता 7 लाख मी. टन प्रति तिमाही होगी।

(ख) राज्यों को सीमेन्ट का आवंटन एवं प्रेक्षण तिमाही के आधार पर दिया जाता है। गत चार तिमाहियों में गुजरात राज्य को

नियत तथा सप्लाई की गई सीमेन्ट की मात्रा निम्न प्रकार है:—

(हजार मी. टन में)

अवधि	आवंटन	संभरण
तिमाही I/80	391.0	402.0
तिमाही II/80	367.0	376.0
तिमाही III/80	376.5	286.9
तिमाही 4/80	404.8	366.4

(ग) और (घ) सीमेन्ट उद्योग को कोयला तथा बिजली कम उपलब्ध होने के बारे में बाह्य कठिनाइयों के कारण देश में सीमेन्ट कम उपलब्ध होने की वजह से राज्य सरकारों को मुख्यत: सीमेन्ट का कम संभरण किया गया था । सरकार विद्यमान क्षमता का बेहतर उपयोग करके नई क्षमता स्वीकृत करके तथा आयात करके देश में सीमेन्ट की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के हर संभव प्रयास कर रही है ।

Jobs under Apprenticeship Scheme

3082. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Apprenticeship Scheme was started in 1961 to remove unemployment;

(b) if so, how many candidates have taken training under this scheme in the country, State-wise;

(c) how many have been provided with jobs so far and by what time the remaining candidates will get the job;

(d) the criters and time limit to give jobs after the completion of the course; and

(e) whether Government propose to take any steps to provide jobs for all successful trainees of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The main objective of the apprenticeship scheme under the Apprentices Act, 1961 is to provide practical training to the apprentices in the establishments to meet the requirements of the skilled manpower in the industry and enhance the employment opportunities of trained apprentices.

(b) A statement giving the information is enclosed (Annexure I).

(c) and (d). A statement showing the number of apprentices provided with jobs through employment exchanges is given in statement II. There is no provision in the Act to ensure employment to each and every trained apprentice.

(e) There is no such proposal.

Statement—I

State-wise number of apprentions pass out upto April, 1980 under the Apprentice Act, 1961.

(*Provisional*)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of Apprentices passed out up to April, 1980.
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16,118
2.	Assam	2,105
3.	Bihar	17,622
4.	Gujarat	13,022
5.	Haryana	4,103
6.	Himachal Pradesh	663
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	209
8.	Karnataka	13,484
9.	Kerala	4,981
10.	Madhya Pradesh	15,324
11.	Maharashtra	32,216
12.	Manipur	48

1	2	3
13.	Meghalaya	8
14.	Orissa	7,238
15.	Punjab	3,396
16.	Rajasthan	4,335
17.	Tamilnadu	32,894
18.	Tripura	14
19.	Uttar Pradesh	19,413
20.	West Bengal	26,199
21.	Chandigarh	438
22.	Delhi	5,985
23.	Goa	277
24.	Pondicherry	1,130
25.	Break up not available*	772
	All India Total	221,994

Note :—*Relate to the years (1964) (74 passed) and 1965 (698 passed) for which State-wise break up is not available.

Statement—II

Number of Placements affected by the Employment Exchanges during the period 1967—1979 in respect of Apprentices trained under the Apprentices Act, 1961.

Sl. No.	States	
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,553
2.	Assam	595
3.	Bihar	3,350
4.	Gujarat	285
5.	Haryana	228
6.	Himachal Pradesh	229
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	23
8.	Karnataka	2,376
9.	Kerala	1,097
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2,595
11.	Maharashtra	1,606
12.	Manipur	64
13.	Meghalaya	5
14.	Nagaland	5
15.	Orissa	1,881
16.	Punjab	86
17.	Rajasthan	629
18.	Sikkim*	*
19.	Tamilnadu	1,801
20.	Tripura	1
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2,443
22.	West Bengal	385

	Union Territories	
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	*
3.	Chandigarh	41
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli*	*
5.	Delhi	100
6.	Goa	50
7.	Lakshadweep	—
8.	Mizoram	1
9.	Pondicherry	—
	All India Total	23,429

Note : 1. *No. Employment Exchange is functioning in these States/ Union Territories.

2. Exclude figures in respect of University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau except for Delhi and Maharashtra.

Demand of Cement and setting up of Cement Plants with the assistance of Foreign Country

3083. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total demand of cement in the country during the next three years and what will be the total producion of cement during the period;

(b) the number of new cement plants being set up under the public sector and whether these plants are utilising their installed capacity to full extent;

(c) whether Government have received any proposal from any foreign country to set up cement plants in India with their financial assistance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The Working Group for Cement Industry appointed by the Planning Commission have estimated demand and production of cement during the next 3 years as follow:

(in million tonnes)

Years	Demand	Expected Production
1981-82 . .	30·22	25·23
1982-83 . . .	32·64	28·98
1983-84 . . .	35·25	32·86

(b) Industrial licences/Letters of intent have been granted to 22 units in public sector for setting up new cement plants. These plants are under installation. The question of utilising their capacity will arise after they are installed.

(c) No, Sir. No specific proposal has been received.

(d) Does not arise.

Production, Export and shortage of Cars and Scooters ....

3084. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the annual requirement and production of scooters and cars in India;

(b) what percentage of these productions is exported; and

(c) steps envisaged to meet the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c) The production and export of cars and scooters during 1979-80 was as follows:

	Production	*Export*
Passenger cars . .	33,074	173*
Scooters . . .	1,55,445	12,867*

The demand for cars was roughly of the same order. In regard to scooters the existing capacities are adequate to meet the estimated demand which has been assesed at about 2,10,000 nos. in 1980-81. However, there is a waiting list in respect of a specific make of scooters. Approval has been accorded for creation of additional capacities and steps have been taken to encourage higher utilisation of the capacities of existing units.

*These figures relate to the period April—December, 1979.

Reduction of Regional Inequalities in Sixth Plan

3085. SHRI HARINATH MISRA:

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3028 on the 10th December, 1980 regarding Reduction of Regional inequalities in Sixth Plan, and state:

(a) whether the National Committee for the development of backward

areas have completed their deliberations and submitted their recommendations;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Contemplated action; and

(c) if not, by what time they are expected to submit their report to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Committee is expected to complete their deliberations by the end of June 1981.

पाकिस्तान से हथियारों की तस्करी

3086. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका:** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में पाकिस्तान के हथियारों की तस्करी हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत दो महीनों के दौरान ऐसे कितने मामलों का पता चला है;

(ग) इसमें लगे तस्करों के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार तस्करी रोकने के लिए कोई कड़ी कार्यवाही करने का है; और

(ङ) यदि हां तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) से (ङ). राज्य सरकारों से सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

लघु उद्योगों को ऋण देने की उधार नीति

3087. **श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा:** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या छोटे तथा मझोले उद्योगों को ऋण देने की उदार नीति के अंतर्गत शामिल किये जाने वाले उद्योगों की पूंजी की अधिकतम सीमा क्या है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) (क) और (ख). रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया द्वारा सभी बैंकों को आवश्यक निदेश दिए गए हैं कि संशोधित निवेश सीमा के अंतर्गत आने वाले लघु एककों को रियायती दर पर वित्त प्रदान किया जाये ।

Increase in employment potential of Ordnance Clothing factory, Shahjahanpur

3088. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with a view to reduce unemployment Government are considering to increase the present employment potential of the Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur, U.P. by increasing its present work load and giving orders for manufacturing two lakh blankets per year; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of large capacity Cement Plants

3089. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government for setting-up large cement plants in the country;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the decision, if any taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). Details of Industrial

Licences Letters of Intent granted in favour of cement plants with capacity of one million tonnes and above are given in the statement attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Location	Capacity (in lakh tonnes)
1	Cement Corporation of India Limited . .	Ernakulum (A.P.)	10.00
2	Cement Coprn. of India Ltd. . . .	Neemuch (M.P.)	10.00 (Expansion)
3	U.P. State Cement Corpn.	Chunar(.U.P.)	16.80
4	Hindustan Steel Ltd.	Bhilwani (M.P.)	21.40
5	Gujarat Ind. Dev. Corpn. Limited .	Varaval (Guj.)	10.00
6	Shree Cement Ltd.	Beawar (Raj.)	12.00
7	Narmada Cements Ltd.	Jaffrabad (Guj.)	10.00
8	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	Chandarpur (Maharashtra)	11.09
9	Century Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd. . . .	Do.	10.00
10	A.C.C. Ltd.	Wadi (Karnataka)	10.00 (Expansion)
11	Coromandal Fertilisers Ltd. .	Kalamalla (A.P.)	10.00

Liberalising Provisions of I.D. Act to enable Sick Companies to rehabilitate

3090. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether Government propose evolving any comprehensive plan for liberalising provisions of the Industrial Development Act to enable sick companies to rehabilitate themselves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): No, Sir.

Expenses on Republic Day celebration

3091. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the expenses incurred on each of the following items in celebrating (including rehearsals) the Republic Day for the last three years;

(i) Sitting arrangements;

(ii) Lighting;

(iii) petrol;

(iv) entertainment;

(v) tableaus;

(vi) on bringing the participants and their lodging arrangements;

(b) what is the amount for which the tickets have been sold for the last three years; and

(c) whether the amount so received has formed part of the Consolidated Fund of India for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). A Statement is attached.

Statement

(a) Arrangements in connection with celebration of Republic Day in Delhi are made by various agencies such as Central Ministries/Departments, State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, local bodies, and other official and non-official agencies. The practice has been that the expenditure on various items is borne by the agencies which are concerned with particular items/activities. There is no centralisation of accounts. It has never been the practice to obtain full accounts of expenditure incurred by various agencies and exhibit the same under one head of expenditure relating to Republic Day. It is, therefore, not possible to give a full and firm figure of expenditure. On the basis of information made available to the Ministry of Defence by some concerned agencies, the expenditure on the items listed in the Question is as under:—

S.No.	Items	1978	1979	1980	Remarks
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(i)	Sitting arrangements .	5,10,708.00	8,70,144.00	6,97,957.00	As reported by C.P.W.D. authorities.
(ii)	Lighting . . .	1,08,345.00	1,13,142.89	1,29,404.69	
(iii)	Petrol oil & Lubricants	5,65,700.67	6,39,237.24	7,89,150.52	The figures indicate approximate expenditure on POL incurred on vehicles of the Defence Services for Republic Day Parade in Delhi only and do not include expenditure incurred by various other Agencies and units of the three Services outside Delhi the details of which are not available.
(iv)	Entertainment . .	29,815·17	46,367·06	45,270·22	No entertainment as such has been hosted by this Ministry. The figures indicate expenditur incurred on the Triba Guests invited to witness the Republic Day Celebrations.
(v)	Tableaus . . .	4,27,883·00	3,15,121·68	2,68,765·83	The figures indicate the expenditure incurred on tableaus presented by Central Ministries/ Departments. There were 7 such tableaus during 1978. 5 during 1979 and 4 during 1980.
(vi)	On bringing participants & their lodging arrangements.	5,10,811·34	7,70,985·00	5,79,511·32	While the Service personnel travel on the authority of Railway warrants, the expenditure on travel of Tribal Guests/folk dancers is borne by the respective States. The figures indicate the expenditure on the travel of Service personnel & Arrangements made for their lodging and the lodging of Tribals Guestfo lk dancers.

(b) The sale proceeds from the tickets for the Republic Day Parade for the last three years are as under:—

1978 : Rs. 2,14,400/-

1979 : Rs. 2,66,107/-

1980 : Rs. 2,68,610/-.

(c) The sale proceeds from the tickets for the Republic Day Parade for the last three years have been credited to the Consolidated Fund of India.

Review in the supply of Nuclear fuel by U.S.A.

3092. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the new U.S. Administration in the course of its review of foreign policy issues had examined the question of nuclear fuel supplies for the Tarapur reactor;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):

(a) The Government of India are not aware of the nature of internal reviews of foreign policy issues by the U.S. Administration.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Legal status of I.B.

3093. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the legal status of the organisation known as Intelligence Bureau;

(b) whether it is existing by an Act of Parliament;

(c) whether there is any committee responsible for supervising and monitoring the actual work of I.B.; and

(d) wheher Government propose to appoint a watch dog committee for I.B.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Intelligence Bureau figures in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution under the 'Union List'. In the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, this organisation has been placed under the Ministry of Home Affairs and functions as an attached office of the Ministry.

(b) There is no separate act of Parliament for Intelligence Bureau.

(c) No, Sir. Ministry of Home Affairs supervises the working of the Intelligence Bureau.

(d) There is no such proposal.

बैंकों में श्रम जीवी संघ

3094. **श्री सत्यनारायण जाटिया:** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, जीवन बीमा निगम और भारतीय खाद्य निगम में श्रम जीवी संघों को मान्यता देने के लिए क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाती है;

(ख) प्रत्येक संगठन में पंजीकृत श्रमिक संघों की संख्या कितनी है, प्रत्येक का पंजीकरण का वर्ष भी बताएं और 1969-80 दौरान उनकी सदस्य संख्या कितनी थी; और

(ग) उन अखिल भारतीय संघों के क्या नाम हैं जिनके साथ उक्त प्रत्येक संघ संबद्ध है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा): (क) भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम और भारतीय खाद्य निगम में यूनियनों को मान्यता प्रदान करने के लिए जिन मापदंडों का अनुसरण किया जाता है, वे परिशिष्ट-1 के रूप में संलग्न हैं।

[ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया, दीक्षि संख्या एल. टी. 2080/81]

(ख) और (ग). भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और खाद्य निगम की कार्यरत यूनियनें और केन्द्रीय श्रमिक संगठनों के साथ उनके संबंध के बारे में उपलब्ध सूचना परिशिष्ट-2 में दी गई है।

[ग्रन्थालय में रखी गयी दीक्षिये संख्या एल. टी. 2080/81]

भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम के संबंध में इस प्रकार की सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। चूंकि 1979-80 के दौरान सदस्य संख्या का सत्यापन नहीं किया गया ? इसलिए सत्यापित सदस्य संख्या और पंजीकरण के वर्ष के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Crimes in Delhi

3095. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many incidents of rioting, arson, robbery, murder and molestation of women took place in Delhi last year, separately;

(b) in how many cases, Army was called out to tackle the situation;

(c) whether any judicial or departmental enquiry has been instituted for any of their incidents; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The figures for the year 1980 are mentioned below:—

Head of crime	Total No. of cases in 1980
Rioting	180
Arson	36
Robbery	293
Murder	185
Molestation of Women	70

(b) After the incidents of communal rioting in a portion of the walled city of Delhi in August, 1980, the Army was called to stage flag march for a few days.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Educated unemployed registered with employment exchanges

3096. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educated unemployed youth in the country on the live register of Employment Exchanges as on 31st December, 1980;

(b) whether they are on the increase as against the corresponding period of 1978 and 1979;

(c) what is the rate of percentage of unemployment in India *vis-a-vis* U.S.A., U.K. and other Western countries; and

(d) the steps taken to create employment opportunities during the Sixth Plan to absorb the fast growing number of unemployed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b) The number of educated (Matric and above) job seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) on the live register of Employment Exchanges at the end of the years

1978, 1979 and June 1980 (latest available) was 64.48, 72.97 and 76.62 lakhs respectively.

(c) Unemployment rates (provisional) in India according to three different concepts (usual status, weekly status and daily status) based on the 32nd Round (1977-78) of National Sample Survey Organisation indicated in the 6th Plan Chapter on Manpower and Employment are as below:

Usual Status	4·23
Weekly Status. . . .	4·4
Daily Status	8·18

The unemployment rates in the year 1978 for U.S.A., U.K. and certain other Western Countries based on the respective national definitions are as below:

U.S.A.	6·0
U.K.	6·0
France	5·3
Germany (F.R.G.) . . .	4·3
Italy	7·1
Sweden	2·2

(*Source*: Employment Gazette of U.K., August, 1980).

The above unemployment rates for different countries are not comparable because of the varying national definitions and also due to variety of systems used to obtain information on unemployment and differences in the scope and coverage inherent in such systems.

(d) The Sixth Five Year Plan document 1980—85 provides details in the Chapter "Manpower and Employment" on different programmes to be taken up for creation of employment potential for the educated unemployed. The Plan envisages that the programmes which are to be taken up under different sectors will provide considerable potential for the employment of the educated. It is proposed to provide a new deal for the self-employed by providing training credit facilities, marketing facilities and guidance.

Licences issued to companies associated with Birla

3097. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) details of licences/letters of Intent/permissions for Expansion/permission for diversificaion given to ahead with various projects in associated with Birla Group of Companies during the years 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980; and

(b) licences given to State Industrial Corporations, which are going ahead with various projects in association with Birla Group of Companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The details of all letters of intent and industrial licences granted to all parties, including those covered by the definition of MRTP units, are published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Import Licences/Export Licences and Industrial Licences" and supplement to the "Monthly News Letter" published by the Indian Investment Centre. Copies of these are available in the Parliament Library. However, the number of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences to MRTP units of the Birla Group are as follows:—

Year	No. of letters for intent	No.of industrial licences
1977 . . .	5	3
1978 . . .	3	3
1979 . . .	8	3
1980 . . .	12	7

(b) This information is not maintained in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals, as once the letters of intent are granted to State Industrial Development Corporations, their implementational arrangements are settled by them on their own.

More Powers to C. R. P. F. for Internal Security

3098. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Reserve Police Force is being given more powers for intetrnal security;

(b) whether any amendment of its Constitution is under consideration; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

बिहार में अभ्रक पर आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना किया जाना

3099. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री:** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार अभ्रक पर आधारित उद्योग स्थापित किए जाने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उक्त योजना को कब कार्यान्वित किए जाने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना): (क) साइका ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि. ने जो सरकारी क्षेत्र का एक उपक्रम है, झूमरी तलैया, बिहार में माइका कागज तथा माइका कागज पर आधारित उत्पादों का निर्माण करने हेतु एक संयंत्र की स्थापना कराने के लिए औद्योगिक लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने हेतु आवेदन पत्र प्रस्तुत किए हैं ।

(ख) कम्पनी को इस संबंध में दो आशय पत्र जारी किए गये हैं जिनका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:–

आशय पत्र संख्या एल. आई. 659 (80) दिनांक 26-11-80 निम्नलिखित वस्तुओं के निर्माण हेतु:

(1) 2300 मी. टन प्रति वर्ष क्षमता के लिये माइका कागज पर आधारित उत्पाद;

(2) 100 मी. टन. प्रति वर्ष क्षमता के लिये माइका के टुकड़ो पर आधारित उत्पाद।

(32) आशय पत्र संख्या एल. आई. 879/80 दिनांक 31-12-1980 : निम्नलिखित वस्तुओं के निर्माण हेतु:

(1) माइका कागज यांत्रिकीय 600 मी. टन वार्षिक क्षमता के लिए।

(2) माइका कागज (थरमोकेमील) 600 मी. टन वार्षिक क्षमता के लिए ।

(ग) आशय पत्र एक वर्ष की अवधि तक वैध है । इस अवधि के दौरान कंपनी से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह विदेशी सहयोग की शर्तें प्राप्त कर ले तथा सरकार की संस्तुष्टि के अनुसार पूंजीगत माल के आयात के लिए व्यवस्था कर ले। विदेशी सहयोग के प्रस्ताव अब मिल गए हैं ।

Meeting of Industry Ministers to evolve definition of Backward Area

3100. SHRI S. B. SINDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to convene a meeting of State Industry Ministers to evolve a comprehensive definition of backward area in the

context of the Sivaram Committee Report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to convene a separate meeing of State Industry Ministers to evolve a concerted view point on the definition of backward areas, in the light of the recommendations of the Sivaraman Committee. No date has yet been fixed for the meeting.

आयुध कारखाने

3101. **श्री सत्यदेव सिंह:** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में एक भी आयुध कारखाना नहीं है और प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने-कितने आयुध कारखाने हैं।

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार बिहार में एक आयुध कारखाना स्थापित करने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल): (क) से (ग) वर्तमान अध्वा प्रस्तावित आर्डनेंस फैक्टरियों के संबंध में कोई विवरण देना सार्वजानिक हित में नहीं है ।

Casual Employees in Western Naval Command Bombay with over six or Seven Years Service

3102. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about six to seven thousand employees are working as casual employees for over 6 or 7 years in F. O. C. in Chief, Western Naval Command Bombay, and if not the number of such casual employees and the period for which they are so working;

(b) whether it is not a fact that the duties of casual employees are the same as that of other employees and the nature of job of all the casual employees is permanent;

(c) whether it is not a fact that a compulsory break in service of casual employees is given to break their continuity in service and these workers are paid under old scales even after the declaration of new scales by the Third Pay Commission; and

(d) whether Government propose to take any action in the matter to remove the discrimination and if not, the reasons and if so, the action proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The total number of casual empoyees in F.O.C. in Chief Western Naval Command Bombay, is 3466. The break up is as under:—

Casual employees with less than 1 year service—1084

Casual employees with 1 to 3 years service—1405

Casual employees with 3 to 7 years service—854

Casual employees above 7 years service—123

(b) The duties of casual employees are the same as those of other regular employees in the same posts. However, the nature of job of casual employees is generally not permanent.

(c) In accordance with instructions issued in November 1979, no break in service is to be given in respect of casual employees for posts which are considered essential and are to be further continued. Break in service, however, is being given in the case of a small number of casual employees employed for spot jobs on as required basis. All casual employees are, however, paid as per the new pay scales introduced on the re-

commendations of the Third Pay Commission.

(b) Government is actively considering he quesion of regularisaion of the services of the casual employees who are required on a long term basis.

Site for Naval Academy

3103. SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have received the expert committee report on findings a suitable site for establishing a Naval Academy; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

News Item Captioned "2 IAF Pilots to Train for Space flight"

3104. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards a news item appearing in the "Patriot" dated 28th January, 1981 under the caption "2 IAF pilots to train for space flight";

(b) if so, the details of the piolts selected for the purpose of training that they will have to undergo in U.S.S.R.,

(c) the details of Soviet Cosmonaut who visited India recently, the discussions he held with Indian counterparts, who invited him, whether the visit was official or private;

(d) the time by which Indian cosmonauts are expected to fly in space and whether the spacecrafts will be entirely Soviet built or with Indian collaboration and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether similar request to train Indian pilots has also been received from USA, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, whether Government of India are considering to approach US Government in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of USSR have offered participation by an Indian Astronaut in one of their future space flights and the Government of India have indicated their willingness to accept this offer. Details have not yet been worked out.

(c) The Soviet Cosmonuat in question visited India in his personal capacity.

(d) As stated above, the details have not yet been worked out.

(e) and (f). No, Sir.

Pak pilots in USA for test flight of F 16-79 fighter aircraft

3105. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDER BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to news appearing in The Hindustan Times dated 19th February, 1981 that a team of Pakistani Air Force tests pilots are going to the United States to test fly American F 16-79 Fighter aircraft; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Government have seen the news item.

(b) All events in our security environments are closely monitored while updating plans for our defence preparedness.

Removal of Director on Board of H.P.F.

3106. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Bhaktavatsala, a Director on the Board of Hindustan Photo Films has been removed from the Board;

(b) if so, under what circumstances;

(c) whether Mr. Bhaktavatsala has made certain charges against the Management of the H.P.F.; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri Bhaktavatsala was appointed a Director on the Board of Directors of Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd., as a representative of the film industry in view of the position he held in the Film Federation of India. Shri Bhaktavatsala's term was till the Annual General Meeting of the Company for the year 1981. As Shri Bhaktavatsala had ceased to occupy this position and as it was felt desirable to rotate the representation, he was replaced by another representative from the film industry.

(c) In the main, Shri Bhaktavatsala had complained against the management of the company for its lack of marketing philosophy, inadequate attention to Research and Development Work and its pricing policy stating that increase in price of Cine Colour positive Film effected by the Company from 1st July, 1980 was unwarranted.

(d) These matters have been looked into. Apart from normal research and development effort, a project for setting up a Research and Development Centre has been prepared. Necessary steps have been taken to strengthen marketing arrangements. As regards the price increase of Cine Colour Positive Film effected by the Company, the Writ Petition challenging it on grounds of arbitrariness was decided in HPFs favour by the Madras High Court.

Bringing out of Car or Scooter with less consumption of Petrol

3107. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to bring out a vehicle either car or scooter which can serve better by giving more mileage with less consumption of petrol in view of the hike in petrol prices; and

(b) if so, what are the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Government proposes to establish a public sector project for the manufacture of passenger cars based on the latest technology and improved fuel efficiency.

(b) Various overseas automobile manufacturers have been invited to submit appropriate proposals for collaboration. A decision on entering into collaboration will be taken after evaluating the offers that may be received.

Victimization of Journalists as a Result of Palekar Award

3108. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether your ministry is aware of the employers who have disregarded labour laws and victimised junior journalists (proof readers) etc. even after Palekar Award; and

(b) the steps your ministry is taking to enforce bonus and Palekar Awards on newspapers owners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MNISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Government receive report about violation of the labour laws from time to time These are dealt with in accordance with the provision of the respective laws.

In the case of the newspaper industry, the responsibility for enforcing the provisions of Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and the Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1965 rests with the State Governments/Union Territories. They have been requested to ensure that recommendations of the Tribunals for Working Journalists and Non Journalists Newspaper Employees are implemented without delay.

Percentage of Allocation to each State in Respect of Public Sector

3109. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage received by different States in the total investment in Public Sector; and

(b) the proposal of the Government to remove the imbalances in the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) of the total Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 97500 crores in the Public Sector, the share of States' Plans amount to Rs. 48600 crores. The percentage share of each State is given in the Statement placed on the Table of the House.

(b) The various measures which are being taken to tackle the problem of regional imbalances during the Sixth Five year Plan are:

(i) Assistance is being given on a liberalised basis to the eight economically backward States of Assam, Himachal Pradsh, Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Tripura.

(ii) Under the modified Gadgil Formula, instead of 10 percent, 20 percent of the divisible pool of Central assistance has been allocated to the backward States having per capita income below the national average.

(iii) Central assistance of Rs. 1600 crores has been allocated to the States on the basis of Income Adjusted Total Population (IATP) formula, to help the backward States.

(iv) Special assistance has been alloated for the development plans of hill areas and tribal areas most of which are located in the backward States.

(iv) Additional market borrowings of Rs. 1000 crores have been allocated amongst backward States over and above the annual step-up of 10 per cent allowed uniformally to all the States.

(vi) The National Minimum Needs Programme has been taken up in the States' Plans to provide minimum basic amenities to the poorer sections of the society.

(vii) A number of beneficiary oriented schemes of agriculture, horticulture animal husbandry, fishery, forestry, sericulture, weaving, village and small industries, minor irrigation have been included in the Plan. Besides, the Central Plan includes a large number of poverty alleviation programmes, mainly by way of transferring assest and skills for providing employment in the slack seasons. The Integrated Rural Development Programme belongs to the former category and National Rural Employment Programme to the latter.

(viii) Special Component Plans for the uplift of scheduled castes and special programmes for drought prone areas.

STATEMENT

States	Percentage share of States and Central Sector outlay in the Public Sector outlay of Rs. 97,500 crores for 1980-85.
Andhra Pradesh	3·2
Assam	1·1
Bihar	3·3
Gujarat	3·8
Haryana	1·8
Himachal Pradesh	0·6
Jammu and Kashmir	0·9
Karnataka	2·3
Kerala	1·6
Madhya Pradesh	3·9
Maharashtra	6·3
Manipur	0·3
Meghalaya	0·2
Nagaland	0·2
Orissa	1·5
Punjab	2·0
Rajasthan	2·1
Sikkim	0·1
Tamil Nadu	3·2
Tripura	0·3
Uttar Pradesh	6·0
West Bengal	3·6
Hill and Tribal Areas, NEC & Others	1·5
Union Territories	1·7
Central Sector	48·5
	100·0

Regulation of Extra capacities in Industries

3110. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minster of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether 34 industries have been decided by Government for regularisation of their illagel excess capacity;

(b) whether penalty has ever been imposed on industries for their illegal excess capacities for violation of extent laws of the country;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) what would be effect of the regularisation on Small Scale Industries; and

(e) the average percentage of working of their licensed capacity during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) A Scheme to recognise installed capacities which are in excess of licensed capacities in certain selected industries of importance to national economy and those engaged in the production of articles of mass consumption, has been announced.

(b) and (c). Administrative Ministries concerned with relevant industries consider any cases of violation of the provision of IDR Act and take action as appropriate. Such information is not, however, maintaned centrally in the Ministry of Industry.

(d) None. The facility of regularisation of excess installed capacity is not available for items reserved for the small scale sector.

(e) As the extent of utilisation varies from industry to industry and even product to product, and accounting units and periods for individual items also differ, it is not possible to give the percentage utilisation of all the licensed capacity of all industries in the country.

देश में विशेषकर राजस्थान में न्यूक्लियस उद्योगों की स्थापना करना

3111. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश के कुछ पिछड़े जिलों को हाल ही में न्यूक्लियस एकक स्थापित करने के लिए चुना गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और किन किन जिलों को इसके लिये चुना जा रहा है तथा इस चयन के लिये क्या मानदण्ड रखे गये हैं ।

(ग) क्या इस योजना में राजस्थान के जिलों को भी शामिल करने का विचार है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या करण है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना): (क) और (ख). उद्योग राज्य मंत्री ने केन्द्रस्थ संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने के लिये क्षेत्रों और जिलों को पता लगाने के कार्यक्रम को प्रारम्भ करते हुए सभी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों से सुझाव मांगे थे । कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिलों/क्षेत्रों के नाम जहां इस प्रकार के कार्यक्रम शुरू किए जा सकते हैं सूचित किए हैं । पता लगाए गए क्षेत्रों/जिलों के बारे में आगे कार्रवाई की जा रही है तथा अन्य राज्य सरकारों से उत्तर मिलने की प्रतीक्षा है ।

(ग) से (ङ). राजस्थान सरकार से इस प्रयोजन के लिए पता लगाए गए जिलों/क्षेत्रों के नाम मिलने की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

Plan for Development of Electronics

3112. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Electronics Commission has drawn up any plan for development of electronics including demand and supply time profile; and

(b) if so, the exact details in an international perspective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). The demand and production targets in different sectors of Electronics for the terminal year (1984-85) of the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) are given in the attached statement. The basic thrust of the development of Electronics during the Sixth Five Year Plan will be to meet the felt needs of the country. Investment needed for technology development and production of identified priority items will be ensured so as to intensify the country's drive towards self-reliance specially in strategic areas such as Defence Electronics.

In 1980 the consumption of electronics in India is estimated to be about 1.5 per cent of that in the USA, 2.5 per cent of that in West Europe and about 4 per cent of that in Japan. However indigenous production accounts for about 65 per cent of our total consumption of electronics products.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

Sector	Actual 1979-80	1980-81 Targeted	Targets for Terminal Year (1984-85)		
			Demand	Targeted production	Growth rate 1980—85
(a) Consumer Electronics	194.4	235	523	523	22.0
(b) Industrial Electronics	115.0	145	415	350	25.0
(c) Communications, Broadcasting and other professional electronics	191.5	232	580	464	19.4
(d) Computer	16.5	24	115	90	40.4
(e) Components	140.0	170	600	395	23.1
(f) Free Trade Zone (100% export)	11.5	15	..	45	31.4

Accidents in Orient Paper Mills,Amlai

3113. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an unusual increase in accidents in the Orient Paper Mills, Amlai during the period from 1st January, 1980 till 20th January, 1981; and

(b) if so, the number of workers affected and relief given to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the State Government authorities, one worker died and 188 injured during 1980 compared to one worker died and 164 injured during 1979. The management has made an ex-gratia payment of Rs. 23,000 and Rs. 20,000 to the dependents of the two deceased workers during 1979 and 1980. This is in addition to the benefits under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme applicable to injured workers and the dependents of the deceased workers.

Clearance of Hydel and Irrigation projects by Department of Environment

3114. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided that all hydel and irrigation projects should be submitted to the Department of Environment for clearance;

(b) whether any such projects are now under the scrutiny of the Department;

(c) the number and main details of the projects under scrutiny of the Department; and

(d) how long it will take to clear these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir; all hydel and irrigation projects requiring clearance from the Central Government are submitted to the Department of Environment for environmental appraisal.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Total number of projects pending appraisal are 94:

Irrigation—57

Power—31

Multi purpose—6

(d) No definite time-limit can be prescribed for appraisal because it involves collection of detailed information on various aspects like flora, fauna, rehabilitation, fisheries, health aspects, mineral resources and monuments etc., for taking special measures for their protection. In addition, under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980, projects involving submergence of forest land have to be first cleared by the Advisory Committee in the Ministry of Agriculture. On receiving all these details, the project is then considered by the Environmental Appraisal Committee (EAC) for clearance from the environmental angle. The clearance time required thus depends on the promptness with which the relevant information is supplied to the Department of Environment.

उदयपुर में क्रीकिंग गैस और उर्वरक उत्पादन करने का संयंत्र

3115. श्री बलिध चन्द्र शैन : क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार निकट भविष्य में उदयपुर की झीलों के संरक्षण की दृष्टि से वहां उपलब्ध 'बल कुम्भी' पर

आधारित राजस्थान राज्य के उदयपुर में 'कुकिंग गैस' और उर्वरक का उत्पादन करने के लिये एक बड़ा संयंत्र स्थापित करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक; और

(ग) उपरोक्त संयंत्र की स्थापना पर कितना व्यय होगा और इस संयंत्र में उत्पादित होने वाली कुकिंग गैस और उर्वरक की मात्रा कितनी होगी ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी तथा इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. पी. एन. सिंह): (क) से (ग). फिलहाल, झीलों में उपलब्ध जल कुमुदिनी (वाटर हियासिंथ) के आधार पर राजस्थान के उदयपुर शहर में खाना पकाने की गैस और उर्वरकों के उत्पादन के लिए बड़े संयंत्र की स्थापना करने का केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है। कुछ समय पूर्व, उदयपुर शहर की झीलों में जल कुमुदनी के बहुत अधिक प्रसार की समस्या के मामले को विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग के ध्यान में लाया गया था जिसके लिए इस खरपतवार को हटाने और इसका नियंत्रण करने के लिए राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों को कुछ उपाय सुझाए गए थे । खाना पकाने का गैस और उर्वरकों का निर्माण करने के लिए संयंत्र की स्थापना करना उदयपुर शहर में इसलिए संभव नही हो पाएगा कि इस प्रयोजन के लिए इस खरपतवार की लगातार आपूर्ति बनाए रखना होगा। पेयजल की आपूर्ति और झीलों के पर्यटक आकर्षण के दृष्टिकोण से उदयपुर के लोगों के हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह अधिक समझा गया था कि जल कुमुदिनी को बिलकुल ही हटा दिया जाए और झीलों में विभिन्न स्थानों पर इसके और अधिक प्रसार को नियंत्रण में रखा जाए। बहरहाल, झीलों से हटाई गई वाटर हियासिंथ को उर्वरकों और पशु आहार में परिवर्तित करने के लिए राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों द्वारा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग द्वारा सुझाए गए विशेषज्ञों के परामर्श से उपाय किए जा रहे हैं।

गुजरात में सीमाशुल्क विभाग की टोह लेने वाली नौकाओं का नष्ट होना

3116. **श्री निहाल सिंह**: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 4 जनवरी, 1981 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित इस आशय का समाचार सही है कि सीमाशुल्क विभाग से दो टोह लेने वाली नौकायें गुजरात के पूर्व में परस्पर टकरा गई थीं और नष्ट हो गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे तथा उसके फलस्वरूप कितने जन-धन की हानि हुई?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी पाटिल): (क) 27/28 दिसम्बर, 1980 की रात को अरब सागर में टोह लेने वाली दो नौकाएं आपस में टकरा गई। इन नौकाओं में तट रक्षक कार्मिक थे। इनमें से एक नौका थोड़ी सी क्षतिग्रस्त हो गयी थी जिसकी मरम्मत कर ली गई है और अब यह नौका अपना कार्य कर रही है। दूसरी नौका की बम्बई में मरम्मत की जा रही है। यह नौका भी मरम्मत के बाद शीघ्र ही काम करने लगेगी।

(ख) दुर्घटना के कारणों की जांच करने के लिए एक जांच बोर्ड को आदेश दे दिए गए हैं। इस दुर्घटना में किसी की मृत्यु नहीं हुई थी ।

Functional of Joint Consultative Machinery for Central Government Employees

3117. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Joint Consultative Machinery for Central Government employees and workers is not functioning properly; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to get the machinery moving?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). Certain problems have been brought to the notice of the Official Side of the National Council of the JCM regarding the functioning of JCM. Whenever such specific issues are brought up. Government takes adequate steps. For instance, Cabinet Secretary and Chairman, National Council has written to the Chairmen of the Departmental Councils about regular functioning of the Departmental Councils. Government have issued consolidated instructions about JCM procedure to be followed. The progress of the Machinery at different levels is monitored by the Government. The Committees of the Council are being activated.

Economic Rehabilitation of Nomadic Tribes

3118. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to make permanent economic rehabilitation of the nomadic tribes of the country;

(b) if so, whether steps will be taken to rehabilitate the Mankadia tribes of Orissa;

(c) the expected time to the introduction of the proposal; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Some of the nomadic tribes are included as Scheduled Tribes/Scheduled Castes and these are covered by tribal sub-Plan and Special Component Plans programmes for the Scheduled Tribes/Scheduled Castes. There is no separate Central programme in the Ministry of Home Affairs for nomadic tribes as such.

(b) and (c). A project report for economic rehabilitation of Nomadic Tribes like Mankadias is being formulated by the State Government. Implementation of their economic development programmes will be started from 1981-82.

(d) Details of programmes will be known after the project report is ready.

Conversion of Water in Konkan Region for Agriculture

3119. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Study Group has been set up to explore the possibility of conserving, the heavy rain water in the backward Konkan region of Maharashtra and ensuring its optimum utilisation for agricultural development and providing drinking water to villages;

(b) if so, what are the findings of this Study Group; and

(c) what steps are being taken to implement the recommendation of the Study Group?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee is expected to submit its report by 31st March, 1981.

(c) Does not arise.

Proposal to use atomic energy as Alternative Source of Energy other than Electricity

3120. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any experiment has been made by any of our scientist to ex-

plore the possibility of utilising atomic energy as an alternative source of energy other than electricity; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not applicable.

Import of Picture tube

3121. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had a proposal to allow T. V. units to import picture tubes directly;

(b) if so, from when this proposal was implemented; and

(c) the number of such picture tubes imported or likely to be imported by the television manufacturers during 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. This proposal was implemented in the first week of January 1981 and was with respect to the picture tube requirements of TV manufacturers for only the months of March and April, 1981.

(c) It is too early to know the number of picture tubes involved at this stage as the period of import will cover upto April, 1981. However, it is estimated that on the basis of the total requirement of about 25,000 picture tubes per month and availability of about 10,000 picture tubes per month from indigenous sources, the imports may go upto 30,000 picture tubes for the two months March and April, 1981.

Energy conservation and utilisation of renewable sources of Energy

3122. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a 9 point programme for energy conservation and utilisation of renewable resources of energy was suggested by a three day conference organised by the Association of Indian Engineering Industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b). A three day conference was organised by the Association of Indian Engineering Industry from 9th to 11th February, 1981 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. A statement giving the recommendations of the conference is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

1. Diesel engines upto about 5 HP capacity could be converted in to duel-fuel engines or which could run entirely on bio-gas. The manufactures were prepared to convert the existing engines to duel-fuel or only bio-gas operations. This would save considerable amount of diesel oil. Flexible light weight bio-gas tank has been developed which can be used to carry bio-gas from the gas plant to the point of use even in remote areas.

2. A large percentage of diesel engines were being operated inefficiently resulting in as high as 40 per cent to 50 per cent loss. Simple adjustments would greatly improve their efficiency. However, there was a need for an agency which could undertaken maintenance and adjustment of engines in remote villages. It was pointed out that 60,000 able-bodied servicemen retired from the defence forces every year. If an organisation could be formed where the retired defence per-

sonnel could be given training for a week or two for proper maintenance of diesel engines, they can be deployed for this purpose.

3. A large mis-match exists between the pumpsets and the diesel engines resulting in further wastage of diesel oil. This could also be corrected easily. The need to improve the efficiency of the pumpsets was also stressed.

4. Oil could be substituted in many small and medium capacity boilers by bio-gas or inferior quality of coal, utilising fluidised bed technology.

5. It was possible to develop 1—3 MW commercial solar power plants for use in rural areas, but for this purpose a consortium approach would be necessary.

6. There was a strong feeling that the need of the day was to have decentralised energy systems to meet the energy requirements of rural sector. Rural electrification scheme were very costly and wasteful of energy. Decentralised power plants utilising solar and bio-mass energy would admirably cater to the various energy needs of the Indian rural community. These would not only conserve conventional fuel but would also eliminate transmission and distribution losses.

7. Solar based industrial process heating was viable, provided certain incentives were given for their installation and use. The technology was already available in the country.

8. The photovoltaic solar energy system was also developed in the country. The technology available was comparable with that of any foreign country. The cost of devices would go down significantly with increased production.

9. The engineering industry was making concerted efforts towards the conservation of fuels and other forms of energy. Substantial saving have been achieved in the energy consumption by several industrial units. This programme is being intensified and propagated in other sectors.

10. There was an urgent need for proper training of personnel at all levels in the field of energy conservation as well as utilisation of non-conventional and renewable sources of energy. The Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, was running several courses in this area to suit various needs.

Take over of paper & Paper Board Industries

3123. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any further proposals to take over paper and paper board industries; and

(b) if so, what are the proposals in details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of a Cement Plant in Madhya Pradesh

3124. SHRI SHIVKUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a cement plant in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Details of Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent granted or setting up additional capacity for production of cement in Madhya Pradesh are given in the Statement attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name	Location	Capacity (in lakhs tonnes)
	Cement Corporation of India Ltd. (L.I.)	Neemuch (with split location at Delhi & Bhatinda)	10.00
2	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd. (L.I.)	Akaltara (Expansion)	
3	Steel Authority of India Ltd. (L.I.)	Ghilhati	21.40
4	Mysore Cement Ltd. (L.I.)	Narsinghgarh Dt. Damoh	4.00
5	Birla Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd., (L.I.)	Satna (Expansion)	8.00
6	Raymond Woollen Mills (L.I.)	Arasmetta Dt. Bilaspur.	
7	Century Cement (L.I.)	Tilda, Dt. Raipur (Expansion)	2.00
8	A.C.C. Ltd. (L.I.)	Jammul, Dt. Durg. (Expansion)	2.00
9	A.C.C. Ltd. (L.I.)	Kymore, Dt. Jabalpur (Expansion)	
10	Modi Rubber (L.I.)	Bhatapara Dt. Raipur	9.00
11	Rewa Coalfields (L.I.)	Khansia, Dt. Raigarh.	0.66
12	Darjeeling Dooars Plantation Ltd. (L.I.)	Dt. Raipur	0.66
13	Rana Hanuman Singh (L.I.)	Dt. Balaghat.	0.66
14	P.K. Kasliwal (L.I.)	Dt. Dhar.	0.66

Opening of New Shops by Bharat Leather Emporium

3125. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bharat Leather Emporium (BLE) is going to open some new shops in the country in the 6th Plan period;

(b) if so whether any such shop is going to be opened in Orissa during the above period;

(c) whether some tribal candidates will be given appointment in the proposed new shops;

(d) when the above proposal is going to be implemented; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (e). Bharat Leather Corporation Ltd. (BLC) has a proposal to open 500 retail franchise shops in the country in the 6th Plan period. As these shops will be owned and run by private parties, the question of BLC giving preference in appointment to tribal candidates does not arise. Twenty five shops are proposed to be opened during 1980-81. So far parties from Gujarat, Rajasthan, U.P. and Bihar have applied for setting up these franchise shops which can be set up in Orissa also if a party so desires and

Change in Financial Year for tribal areas

3126. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Dhebar Commission recommended in

the Report that the existing financial year i.e. 31st March should be changed to 15th June particularly for the tribal areas;

(b) if so, whether the proposal had been sent to the Finance Ministry and to the State Governments for their examination;

(c) what was the reaction and suggestions of the Centre and States for the change of the financial year therefor; and

(d) if the proposal was not accepted, what alternative arrangements has been made to spend the funds earmarked for tribal areas in time without any lapse since the acceptance of the Report of the said Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA). (a) The Dhebar Commision had recommended that the financial year might be changed from April-March to July-June.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The recommendation has not been accepted.

States have, however, been requested to ensure proper utilisation of the earmarked funds for the various tribal development schemes in a phased programme before the close of the financial year. The State Governments have appointed Tribal Commissioners and Project officers at the ntegrated Tribal Development Project level to ensure implementation of tribal development schemes and watch progress of expenditure.

Nomination of non-Tribals on tribal Advisory councils

3127. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some States nominated non-tribal members in the Tribal Advisory Council though large number of tribal legislators are therein the State Assemblies;

(b) if so, the names of such states and the reasons for the non-implementation of the provision properly;

(c) the reasons why the States did not include the tribal Members of Parliament in Tribal Advisory Councils; and

(d) whether it is because there is no such provision in the Constitution, and if so, how the non-tribals have been nominated and under what provision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). The Tribes Adivisory Councils have been constituted in accordance with the provisions contained in para 4 of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution. Para 4 provides that a Council should be composed of not more than twenty members of whom, as nearly as may be, three-fourths shall be the representatives of Scheduled tribes in the legislative Assembly of the State; if the number of Scheduled Tribe members in the Assembly is less than the number of seats in the Council, the remaining seats shall be filled up by other members of these tribes. There is no constitutional provision to restrict membership only to tribals or to include the tribal members of Parliament in the Tribal Advisory Council.

Schemes and funds for Tribal Sub-Plan Areas

3128. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry formulated the schemes and earmarked funds for tribal sub-plan areas as one of the Central Ministries according to the policy of the sub-plan;

(b) if so, the measures taken by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and the Department of Home Affairs for strengthening of the administration in tribal areas and the funds provided since the year 1975 upto the end of 1980 from his Ministry, Department-wise;

(c) if the detailed measures have not yet been taken, the reasons for delay by his Ministry threfor; and

(d) the steps taken by his Ministry has responsible for Tribal Development and Sub-plan so far to ask other departments of the Ministry to do so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. In the Sixth Five Year Plan period a sum of Rs. 470 crores has been set apart as special Central assistance for distribution among tribal Sub-plan States.

(b) The Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms in the Ministry of Home Affairs deals with services. It contributes to the development of administration in the tribal areas through organisation of training courses from time to time for personnel working in the tribal areas. Besides, the Ministry of Home Affairs appointed in 1978 a Working Group under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Deptt. of Personnel, on administrative arrangements and personnel policies in tribal areas. The Seventh Finance Commission made an award of Rs. 42.63 crores for the period 1979—84 for upgradation of standards of tribal administration and the award is being routed through the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Guideline to States for Stoppage of Torture to Prisoners

3129. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central guidelines have been issued to States to ensure that torture of prisoners in jail through methods such as blinding must be eschewed: and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of States thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). "Prisons" being a State subject, the regulation and control of prisons and maintenance of prisoners fall within the administrative jurisdiction of State Governments. The State Governments have been urged to revise their jail manuals keeping in view the guiding principle that the prison system should not, except as incidental to justifiable segregation or maintenance of discipline, aggravate the suffering inherent in the situation. The States are in agreement with this approach.

Shifting of Assistant Recuriting Officer from Hamirpur (H.P.)

3130. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to shift the office of the Assistent Recruiting Officer from Hamirpur in Himachal Pradesh to any other place; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor when it has been working to the satisfaction of all concerned at Hamirpur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Instructions to Census Staff in States for Recording of Mother Tongue in Census, 1981

3131. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instructions have been issued to the Census Staff in the

various States to record the 'mother tongue' in the Census, 1981 as stated by the people;

(b) if so, the exact nature of instructions issued in this regard; and

(c) whether any arrangements have been made to ensure the implementation of these instructions and whether any action would be taken against the defaulters on receipt of complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The instructions are reproduced below:

"Mother tongue is the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person of the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be the mother tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes, the language usually speken by the mother should be recorded. In case of doubt, the language mainly spoken in the household may be recorded.

Record mother tongue in full, whatever be the name of the language returned by the respondent and do not use abbreviations.

Please note the following :

(i) You are not expected to determine if the language returned by a person is a dialect of another language.

(ii) You should not try to establish any relationship between religion and mother tongue.

(iii) You are bound to record the language as returned by the person as his mother tongue and you should not enter into any argument with him/her and try to record any language other than what is returned; and

(iv) if you have reasons to suspect that in any area due to any organised movement the mother tongue is not being truthfully returned, you should record the mother tongue as actually returned by the respondent and make a report to your supervisory officers for verification. You are not authorised to make any correction on your own.

The mother tongue as returned by the respondents should be recorded in full on the lines. You should not write any thing in the four dotted boxes provided against this question.

At this point, you may please recall the definition of a household as given in paragraph 10 of this booklet. Since a houshehold may consist of persons related by blood or of unrelated persons or mix of both it is absolutely necessary to ask of every person about his mother tongue because the mother tongue of each member of a household need not necessarily be the same—these may be different persons in the household."

(c) Yes, Sir. These instructions have been repeatedly emphasised in the training class for strict compliance. Arrangements have been made for enquiring into specific complaint and the Census Act, 1948 provides for punishment against defaulters.

Pick-Pocketing Cases in Delhi

3132. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of pick pocketing are on the increase in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to round up the pick-pockets and during them to book?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) No, Sir. The cases of pick-pocketing are on the decline. Only 396 cases

were reported during the three month period, 1-11-1980 to 31-1-1981 as compared to 620 such cases reported during the corresponding period of 1979-80.

(b). The following steps have been taken:—

(1) Deployment of police personnel in plain cloths as well as in uniform at bus stands, markets, crowded areas, Cinema Houses to check/apprehend pick-pockets.

(2) Continuous drives by the special squads of the Districts to detect pick-pockets and other bad-characters by developing intelligence.

(3) Action under normal preventive sections of Cr. P. C. against bad characters and criminals.

(4) Surveillance over known criminals has been strengthened and records of criminals up-dated.

(5) Stepping up of externment proceedings.

proposal to have a Naval Base in Karanataka

3133. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to have a Naval Base in Karnataka;

(b) whether it is a fact that this is the only Maritime State which does not have a Naval Base;

(c) if the reply to (a) is in the negative, the reasons therefor and if the reply is in the affirmative whether any survey has been carried out in this regard; and

(d) if so, when the work is likely to be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) As and when the need for setting up another Naval Base on our Western Coast is felt, the question of setting up a Base in Karnataka will be examined on merits.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Some preliminary survey work has been carried out, but the work would be undertaken only when the decision to set up another Naval base on our Western Coast is taken and its location is finalised.

Appointment of Scientific Advisory Committee

3134. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on the appointment of Scientific Advisory Committee to the Cabinet and the formation of a Cabinet Committee on Science and Technology under the Prime Minister's Chairmanship; and

(b) if so, the composition of these two Committees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The composition of the Scientific Advisory Committee to the Cabinet is yet to be finalised. The Cabinet Committee on Science and Technology under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister consists of the Minister of External Affairs, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Energy, the Minister of Petroleum Chemicals and Fertilizers, the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction and Irrigation, the Minister of Planning and Labour, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry and the Minister of State in the Departments of Sciences and Technology and Electronics.

Financial Assistance to salt Industry

3135. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any code of principles has been framed by Government for

extending financial assistance to the licensed salt work;

(b) if so, what are the principles; and

(c) how many salt works in Tamil Nadu received such assistance and the purpose for which such assistance was given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; a copy of the Code of Principles is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2081/81].

(c) During the last 3 years, 36 salt factories in Tamil Nadu received assistance out of salt cess proceeds for the following purposes:—

(i) water supply scheme;

(ii) building of roads, bridges and culverts and protective bunds;

(iii) provision of covered-shed for stacking of salt;

(iv) Renovation of drying ground and storage platforms;

(v) deeping and desilting of brine channels;

(vi) provision of railway sidings;

(vii) renovation of jetty;

(viii) provision of schools, sanitary blocks and labour rest sheds; and

(ix) provision of medical facilities

Number of Families in Orissa Benefited from Economic Rehabilitation Scheme

3136. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of families from Orissa benefited under the Economic Rehabilitation Scheme during 1980-81;

(b) the total number of such families of Jajur Sub-division of Orissa benefited under the above scheme during that year;

(c) whether Government has a proposal to provide such economic rehabilitation facilities to some Scheduled Caste families of Orissa during the Sixth Plan period;

(d) the number of such families from Jajpur sub-division of Orissa which have been identified to be brought under the above scheme; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (e). According to the information furnished by Orissa Government, the total number of families identified under the scheme for Economic Rehabilitation of Rural poor during 1980-81 number 29,114. Sanction for land based and animal Husbandry and non-agricultural employment schemes have been issued by the State Government.

The number of families identified under this scheme in Jajpur Sub Division is 673 which include 304 families of Scheduled Castes. Of these 201 families are covered under land based scheme, 100 families under animal husbandry and 3 families under non-agricultural employment scheme.

According to Orissa Government, in all 5 lakh poorest families (including Scheduled Castes) are envisaged to be covered under the Economic Rehabilitation Scheme during the Sixth Plan period. Such a target is, however, subject to required provision in the State Plan on a year-to-year basis.

Setting up of Advisory Committee for Tamil Nadu under Bidi Workers Welfare Fund Act

3187. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted any advisory committee for

Tamil Nadu under the Bidi Workers Welfare Fund Act;

(b) if so, who are members of the Committee;

(c) what are the points placed before the Committee; and

(d) what advice was given by the Committee during the last 2 years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): (a) Yes Sir, The Advisory Committee for the State of Tamil Nadu under Section 5 of the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act. 1976 has been constituted *vide* Notification No. s|24019|14|78-MV, dated 6th December, 1980.

(b) The composition of the Committee is as under:

(1) Labour Minister, Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras—*Chairman.*

(2) Welfare Commissioner, Labour Wefare Organisation, Ministry of Labour, 75, Millers Road, Bangalore—*Vice Chairman.*

(3) Deputy Commissioner of Labour Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras—*Member Ex-Officio.*

(4) Shri D. Kulasekarapandiyan, MLA, Vaniyambadi, 15, Sanankupan Trunk Road, Ambar, North Arcot, District, Tamil Nadu.—*Member.*

Employers' representative

(5) Shri A. Mohamed Ashrof, Partner M/s. A. Habeebur Rahaman Sons, Beedi Manufacturers, Gudiyatham.

(6) Shri T. E. S. Batguard Sayadu Beedi Company, Sindupoondurai, Tirunelveli.

Workers' representatives

(7) Shri S. Nambirajan, 11-A, Railway Feeder Road, Palayamoottai, Tirunelveli.

(8) Dr. Kannabiran, General tary, All India Beedi, Cigar and Beedi Workers Federation, North Arcot, Brahamin Street, Gudiyatham Post, North Arcot District.

(9) Smt. Noorjahan Razak, M.P., 1/61 Pidariar Koil Street, Madras.—*Women Representative.*

(c) The Committee has recently been constituted and Welfare Commissioner, Bangalore, has been advised to convene its first meeting.

(d) Since the Committee has been constituted, recently, the question of any advice given in past two years does not arise.

पैट्रोफिल्स को-आपरेटिव लि. के सम्बन्ध में भविष्य निधि और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना अंशदान का जमा कराया जाना

3138. **श्री निहाल सिंह:** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) पैट्रोफिल्स को-आपरेटिव लि. में दैनिक तथा मासिक मजदूरी पर कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या क्या है;

(ख) क्या इस कम्पनी ने पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्य बीमा योजना तथा भविष्य निधि का अंशदान तथा तत्संबधी बकाया जमा करा दिया है;

(ग) इस बकाया राशि की वसूली के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(घ) क्या इस कम्पनी द्वारा की गई अनियमितताओं के बारे में कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार द्वारा उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा): (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और शीघ्र ही सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

Utilisation of Idle Capacity

3139. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the total value of industrial idle capacity at present in the country due to non-availability of needed items;

(b) if so, whether Government have also collected information regarding the items or other causes behind it;

(c) if so, be details thereof; and

(d) the practical efforts Government are making to ensure optimum utilisation of the existing capacities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d). Government is aware that on account of one or more factors, such as infrastructural constraints, shortage of raw materials, industrial unrest, etc. production in certain industries has been below their optimum capacity.

Optimum utilisation of industrial capacities is the corner stone of Government's industrial policy. With this end in view, the performance of industries is being constantly monitored. A statement showing (a) capacity utilisation trends in 76 selected industries and (b) industries which recorded decline in production during 1980 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2082/81].

Recognising the improvement of the infrastructure as a critical requirement for futher capacity utilisation in 1980-81, Government has made effective administrative arrangements to oversee performance in this sector. A special Coordination Cell has also been established to indentify problem areas requiring action on priority basis and to coordinate efforts at overcoming critical bottelencks. Substantial improvements have been recorded during the second half of 1980-81 in overall generation of power and movement of coal/coke. Simultameously, long term measures for augmenting power generation and coal production and improving the performance of railways have been undertaken. The outlay for these sectors in the Sixth Plan as well as the Annual Plan 1981-82 has been stepped up.

Apart from increasing indigenous production of basic raw materials. Government has taken steps to augment supplies by liberalising the import policy for actual users of industrial raw materials and goods, increasing the import of basic raw materials through canalising agencies and making bulk allocations of iron and steel items to State Small industries Corporations for distribution to individual units. There has been a sharp decline in the number of mandays lost on account of industrial unrest. Avoidable restrictions on the fullest utilisation of existing industrial capacities have also been removed by providing for recognition of excess capacity and allowing automatic growth in the case of selected industries in the core and basic sectors.

Requirement of Heavy Water to meet Atoimic Power Capacity

3140. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pdeased to state:

(a) what are the needs of the country so far the question of heavy water concerns to meet the installed atomic power/capaciy;

(b) the targets fixed for next two decades; and

(c) what are the plans for establishing new plants along with their locations in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Each Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor of 235 MWe capacity requires an initial charge of 250 tonnes of heavy water, and also about 10 to 20 tonnes of heavy water each year for making up operational losses.

(b) The atomic power programme envisaged by the Department for the period upto 2000 A. D. would need about 13,000 tonnes of heavy water.

(c) Work on three new heavy water plants is proposed to be taken up during the Sixth Plan period. The locations of these plants have not yet been decided.

Meeting of Central Board of Trustees of Employees, Provident Fund with Labour Minister

3141. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the Central Board of Trustees of the Employees' Provident Fund was held recently with Dy. Minister of Labour;

(b) if so the details of the recommendations thereof;

(c) whether the Provident Fund Scheme is applicable to the Bidi Industry in the country; and

(d) if not, whether Government intend to make it applicable in Bidi Industry, if so, the details thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The Central Board of Trustees of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation held meetings on the 13th and 14th February, 1981 and also on 1st March, 1981. The meetings were presided over by the Dy. Minister of Labour as Chairman of the Central Board of Trustees.

(b) The important decisions taken by the Central Board of Trustees at their meetings on the 13th and 14th are given in the attached statement. The information regarding the decisions taken at the meeting of the 1st March is awaited.

(c) and (d). The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and the Schemes framed thereunder were made applicable to Bidi Industry with effect from 31st May 1977 by virtue of Government of India Notification No. G.S.R. 660 dated 17th May 1977. However, some of the employers have challenged the validity of this Notification in the Supreme Court of India and the Supreme Court has stayed the operation of the Notification pending disposal of the writ petitions. Necessary action has been taken to secure vocation of the stay orders.

Statement

The important recommendations made by the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund in the 87th Meeting held on 13th and 14th February, 1981.

1. The Board approved the Revised Estimates for this Year 1980-81 and Budget Estimates for the year 1981-82 with certain observations.

2.(i) The Board decided to recommend to the Central Government interest at the rate of 8.5 per cent for the year 1981-82 for being credited to the accounts of the Employees' Provident Fund subscribers.

(ii) The Board also decided that in the case of Staff Provident Fund, interest may be allowd at the rates as may be fixed by the Central Government in respect of their employees.

3. The Board approved the following proposals:—

(i) Enhancement of the existing pay limit of Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,000/-.

for entitlement to Death Relief Benefit;

(ii) Enhancement of the quantum of financial assistance under the Death Relief Fund from the existing limit of Rs. 1000/ to Rs. 1,250/-.

(iii) To transfer Rs. 10 lakhs from the Reserve and Forfeiture Account to the Death Relief Fund during 1981-82; and

(iv) To contiune the assistance from the Death Relief Fund from 1.4.1981 onwards.

4. The Board approved the proposal for keeping the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976, contributions in the Public Account in view of the enhancement of rate of interest on the Family Pension Fund money kept in Public Account.

5. The Board approved the proposal to the payment of interest for the Current month in settlement of claims for provident fund etc, which are authorised after 25 days of a particular month.

6. The Board approved the proposal for opening of Sub-Regional Offices at Muzaffarpur and Bareilley during the year 1981-82 and desired that the proposal for opening of sub-Regional Offices in the year 1981-82 in respect of the remaining places be placed before the Board after a more detailed examination.

7. The Board approved the proposal for delegation of certain enhanced administrative and financial powers to the Central Board of Trustees, Central Provident Fund Commissioner.

8. The Board decided to remomend to the Central Government to make a suitable provision in the Employees Provident Funds Scheme 1952 em powering the Board to write off the irrecoverable provident fund dues uto Rs. 10,000/- in each individual case. The Boa'd also decided that each individual case will be processed by the Regional Committee concerned on merit after the provision for write off in the scheme has been made.

9. The Board urged the Chairman to convey its request to the Government for early payment of arrears of Family Pension Fund and Employees' Deposit Link Insurance from the Central Government.

10. The Board decided to maintain statusquo in the matter of power of grant of Exemption under Section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 vested with the State Governments.

11. The Board decided that only Annual Report on the working of the Regional Offices should be routed through the Regional Committee as early as possible so that the Annual Report for the Organisation as a whole could be placed before the Central Board of Trustees in time

12. The Board recommended to the Central Government that the period of membership of Central Board of Trustees and Regional Committees which was reduced from 5 years to 3 years and from 3 years to 2 years respectively may be restored and statusquo ante may be maintained

13. The Board approved the proposal to allow the employers to pay the damages in suitable monthly instalments within a reasonable period against adequate safeguard for the outstanding damages.

14. The Board recommended amendment of para 29 of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme to permit a member either to enhance or reduce his rate of contribution to the Fund.

15. The Board approved the proposal for payment of Family Pension upto Rs. 250/- through money order at the cost of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation.

Percentage of People Living Below Poverty Line

3142. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey to find out the total percentage of the people of the country living below the poverty line;

(b) if so, the year of the survey;

(c) whether State-wise survey has been made;

(d) if so, the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people of Orissa living below the poverty line; and

(e) the steps his Ministry proposes to take to raise their status?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). Government has not conducted any survey to find out the total percentage of people of the country living below the poverty line. However, the distribution of households according to various ranges of consumption expenditure as available from the National Sample Survey (NSS) in their different rounds have been utilised for estimating the proportion of people living below the poverty line in the country in various States and Union Territories. The latest year for which the survey has been carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) is 1977-78.

(d) Separate estimates of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes population below the poverty line are not available.

(e) The incidence of poverty is known to be higher among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Sixth Five Year Plan provides for both general as well as specific beneficiary-oriented anti-poverty programmes. The Plan provides for an annual growth rate of 5.2 per cent. The substantial increase in he overall rate of growth of the economy will itself create favourable conditions for reduction in poverty. Besides, the Plan includes many poverty alloviation programmes mainly by way of transferring assets and skills and providing employment in the slack seasons of the year. The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRIP) primarily concentrates on the former while the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) is exclusively concerned with the latter. There are a large number of other public sector schemes which will contribute to the reduction of unemployment and under-employment.

While these programmes are meant to benefit the poor in general, including those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Plan provides for a Special Component Plan for the uplift of Scheduled Castes for which a substantial provision has been made in the Plan by way of special Central assistance. The Special Programmes for drought prone areas, tribal areas and hill areas will also help strengthen the redistributive bias in public policies. The National Minimum Needs Programme will be expanded and implemented effectively so as to provide minimum basic amenities to the poorest sections of the society. The Plan provides for Rs. 3487 crores for IRDP and NREP, Rs. 2030 crores for the welfare of backward classes and the Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes, Tribal Sub-Plan and implementation of centrally sponsored schemes in this respect and Rs. 5808 crores for the National Minimum Needs Programme.

विमल और विनोद टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, उनके द्वारा कानूनों का उल्लंघन

3143. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि गत कई वर्षों से विमल और

विनोद टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, उज्जैन (मध्य-प्रदेश) कर्मचारियों को दी जाने वाली बोनस, भविष्य निधि, मंहगाई भत्ते की राशि तथा राज्य बीमा योजना संबंधी अंशदान की राशि को बचा कर कम्पनी अधिनियम का उल्लंघन कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अनियमितताएं करने के लिए उक्त मिल के मालिकों के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा): (क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि मैसर्स विनोद मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड और मैसर्स विनोद मिल्स लिमिटेड, उज्जैन के प्रबंधतंत्र निम्नानुसार अंशदानों के भुगतान के संबंध में दोषी रहे हैं:—

मैसर्स विनोद मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड

	अवधि	बकाया राशि
कर्मचारी भविष्य विधि	10/78 से 12/80	102.20 लाख रु०
कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा	3/79 से 11/80 तक	30.99 लाख रु०

मैसर्स विमल मिल्स लिमिटेड

	अवधि	बकाया राशि
कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि	10/78 से 12/80 तक	24.06 लाख रु०
कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा	5/79 से 11/80 तक	8.28 लाख रु०

बोनस का और मंहगाई भत्ते का भुगतान राज्य क्षेत्र में आता है। अतः मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से अपेक्षित सूचना भेजने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

(ख) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने संबंधित प्रबन्धतंत्रों के विरुद्ध धारा 14 (2) (क) के अनुसार अक्टूबर, 78 से नवम्बर, 1980 तक की अवधि के लिए 9 अभियोजन चलाए हैं। कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 17 (1) (क) के अधीन दी गई छूट को रद्द करने का प्रश्न भी विचाराधीन है।

तथापि, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने सूचित किया है कि चूंकि मैसर्स विनोद मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड को 15-11-1981 को समाप्त होने वाली एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए "राहत योग्य उपक्रम" के रूप में घोषित किया गया है। अतः भुगतान में हुए दोष के लिए कोई कानूनी कार्यवाही करना संभव नहीं हो सका है। तथापि, मैसर्स विमल मिल्स लिमिटेड के मामले में नवम्बर, 1979 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के लिए कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 85 (क) और (ङ) के अधीन एक मामला दायर किया गया है।

National and per capita Income

3144. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the disparity between the rural and urgan incomes is not only very wide but also further widening;

(b) if so, whether this is according to the official figures of national income for the last five years;

(c) if so whether during this perion i.e. 1973 to 1978-79 the per capita in

come of agriculturists came down from 42.8 to a low of 20 per cent;

(d) if so, what are the main reasons for this; and

(e) what steps Union Government is taking to overcome this gap during the 6th plan period?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Adequate information is not available for a study of changes in rural and urban incomes. However, it is possible to estimate the disparity between the rural and urban consumption expenditure on the basis of the National Sample Survey on household consumption expenditure. According to this source, the per capita monthly consumption expenditure in 1972-73 was Rs. 44.17 in rural areas and Rs. 63.33 in urban areas. The next comparable survey on household consumption expenditure by the National Sample Survey Organisation was for 1977-78. According to the quick tabulation of the data for this year, the per capita monthly consumption expenditure in 1977-78 was Rs. 66.58 in rural areas and Rs. 95.93 in urban areas. The ratio between the urban monthly per capita consumption expenditure and the rural monthly per capita consumption expenditure works out to 1.434 in 1972-73 and 1.440 in 1977-78, indicating that the disparity between the rural and urban consumption remained practically unchanged during this period and is not widening. However, no national income estimates are available separately for rural and urban sectors for any year.

(c) No estimates of the per capita income of agriculturists and non-agriculturists are available.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Progressive reduction in poverty and inequality has been the basic objective of our planning. A variety of instruments ranging from direct attack on poverty and asset inequality to more indirect fiscal measures have been used to pursue this objective. The Sixth Five Year Plan proposes to integrate these policies and programmes and make them more effective. The plan provides for many poverty alleviation programmes, mainly by way of transferring assets and skills and providing employment in the slack seasons of the year. The Integrated Rural Development Programme, and the National Rural Employment Programme are conceived with this in view. There is also a provision for special Component Plan for the uplift of Scheduled Castes for which substantial provision has been made in the Plan by way of special Central assistance. The National Minimum Needs Programmes is expected to directly supplement the living standards of the poor through the provision of basic amenities of life to them.

The bulk of the poor live in the rural areas and most of the above programmes are designed to help them. It is, therefore, expected that the effective implementation of these programmes will contribute to the reduction of economic disparity between the rural and the urban population.

Jobs to unemployed Scientists

3145. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state whether any scheme has been prepared by Government to provide jobs for the unemployed scientists whose number has gone up to the extent of 3,00,000?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): Though there is no specific scheme with the Government to provide jobs

for the unemployed scientists, there are a number of schemes being operated to the related problem of S&T manpower utilisation. They are as follows:—

The Scientists' Pool Scheme operated by CSIR provides for temporary placement to Scientists, Technologists, Doctors, etc. with high academic records, while they are looking for permanent employment.

Scientists, engineers and technologists are encouraged to set up their own enterprises. The public sector Banks provide the total capital needed for such ventures.

Financial assistance is also rendered by nationalised banks to enterprising unemployed persons.

Industrial Cooperatives formed by scientists, engineers, technologists, etc., with specific projects in view would be entitled to Government contribution to the equity capital to the extent of three times the capital subscribed to by the partners. In addition, State Government would also provide facilities like infrastructure, rent subsidy in deserving cases, incentives like exemption for a period from Sales Tax, Octroi, electricity duty etc.

The enhanced S & T outlay in the 6th Plan period is likely to increase gainful employment to Scientists and Technologists.

Research schemes in Universities and other institutions are financed by different agencies and thus generate employment.

Extension of Small Scale Industrial Growth Centres in Orissa

3146. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Small Industries Extension Training Institute, Hyderabad has recommended for the extension of small scale industrial growth centres in Orissa for the year 1981-82;

(b) if so, the number of such growth centres which have been identified in various districts of Orissa;

(c) the number of small scale industries proposed to be set up in State Government constructed industrial sheds;

(d) whether Central Government propose providing any financial assistance to the State Government for the construction of Industrial sheds in Orissa; and

(e) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the Small Industry Extension Training Institute, Hyderabad had in 1976 trained some officials of the industry Department of the Government of Orissa, inter-alia, to help them identify growth centres in the State. Follow-up action including identification of growth centres was the responsibility of the State Government.

(c) to (e). There is no Central Government scheme at present for financial assistance to State Governments for construction of industrial sheds. Such construction work is undertaken by States concerned, as a part of their plans.

Foreign Collaboration for making Machinery for Soft Drink

3147. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the owner of Campa Cola Company has been granted permission for a foreign collaboration for making machinery,

for soft drink industry; if so, the details and the foreign exchange involved;

(b) the total foreign exchange involved in the Mohan Ortmann collaboration;

(c) what was the reason for allowing foreign collaboration for making soft drink machinery, a non priority industry; and

(d) how well has Mohan Ortmann performed, its present carried forward losses and whether it has failed in its repayment schedule or interest to Public Financial Institution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The foreign collaboration with M/s. Ortmann & Herbst Machinsen of West Germany covers manufacture of complete automatic bottling plants and accessories for soft drinks, beer, milk and fruit juices on the following terms:

(i) Lumpsum payment of Rs. 7.5 lakhs (subject to Indian Income tax) for supply of drawings, designs and documentation.

(ii) Royalty: 5 per cent (Subject to Indian Income-tax) royalty restricted to 25 plants.

(c) Collaboration was permitted because know-how for automatic high-speed bottling plants was not available in the country and machinery for the bottle washing operation, comprising 50 per cent of the complete bottling line, would be manufactured indigenously without foreign collaboration.

(d) Performance according to the Annual Reports of the Company has been as under:

(i) *Production* Year	Rs. in lakhs
1977	0.39
1978	78·15
1979	191.19
1980	200·94
(ii) *Net Profit & Loss :*	
1978-79	+1.7
1979-80	—43·3
(iii) *Loss Carried forward* (as on 31-3-1980)	
Total Loss	87.69
Less: Investment allowance Reserves	29.35
	58.34

In view of the loss carried forward, the company has had to re-negotiate repayment schedules of loans and interest due to the financial institutions; and, according to the Company, there is no current default on the revised repayment schedule.

Paper and Newsprint Unit at Bhadravati, Karnataka

3148. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a massive expansion project increasing the group paper capacity and newsprint at Bhadravati in Karnataka State has been completed;

(b) if so, what was the total cost of the project;

(c) what will be the increased production of paper and newsprint now;

(d) to what extent the shortage of paper and newsprint will be over come after production from the project;

(e) whether India will be needing further imports of paper, newsprint etc; and

(f) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The Mysore Paper Mills Ltd., Bhadravati, are implementing an expansion project to increase the installed capacity of the mill from 24,000 tonnes per annum to 37,000 tonnes per annum of writing & printing paper, and 75,000 tonnes per annum of newsprint. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 145 crores and is expected to be commissioned during the latter half of 1981.

(c) The increased production of writing and printing paper will be 13,000 tonnes and newsprint 75,000 tonnes per annum.

(d) to (f). So far as newsprint is concerned, the country is importing approximately 3 lakh tonnes, and with the commissioning of the Mysore Paper Mills Project, and the Kerala Newsprint Project, the gap will be reduced. However, these projects would not be producing to full capacity in the first two to three years and it would still be necessary to continue imports to the extent of 2.5 to 2 lakh tonnes per annum.

As regards writing & printing paper the additional production from Mysore Paper Mills would not contribute substantially to the overall availability. The quantum of imports would have to be determined from time to time, depending on the domestic production level and as adequate capacity has been established, imports may have to be resorted to only on a limited scale.

Ford and General Motors Collaboration with Hindustan Motors

3149. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the American Multi-National Automobile Companies, namely, Ford and General Motors have financial and technical collaboration with Birla's Hindustan Motors; and

(b) if so, the details of the terms of such collaboration Agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) This Ministry is not aware of M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd. having any collaboration with M/s. Ford of U.S.A. However, they have been allowed to enter into collaboration with M/s. General Motors of U.S.A. for the manufacture of earthmoving equipment, power shift transmission and torque convertors and diesel engines.

(b) Normally, these collaboration agreements are bilateral agreements between the respective companies. It would not be in the commercial interests to disclose the details of such agreements.

Identification of Foreigners in Assam

3150. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to go ahead with identification of foreigners in Assam on the basis of 1971 census while the talks with Assam agitation leaders had entered into a stale-mate; and

(b) if so, what progress has so far been made in this regard indicating the number of persons identified and deported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Government announced on 17th October, 1980 that the work of detection of foreigners who came to Assam after March, 1971 would be taken up vigorously and on a priority basis.

(b) According to the Government of Assam, during 1980, 2154 foreigners were detected and 2039 were sent back to their country of origin.

स्माल आर्म्स फैक्टरी, कानपुर में अप्रयुक्त पड़ा दोषपूर्ण रोगन

3151. **श्री बया राम शास्त्र:** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पी. के इन्डस्ट्रीज, जालंधर से खरीदे गए दोषपूर्ण रोगन के 3000 से भी अधिक ड्रम स्माल आर्म्स फैक्टरी कानपुर में अप्रयुक्त पड़े हैं और यदि हां, तो उनका मूल्य कितना है और कौन-कौन से अधिकारी इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ख) क्या तथ्य को छिपाने के लिए अधिकारियों ने सिंघल पेन्ट्स, लखनऊ से सीधे ही एक अन्य रोगन खरीद लिया है और "जैरी केन्स" को दोनों प्रकार के रोगन मिलाकर पेन्ट किया जा रहा है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप जैरी-केन्स का रंग सूख जाता है और उड़ जाता है; और

(ग) क्या संबंधित अधिकारियों द्वारा किए गये घोटाले के कारण दोषपूर्ण रंगों के संबंध में 'ड्राप-टैस्ट' और 'हाट वाटर एमलशन टैस्ट' नहीं किए जाते और जब ये परीक्षण किए जाते हैं तब जैरी-केन्स का रंग मानक स्तर का नहीं पाया जाता, लेकिन फिर भी अधिकारी दोषपूर्ण रोगन को दबाव डालकर पास करवा लेते हैं; जिसके परिणामस्वरूप दोषपूर्ण जैरी-कैन्स ही सेना को सप्लाई किए जा रहे हैं?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल): (क) और (ख). जी नहीं ।

(ग) जी नहीं । ड्रमों पर वेल्डिंग के स्तर का परीक्षण करने के लिए 'ड्राप टेस्ट' और 'हाट वाटर इमल्शन टेस्ट' नियमित रूप से किए जाते हैं। जैरी-कैन्स सेना को तभी दिए जाते हैं जब उन्हें सेना निरीक्षकों द्वारा पूर्ण रूप से संतोषजनक पाया जाता है ।

Import of foreign know-how with open market purchase of arms

3152. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government while negotiating deals for open market purchase of arms from foreign countries, have tried to tag up flow of foreign know-how for the development of such weapons in our country;

(b) if so, the countries which have agreed to give this know-how; and

(c) the spheres where this will be available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) In the areas of high technology where import becomes inescapable, every effort is made to obtain transfer of technology alongwith import of a small proportion of equipment required, so that subsequent needs can be met by indigenous production. The advantage of transfer of technology is fully realised and every effort is made to link this up with the open market purchase of arms from foreign countries. This is, however, not possible in cases where it is one-time purchase and indigenous manufacture is not economically viable.

(b) and (c). It is not in public interest to disclose the details.

देश में उद्योगों का विवरण

3153. **श्री बालेत राम सारण:** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में बड़े उद्योगों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से गैर सरकारी, सरकारी, सहकारी और विदेशी कारखाने कितने हैं;

(ख) उसमें कुल कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है और उसमें कितनी गैर सरकारी, सरकारी, सहकारी और विदेशी पूंजी लगाई गई है; और

(ग) सरकारी, गैर सरकारी, सहकारी और विदेशी प्रत्येक कारखानों का वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना है; और

(घ) इन क्षेत्रों में से प्रत्येक में कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिल रहा है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना): (क) से (घ). उद्योग मंत्रालय में अपेक्षित जानकारी नहीं रखी जाती है । कारखाना क्षेत्र से संबंधित कुल

मिलाकर मुख्य जानकारी जैसे अचल परिसम्पत्तियों के रूप में शुद्ध निवेश, सकल उत्पादन, कर्मचारियों की संख्या, स्वात्व की किस्म का ब्यौरा तथा संगठनों के स्वरूप का ब्यौरा केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन द्वारा प्रकाशित "एनअल सर्वे आफ इण्डस्ट्रीज" में दिया गया है ।

Increasing the Productivity of Industries.

3154. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the productivity of the industries not going up at the same rate, as the remarkable fall of man-days lost in 1980-81 nearly 300 percent as compared to 1979-80; and

(b) the steps being taken to increase the productivity of the industries in proposition to labour productivity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). There is a distinction between production and productivity and a multiplicity of factors are responsible for changes whether of production or of productivity. According to provisional available information, the number of man-days lost due to strikes and lock-outs was about 12.9 million in 1980 as against nearly 43.9 million in 1979. Production of Selected industries for which provisional information is available, shows an overall rise of 11 per cent in January, 1981 over the same month last year.

Factors effecting industrial production have been receiving keen attention at the highest level and appropriate remedial measures have been taken to remove various constraints. Utmost emphasis has been laid on optimum utilisation of existing capacity and serious efforts have been made from the beginning of 1980 to ease the infrastructural bottlenecks. In terms of the Industrial Policy Statement of July, 1980, a number of measures have been taken to stimulate industrial production.

ESIS & CPF Benefits to the Employees of Delhi Tourism Development Corporation

3155. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Tourism Development Corporation has not so far given benefits of Employees State Insurance Scheme and Contributory Provident Fund Scheme to all its employees;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps which Government propose to take to see that the benefits of these schemes are given to all employees with retrospective effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) (a) to (c) The position is as given below:—

EPF Scheme:

The establishment M/s Delhi Tourism Development Corporation has been recently brought under the purview of the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions' Act, 1952 with effect from 7-9-1979 (provisionally) and they have been directed to implement the provisions of the Act and the Scheme in respect of all eligible employees with effect from the date of coverage. If they fail to implement the scheme, necessary legal and penal action under the Act will be taken against them.

E.S.I. Scheme:

The establishment is not at present coverable under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. The ESI Scheme will, however, be applied to the employees of the establishment, after the provisions of the Act are extended to shops employing 20 or more persons in the Union Territory of Delhi.

Filling of Returns by Industries to D. G. T. D.

3156. SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of units, industry-wise and year-wise which were supposed to file their monthly production returns to the D.G.T.D.;

(b) how many of these have been sending their return under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act;

(c) what are the provisions for taking action against defaulters; and

(d) the reasons why no action has been taken so far against the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d). The DGTD group of Industries comprises about 4000 manufacturing units. These units are required to submit monthly production returns to the DGTD for the purpose of monitoring. It is observed that about 60 to 70 per cent of the units have been submitting their monthly production returns within the subscribed time.

The Scheduled Industries (Submission of Production Returns) Rules, 1979, which were notified on 3-5-1979, prescribe that the owner in relation to every industry to which these rules apply shall submit a monthly production return in the prescribed form to the concerned Registering Authority. These rules also provide that whoever contravenes any of the provisions of the rules shall be punishable under section 24 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

No case has so far been brought to the notice of this Ministry by any of the Registering Authorities.

4163—7

Capacity Utilisation of Multinationals and Big Houses.

3157. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study by Dr. S. K. Goel of the Indian Institute of Public Administration shows that Multinational Companies (FERA Companies) were involved in violation of excess capacity regulations while the Indian monopoly houses accounted for 169 such cases;

(b) whether it is also true that the Birlas, the Tatas, the Bangurs and Wallchands were the leading houses involved in such violations; and

(c) if so, what are the actions taken against these Multinational Companies and Indian monopolies violating these regulations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). Government are aware of the study conducted by Dr. S. K. Goel of the Indian Institute of Public Administration. They are also aware that production by some undertaking, including MRTP/FERA units, has not been in line with the licenced capacity. In pursuance of the Industrial Policy Statement of 23rd July, 1980 Government have announced measures for permitting automatic growth and for recognizing installed productive capacities in the core, basic and export oriented industries. The interests of the small scale industry continue to enjoy prescribed protection. In the case of MRTP and FERA units, automatic growth or recognition of installed capacity would be subject to the usual clearances. The cases of excess capacities/poduction will be considered and disposed of in terms of the foregoing policy directives.

Setting up of Regional Institute of Science and Technology in Arunachal Pradesh

3158. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Regional Institute of Science

and Technology in the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh for imparting education and training in core subjects since manpower is one of the major hurdles in coping with the demands for fast development of the area; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) To meet manpower requirements, Government of Arunachal Pradesh propose setting up a Regional Institute of Science and Technology. Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad has been requested to prepare a detailed project report in this regard.

Chinese Intrusion into Indian Territory

3159. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many times did China intrude into Indian territory in 1979; and

(b) what did Government do each time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) There was only one minor intrusion into Indian territory in 1979 by 5 Chinese soldiers, for a few minutes.

(b) Government of India had taken up this matter with the Chinese Government.

Ship Repairing Yard at Haldia

3160. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed Ship Repairing Yard at Haldia, West Bengal is being included in the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No specific allocation has been made in the Sixth Five-Year Plan for the proposal to set up a ship repairing Yard at Haldia, West Bengal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The provision of funds for the project would depend on its feasibility and viability being established.

Setting up of Salt Depot in Tripura

3161. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a salt depot in Tripura to overcome communication difficulties; and

(b) if so, the progress on this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since the site suggested by Government of Tripura for a salt depot at Ganga Nagar has some locational disadvantages, the State Government have been requested to propose alternative sites near the railhead.

Gadgil Formula on Central Assistance

3162. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has pointed out to the Centre that the Gadgil Formula on Central assistance, being followed by the Planning Commission for the last few years, has failed to remove the regional imbalances in the country; and

(b) if so, Central Government's reaction to this?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Small Transport Aircraft

3163. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to go in for the production of small transport aircraft;

(b) if so, when such proposal is going to be implemented; and

(c) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A final view on the proposal will be taken after completing the studies relating to feasibility and viability of the project.

Utilisation of Services of Unemployed Persons in Census Work

3164. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to utilise the services of unemployed persons registered with the Employment Exchanges in the census work; and

(b) if not, the difficulties which are being experienced in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Gobar Gas Technology

3165. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the energy crisis worsening year by year and the frequent hikes in oil prices, Government have considered the importance of development of gobar gas technology;

(b) if so, the measures taken to exploit the available potential in the backyard;

(c) whether the gobar gas technology still remains rudimentary; and

(d) the long term plan chalked out for research and development in this sphere and to promote the use of gobar plants in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Government is fully conscious of the importance of development of alternative energy sources in the country including biogas keeping in view the overall energy situation. The Department of Science and Technology has been continuously engaged in supporting promoting and coordinating research, development and demonstration activities in the area of biogas technology. About 80,000 biogas plants have been installed in the country and a large scale installation programme has been envisaged for the Sixth Plan period.

(c) No, Sir, there has been significant progress in evolving better and cheaper designs of biogas plants, enhancing biogas product on, diversifying food material and using plants in different agro-climatic regions.

(d) The Department this year is setting up 21 community-type biogas plants in different parts of the country; most of these will be commissioned by the end of this financial year. An ambitious programme of installation of biogas plants during the Sixth Plan period is being launched. Rupees fifty crores have been earmarked for

the biogas programme in the Agriculture Sector of the Central Plan, for payment of subsidies and some supporting facilities. Most of these plants are set up in rural areas to improve the socio-economic status of the people by providing them fuel, manure, electricity and energy for running pump sets, agricultural implements etc. Simultaneously under the Research and Development Programmes sponsored by the Department of Science & Technology, work on diversification of feed-material, reduction in the cost of the plants, use of locally-available construction material, micro-biological investigations, distribution system for the gas and development of efficient appliances is being continued.

Survey of problems of Tribals

3166. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have caused any study through State Governments/Administrations or otherwise to identify the specific problems of the tribals and the circumstances in which they are being exploited by vested interests;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken in this regard; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a): **Yes, Sir.**

(b) and (c) The Tribal Research Institutes in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh and other organisations are asked to conduct specific studies on the suggestion of the Government of India and the State Governments on specific problems of tribals such as land alienation, money-lending, debt-bondage, forest economy, displacement of tribals on account of establishment of industrial and irrigation projects, etc. In a meeting of the Directors of the Tribal Research Institutes held on 21 October, 1980, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs particularly stressed that the Tribal Research Institutes should strike a harmonious balance between the requirements of pure theory and development practice and that undertaking of research studies on tribals should be one of the fore-most functions.

The studies are at various stages of progress and results are utilised in preparing appropriate developmental plans.

Licences issued to Top Industrial Houses

3168. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the details of the licences, if any issued to the top twenty industrial houses during 1979 and 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): Adopting the ranking of the Department of Company Affairs in regard to the 20 top industrial houses (as on 31-12-1978), the number of licences granted under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 during 1979 and 1980 are as follows:

Name of the Industrial House	Total number of Industrial Licences issued	
	1979	1980
1. Birla . .	3	7
2. Tata . .	1	1
3. Mafatlal .	—	3
4. J. K. Singhania	2	—
5. Thappar . .	2	1
6. I.C.I. . .	2	3
7. Bangur . .	—	—
8. Shri Ram .	1	2
9. Oil India .	—	

	Name of the Industrial House	Total number of Industrial Licence issued	
		1979	1980
10.	Scindia . .	..	..
11.	Larsen & Toubro	1	1
12.	A.C.C. . .	1	1
13.	Bhiwandiwala	1	:
14.	Kirloskar .	4	5
15.	Hindustan Lever	1	..
16.	Chowgule .	..	1
17.	Khatau (Bombay)	5	4
18.	Kasturbhai Lalbhai	4	2
19.	Mahindra & Mahindra .	..	..
20.	Walchand .	..	..

The details of all Industrial Licences issued are published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Import Licences, Export Licences & Industrial Licences" and Supplement to the 'Monthly News Letter' published by the Indian Investment Centre. Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library.

Separate Corporation for Manufacture and Supply of Heavy Water

3170. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up a separate corporation for manufacture and supply of Heavy Water; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

BSF Jawans Kidnapped by Bangladesh Rifles

3171. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of border security force jawans kidnapped by the Bangladesh rifles following encounter on the Assam-Bangladesh border during last six months ending 28th February, 1981;

(b) whether Government are aware that these jawans are facing trial on charges of murder by the Bangladesh civil police; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). There were no cases of such kidnapping in the Assam-Bangladesh border. A BSF patrol party had inadvertently crossed into Bangladesh territory on 11th December, 1980 while being engaged in prevention of smuggling activities on Assam-Bangladesh border. On being attacked by a violent crowd, two BSF Jawans Submitted themselves for their personal safety to a Bangladesh Rifles Party which had, by them, reached the spot. Government approached the Bangladesh authorities for the return of the Jawans, and they have been returned on 9th March, 1981.

Siang Bridge in Arunachal Pradesh

3172. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the details in regard to the expenditure and date of completion of a bridge at Siang on the Siang river at Passighat in Arunachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):

The proposal relates to the construction of a major bridge; and as such, the cost estimate will become available only after completion of the prelimin-

ary investigations (involving geological, hydrological and related studies). These are in hand and will take about two years. Thereafter it will take about three to four years to construct the bridge.

Nationalisation of Hoogly Docking and Engineering Company Ltd., Howrah

3173. SHRI BIJOY MODAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

Whether Government have any information regarding the Hoogly Docking & Engineering Company Limited, Howrah which is not managed by IRCI being a sick unit and also whether it is a fact that the Chairman & Managing Director of IRCI proposed to the Centre to take over this Industry to make it viable; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken to nationalise this Industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government, on evaluation of various alternatives, including nationalisation suggested for viable operation of the Hooghly Docking & Engineering Co. Limited, is taking suitable action in the best interests of this Industry.

Witholding of Shipment of Nuclear Fuel

3174. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to one of the U.S. senator's appeal to the U.S. President to withhold shipment of nuclear fuel scheduled for the Tarapur Power Plant; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India hopes that the United States will honour its obligations for the continued supply of uranium for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station under the Cooperation Agreement of 1963.

Indigenous Material for Production of Small Aircraft

3175. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to utilise indigenous material for the production of small aircraft in the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the details of progress made so far in connection with the selection of aircraft for the third airline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Government are considering indigenous production of a suitable aircraft required for feeder lines and other roles.

(c) Selection of aircraft will be made after completing the studies relating to the feasibility and the viability of the project.

Undisposed stock of Coir Products in Kerala

3176. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that coir products worth Rs. 3.50 crores are lying unsold in the co-operative sector in Kerala;

(b) if so, the steps taken to dispose of the stock;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to set up any corporation for the procurement and sale of coir products; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) It is true that the Cooperative sector in Kerala is holding sizeable stock of Coir products and they are finding it difficult to clear the stock. Government is not aware of the exact value of the stocks hold.

(b) Coir Board and the Government have taken the folowing measures to improve the intake of coir and coir products from within the country and abroad:

(i) for improving the internal movement, availability of wagons has been ensured.

(ii) Various Ministries in the Central Government have been requested to buy more coir materials. They have been requested to issue similar instructions to the Undertakings and Offices under them.

(iii) State Governments have been requested to maximise the use of Coir furnishings in Government offices, public enterprises and government cotrolled/aided institutions.

(iv) Efforts are being made to increase our trade with countries, particularly with whom we have bilateral trade agreements.

(v) Efforts are also being made to increase domestic sales and for this purpose special teams have been formed in asociation with State enterprises to canvass orders from prospective customers.

(c) and (d). No decision has so far been taken to set up a corporation for the procurement and sale of coir products.

Legislation for unorganised Agricultural Labour

3177. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Standing Committee on Rural Unorganised Labour has approved a draft legislation for agricultural workers; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and when it will be introduced in Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the proposed legislation are the payment of minimum wages, security of emloyment, social security measures, regulation of working hours, speedy settlement of agricultural disputes and the generation of additional employment through employment Guarantee Boards. The proposal is being processed further in consultation with concerned interests.

Report of Central Team on Tribal Upsurge in Tripura

3178. SHRI MHADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minster of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central team which went round the affected areas of Tripura following the large-scale tribals upsurge in that State last year had submitted a study report to Government; and

(b) if so, the details of the observations and recommendations made by the team to satisfy the tribals demands and for protection of their interests in the respective areas in Tripura?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENIRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Following outbreak of

violence in Tripura in June, 1980 an inter-Ministerial Official team and a non-official committee under Chairmanship of Shri Dinesh Singh, MP., constituted by Government, had visited the State. Report of the Dinesh Singh Committee on Tripura, was laid on the Table of the House on August 11, 1980.

Use of Regional Language in Courts

3179. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of the States where regional language is used in the courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENNDRA MAKWANA):

The position is as under:—

(i) *High Courts*: In accordance with the provisions of Section 7 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the Governors of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan States have, with the previous consent of the President, authorised the use of Hindi, which is also the regional language of these States, for the purpose of judgements, decrees or orders passed or made by the High Courts in these States. In other High Courts the English language alone is in use.

(ii) *Lower Courts*: Information with regard to the language used in Lower Courts is being collected from the State Governments and will on receipt be placed on the Table of the House.

Employees of JCB and their Channel of Promotion

3180. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of categories of employees working in Joint Cipher Bureau;

(b) their channel of promotion to the next higher grade in next category of post separately;

(c) whether any written departmental test is being made compulsory to some categories of Class III to Class II (non-Gazetted) posts; and

(d) reasons why only these categories are persuaded/forced to appear at the written departmental test?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) 67.

(b) Given in attached statement.

(c) Yes, Sir. For promotion from Head Clerk and Accountant, Reader Grade I and Technical Clerk (UD) to Technical Assistant.

(d) To assess professional competence and in the interest of functional efficiency of the Organisation.

Statement

Channels of Promotion

	Name of the posts	Next higher grade
1.	Director	Nil.
2.	Deputy Director	Director.
3.	Senior System Security Officer Grade-I (Research)	Deputy Director.
4.	Senior System Security Officer Grade-I (Technical)	Deputy Director.

1	2	3
5.	Senior System Security Officer Grade-II (Research)	Senior System Security Officer Grade-I (Research). Senior System Security Officer Grade-I (Technical)
6.	System Security Officer (Research).	Senior System Security Officer Grade-II (Research)
7.	Senior System Security Officer Grade-II (Technical)	Senior System Security Officer Grade-I (Research) Senior System Security Officer Grade-I (Technical)
8.	System Security Officer (Technical).	Senior System Security Officer Grade-II (Technical)
9.	Senior Reprographic Officer Grade-I	Nil
10.	Senior Reprographic Officer Grade-II	Senior Reprographic Officer Grade-I.
11.	Reprographic Officer	Senior Reprographic Officer Grade-II.
12.	Security Officer	Nil
13.	Machine Development Officer	Nil
14.	Senior Technical Assistant	System Security Officer (Research). System Security Officer (Technical).
15.	Technical Assistant	Senior Technical Assistant. System Security Officer (Research). System Security Officer (Technical).
16.	Head Clerk & Accountant	Technical Assistant.
17.	Reader Grade-I.	Technical Assistant, Head Clerk & Accountant.
18.	Technical Clerk (UD)	Technical Assistant.
19.	Reader Grade-II	Reader Grade-I
20.	Copy Holder	Reader Grade-II
21.	Punch Card Machine Operator	Technical Clerk (UD)
22.	Comptomist	Technical Clerk (UD)
23.	Chief Compilation Officer (Hindi)	Nil
24.	Technical Assistant (Hindi)	Nil
25.	Technical Assistant (Varitype) (JCB Letter Press)	Nil
26.	Offset Machineman Grade-II (Romayor) (JCB Letter Press)	Nil
27.	Assistant Machine Operator (Xerox) (JCB Letter Press)	Nil

1	2	3
28.	Deputy Manager (Photo Litho)	Nil
29.	Technical Officer (Photo Litho)	Deputy Manager (Photo Litho).
30.	Senior Artist	Nil
31.	Artist Retoucher.	Nil
32.	Junior Artist	Senior Artist
33.	Assistant Artist Retoucher	Artist Retoucher
34.	Cameraman	Nil
35.	Offset Machineman Grade-I.	Nil
36.	Offset Machineman Grade-II (JCB Photo Litho Press)	Offset Machineman Grade-I.
37.	Helio Operator	Nil
38.	Dark Room Assistant.	Cameraman.
39.	Assistant Machine Operator (Xerox) JCB Photo Litho Press)	Nil.
40.	Technical Assistant (Varitype) (JCB Photo Litho Press)	Nil.
41.	Head Machanic (Mech. & Electrical)	Nil.
42.	Mechanic (Mechanical)	Head Mechnical (Mechanical and Electrical)
43.	Assistant Mechnic (Mechanical)	Mechanic (Mechanical).
44.	Electrician	Nil.
45.	Section Holder (Binding)	Nil.
46.	Binder Grade-I	Section Holder (Binding)
47.	Binder Grade-II	Binder Grade-I.
48.	Upper Division Clerk (Stores) (Night Shift)	General Storekeeper.
49.	Time Keeper	Upper Division Clerk (Stores) (Night Shift)
50.	General Storekeeper	Nil.
51.	Warehouseman	Binder Grade-II, Lower Division Clerk.
52.	Attendant (Romayor & General)	Lower Division Clerk.
53.	Labourer.	Warehouseman, Attendant (Romayor & General), Attendant Offset Machine, Lower Division Clerk, Bindery Assistant.
54.	Peon	Dafiry, Jamadar, Warehouseman, Bindery Assistant, Attendant (Romayor & General), Attendent Offset Machine, Laboratory Attendant, Storeman, Lower Division Clerk.
55.	Fatigueman	Warehouseman, Bindery Assistant, Attendant (Romayor & General), Attendant Offset Machine, Lower Division Clerk.

1	2	3
56.	Safaiwala	Jamadar, Safaiwaa, Bindery Assistant, Warehouseman Attendant, (Romayor & General), Attendant Offset Machine, Lower Division Clerk.
57.	Farash	Bindery Assistant, Warehouseman, Attendant Offset Machine, Attendant (Romayor & General), Lower Division Clerk.
58.	Book Binder	Warehouseman, Attendant Offset Machine, Attendant (Romayor & General), Lower Division Clerk, Bindery Assistant.
59.	Gestetner Operator (Junior)	Gestetner Operator (Senior) Bindery Assistant, Warehouseman, Attendant offset Machine, Attendant (Romayor & General), Lower Division Clerk.
60.	Record Sorter	Gestetner Operator (Junior), Bindery Assistant, Warehouseman, Attendant Offset Machine, Attendant (Romayor & General), Lower Division Clerk.
61.	Daftry	Record Sorter, Bindery Assistant, Book Binder, Gestetner Operator (Junior), Warehouseman, Attendant offset Machine, Attendant (Romayor & General), Lower Division Clerk.
62.	Stenographer Grade 'D'	Stenographer Grade 'C'
63.	Senior Personal Assistant	Private Assistant.
64.	Assistant	Assistant Civilian Staff Officer.
65.	Upper Division Clerk	Assistant.
66.	Lower Division Clerk	Upper Division Clerk.
67.	Gestetner Operator	Nil.

Revised Recruitment Rules in Joint Cipher Bureau

3181. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Revised Recruitment Rules, 1980 have been framed in Joint Cipher Bureau and have also been notified in the Gazette of India;

(b) if so, when these rules have been notified;

(c) whether any suggestions/objections were called for from the staff and officers of Joint Cipher Bureau by the authorities before their finalisation and notification;

(d) if not, the reasons for not inviting any suggestions/objection from the staff and officers of Joint Cipher Bureau by the authorities;

(e) whether Government propose to constitute a Committee to go into the feasibility of these Rules in the light of the representations received by Government from the staff/officers of Joint Cipher Bureau;

(f) if so, when the constitution of the Committee will be made; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 25-10-1980.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Recruitment Rules were framed as per the standard guidelines prescribed by the Government. The professional requirement of the Organisation and the promotional avenues of the departmental employees were also kept in view.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) The representations received from the staff of JCB were examined and it was not considered necessary to re-examine the Recruitment Rules afresh.

Activities of Islamic Cultural Centre to help Indian Muslims

3182. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Islamic Cultural Centre has sponsored a Programme to assist over eight crore muslims in India who are allegedly suffering from religious discrimination;

(b) if so, the details about the organisation mentioned above; and

(c) whether Government have permitted this organisation to work in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) So far no activities in India in pursuance of the said Plan of the London-Based Islamic Cultural Centre have come to notice of the Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अभ्रक खान श्रमिक कल्याण संगठन कर्म (बिहार) से सम्बद्ध कर्मचारियों में असन्तोष

3183. **श्री त्रिलोक चन्द:** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:—

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अभ्रक खान श्रमिक कल्याण संगठन, कर्म (बिहार) से सम्बद्ध कर्मचारियों में कथित गबन और कुप्रबन्ध के प्रश्न पर असंतोष व्याप्त है; और

(ख) क्या इस बारे में कोई कार्रवाई की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. वेंकट रेड्डी): (क) और (ख). 31 दिसम्बर, 1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार बिहार में अभ्रक खान श्रम कल्याण संगठन के औषधालयों और दो अस्पतालों में 17 सी. एच. एस. डाक्टर कार्य कर रहे थे। सेवा सम्बन्धी मामलों के बारे में कुछ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं जिन पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Action taken against M/s. Sharpedge for non compliance with export obligation

3184. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4454 on 16th July, 1980 regarding export obligation of M|s. Sharpedge Ltd. and state:

(a) the nature of action taken against M|s. Sharpedge for non-compliance with Export obligations imposed by Government in their industrial licence;

(b) whether it is also a fact hat as per Industry Rules this firm can be granted expansion licence only on the basis of 60 per cent export condition; and

(c) if so, whether Government proposed to grant expansion to this firm in a non-priority area not withstanding their failure to comply with Government's previous conditions and also in relaxation of industry rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) (a): The legal undertaking executed by M/s. Sharpedge Limited was enforced by the office of Joint Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Bombay. The Com-

pany has been directed to hand over stainless steel blades worth Rs. 48 lakhs and further to pay liquidated damages of Rs. 1.2 lakhs to State Trading Corporation of India Limited. The company has also been placed on the defaulters' list.

(b) and (c). No decision has been taken on the proposal of Sharpedge Limited to expand its annual production from 260 million blades to 450 million blades.

पैराशूट के लिए घटिया कपड़ा खरीदा जाना

3185. **श्री दया राम शाक्य:** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या नियमों के अनुसार पैराशूट के लिए कपड़े को सी. आइ. ए. डी. आगरा द्वारा पास कराया जाना आवश्यक है और क्या पिछले 2-3 वर्षों के दौरान कानपूर की एक कोरियाई फर्म से पैराशूट के कपड़े की खरीद की गई थी और उसे सी. आई. टी. सी. कानपुर से पास कराया गया था, यदि हां, तो इस फर्म को इस कपड़े के लिए कितने मूल्य का आर्डर दिया गया था और उसे किस प्रकार इस्तेमाल किया गया था;

(ख) क्या कपड़े के घटिया होने का पता चलने के बावजूद इस फर्म से कपड़ा बदलने के लिए नहीं कहा गया तथा इसकी बजाय इस घटिया कपड़े के लिए पूरा भुगतान कर दिया गया; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस फर्म तथा संबंधित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Daily Wage Workers Serving with Western Base Workshop

3186. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that daily wage workers are serving with Western Base Workshop, 1326 Base depot, Western Store Division and 52 RCC for the last ten to twenty years continuously but they (the workers) have still not been declared regular/permanent; and

(b) if position stated at (a) above is correct, what steps are being taken to bring them on a regular/permanent roster?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). There are many daily-wage workers in these units and elsewhere, who have remained on muster-rolls for several years, not continuously but for a maximum period of six months at a time in accordance with departmental regulations. As regards "decasualisation" of their employment, the position has been explained in my D.O. letter No. 305/VIP/RRM/81(1), dated the 10th February, 1981 addressed to the Hon'ble Member, relevant extracts of which are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2083/81].

Casual Employees Working under Secretary, Border Roads Development Board

3187. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state how many casual employees are working in the following units under the Secretary, Border Roads Development Board as skilled and unskilled and since when; and if they have completed 240 days, why they have not been brought on regular monthly wage;

(i) Western Store Division (GREF);

(ii) Western Base Workshop (GREF);

(iii) 1326 Base Depot (GREF);

(iv) Detachment of the 52 RCC (GREF)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): The details are being collected.

Chinese Arms Aid to Pakistan

3188. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of China's supply to Pakistan T-59 medium, T-60 amphibious and T-62 light tanks in addition to unspecified number of MI-4 Hound helicopters and TU-16 and TU-4 medium bombers within the next three to five months;

(b) whether Government are also aware to the recent visit of Chinese military experts to Gilgit and Muzaffarabad in connection with Pakistan's air bases expansion in Pak occupied Kashmir and in the northern parts of Pakistan; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) Government have seen press reports to this effect but there is no reliable information to confirm them.

(c) The developments which have a bearing on our security are constantly monitored and their implications analysed for appropriate action to ensure full defence preparedness.

भारत में रह रहे युगांडा मूल के नागरिक

3189. **श्री तारिक अनवर:**
श्री हीरा लाल आर0 परमार:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) इस समय भारत में रह रहे युगांडा मूल के नागरिकों की संख्या क्या है; और

(ख) वे किन किन शहरों में रह रहे हैं और वे किन-किन- व्यवसायों में लगे हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) तथा (ख). चूंकि युगांडा राष्ट्रमंडलीय देश है, अत: युगांडा के राष्ट्रिकों चाहे वे भारतीय मूल के हों अथवा अन्यथा को भारत में प्रवेश करने और रहने के लिये वीसा अथवा आवासीय परमिट की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है। उन्हें निर्धारित प्राधिकारियों के पास स्वयं को दर्ज न कराने की छूट है। इसलिये उन शहरों जिनमें युगांडा के ऐसे राष्ट्रिक रह रहे हैं और जिन व्यवसायों में लगे हैं के बारे में सूचना संकलित नहीं की गई है।

सीमेन्ट का आयात

3190. **श्री निहाल सिंह:** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिसम्बर 1980 में प्रतिवर्ष 150 करोड़ के मूल्य के सीमेन्ट के आयात के अपने निर्णय की घोषणा की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कुल कितने सीमेन्ट का आयात किया जाना है और उस पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय होगी ;

(ग) क्या सरकार के इस निर्णय का विरोध करने वाले कुछ संसद सदस्यों ने 12 दिसम्बर 1980 को प्रधान मंत्री एवं वित्त मंत्री से यह मांग की थी कि प्रतिदिन 200 टन की उत्पादन क्षमता वाले 30 लघु सीमेन्ट संयंत्रों को जिनको वित्तीय बाधाओं के कारण सफलतापूर्वक नहीं चलाया जा सका था, देश के हित में फिर से चलाया जाये; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उस पर क्या निर्णय लिया गया है;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना): (क) और (ख). चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान सीमेन्ट का आयात किया जा

रहा है । किन्तु, भविष्य में और आयात करने के बारे में अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है । इसीलिए आयात की जाने वाली सीमेन्ट की मात्रा और उस पर होने वाला विदेशी मुद्रा का खर्च अभी नहीं बताया जा सकता ।

(ग) और (घ). सरकार को कुछ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं जिनमें सीमेन्ट का आयात कम करने के लिए लघु सीमेन्ट संयंत्रों की स्थापना का सुझाव दिया गया है। सरकार की यह नीति है कि देश में लघु सीमेंट संयंत्रों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए। अब तक 32 आवेदनों पर आशय-पत्र जारी किये जा चुके हैं और 41.50 लाख मी.टन की कुल वार्षिक क्षमता के लिए तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशालय में 57 आवेदनों का पंजीयन किया गया है । जहां तक वित्तीय सहायता का प्रश्न है, वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा प्राप्त 28 आवेदनों में से 4 आवेदकों को प्रत्यक्ष वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है और 3 आवेदकों को पुन: वित्तीयन सुविधा प्रदान की गई है ।

Welfare works carried out in Tamil Nadu

3191. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to Performance Budget of Ministry of Industry (Department of Industrial Development 1980-81) and state what are the developments regarding labour welfare works carried out in Tamil Nadu in 1979-80 and 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): The development and labour welfare works pertaining to salt industry that were carried out in Tamil Nadu, together with amounts spent on each from Salt Cess Proceeds, during 1979-80 and 1980-81 (upto January, 1981) as referred to in the Performance Budget of the Ministry of Industry 1980-81 (at Page 46 thereof) are given below:—

Development Works	*Amounts spent*
	Rs
(i) Raising levels of storage plate form of Covelong Salt Factory .	4,735
(ii) Desilting brine supply channels in Vallur Salt Factory . .	3,943
(iii) Desilting brine supply channels in Vedaraniyam Salt Factory .	623
(iv) Renovation of embankment in Marakanam Salt Factory . .	12,675
(v) Strengthening protective bund in Thampikottai Salt Factory .	8,675
(vi) Repairs to Main Road Thampikottai Salt Factory . . .	20,342
(vii) Improvement of brine supply channel Urani extension Salt Factory	5,084
(viii) Black topping of road in Kayalpattanam Salt Factory . .	16,716
(ix) Improvement of foot bridge in Karapad Salt Factory . .	38,675
(x) Renovation of protective bund in Karapad Salt Factory . .	981
(xi) Construction of roads over Mariyur Bund	13,080
(b) *Labour Welfare Works*	
(i) Construction of 3 rest sheds in Mariyur Valionokam Salt Works	5,166
(ii) Providing drinking water to Tuticorin Headquarters Factories .	5,000

(a) *Development Works*	*Amounts spent*
	Rs.
(iii) Construction of one rest shed in Palkulam Salt Factory Nagarcoil	1,669
(iv) Provision of water tank for labourers in Wimco Vadaraniyam	8,919
1981-82	
(i) Renovation of bund Marthi Crystallisers, Covelong Factory	11,731.10
(ii) Raising the levels of Platform L. No. 93 M/s. S. K. Subbar Pillai and sons, Covelong Factory	5,215.45
(iii) Opening of Odhur Sea Bar Cheyur Factory	3,978.05
(iv) Reconstruction of protective bund L. No. 1 Salt works Thambikottai Factory	26,843.00
(v) Black topping of the road connecting the Railway Goods Yard and Arumughaneri Extension platform from Kayalpatnam	16,681.88
(vi) Improvement and repairs to R.C.C foot bridge Karapad Factory	9,325.00
(vii) Reconstruction of protective bund, Theethandathanam Factory	5,090.42
(viii) Closing of breaches and Improvement to protective bund Vattanam Factory	5,103.16
(ix) Supply of muffle furnace, Veppalodai Factory	3,160.30
(b) *Labour Welfare Works*	
Construction of one labour rest shed, Palkulam Factory	15,368.65

Programme for Tribals

3192. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sixth Five Year Plan recently drafted, incorporated a comprehensive programme for upliftment of tribals and protection of their interests and preservation of their distinct culture and traditions in their respective areas; and

(b) if so, the details of such programme?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). A number of steps are proposed to be taken during the Sixth Five Year Plan to improve the conditions of living standard of the poor, including the tribals. These measures comprise general development programmes such as animal husbandry, forestry, agriculture industry. power, small and village industries, education etc., and specific individual beneficiary oriented schemes, such as Integrated Rural Development, Backward Classes and tribal sub-plan.

The scheme for tribal sub-plan areas and tribal people would include raising their productivity and skill levels and vigorous measure to eliminate exploitation of tribals in the fields of alienation of land, money lending, debt-bondage, trade, excise, forest etc. High priority would be accorded to credit and marketing arrangements, strengthening of ad-

ministrative structure and monitoring and evaluation of the programmes. Identity of tribal way of life and culture would be preserved consistent with their aspirations for development.

Closure of Agriculture operation depot of Hindustan Lever

3193. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Lever, a subsidiary of Uni Lever, U.K. declared closure of its agricultural operation depot and disbanded the personnel belonging to this department in the year, 1974.

(b) whether the aforesaid closure was a false claim put up by the company in view of (i) renewal of licence No. FPO—GZB—1386 by the company from year to year, (ii) Taxation rebate claimed and received by the company from year to year on account of its agricultural operations, subsequent to its alleged closure; and

(c) if so, what action do Government propose to take against the company for such patently unfair activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

V. D. Cases in Armed Forces

3194. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI MANGAL RAM PREM:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a recent study conducted by Dr. B. D. Varma of the Armed Forces Medical College, Pune, revealed that the number of VD cases among the Indian armed forces personnel have been on the increase;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) reaction of the Government with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Employment of Adivasis and Harijans in Steel Plants in Madhya Pradesh

3195. SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether eastern parts of Madhya Pradesh known as Chhatisgarh is mostly inhabited by Adivasis and Harijans;

(b) whether it is a fact that important industrial institutions like steel plant of Bhilai, iron deposits of Bailadilla, Aluminium and power plant of Korba Cement factories of Mandhar, Baikhunth and Nandri and Coal mines of Sarguja and Shahdol districts are located there;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a large number of Adivasis, Harijans and local people are unemployed even after setting up of industrial units and whether it is also a fact that the members of the families of those farmers whose land has been acquired for these units have not got the opportunity of employment; and

(d) whether Government are making efforts to provide employment to local unemployed people and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected.

गुजरात में पर्यावरण संबंधी अध्ययन अनुसंधान केन्द्र

3196. **श्री रामजीभाई मावाणि** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में स्थित सासनगीर को पर्यावरण संबंधी अध्यन अनुसंधान केन्द्र के लिए आदर्श स्थान समझा गया है;

(ख) वहां विद्यमान विपुल प्राकृतिक संसाधनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए वहां ऐसा अध्ययन अनुसंधान केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या किया है;

(ग) क्या इस बारे में पहले कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है; यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) वहां ऐसे सर्वेक्षण करने तथा पर्यावरण संबंधी अध्ययन अनुसंधान केन्द्र घोषित करने की क्या योजना है;

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी तथा इलैक्ट्रोनिकी विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. पी. एन. सिंह) (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय सरकार के पर्यावरण विभाग द्वारा इस विषय में कोई अध्ययन अथवा सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है कि पर्यावरण अध्ययन अनुसंधान केन्द्र के लिए सासनगिर एक आदर्श जगह है। क्योंकि सासनगीर का सम्पूर्ण प्रबन्ध राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है, अत: यह उस सरकार के लिए है कि वह इस पर विचार करे और सासनगीर नेशनल पार्क के वैज्ञानिक प्रबंध के लिए अपेक्षित अध्ययन केन्द्रों को स्थापित करे।

(घ) केन्द्रीय पर्यावरण विभाग के पास इस समय सासनगीर में एक पर्यवरणीय अध्ययन अनुसंधान स्थापित करने अथवा इसबारे में सर्वेक्षण करने की कोई योजना विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Promotion of SC/ST Grade I Officers (Executive) to Dani Service

3197. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI:
SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state a statement showing:

(a) the number of officers Grade-I (Executive) of the Delhi Administration regularised/confirmed with effect from 1st April, 1970 and the number out of them promoted to DANI service;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers amongst them;

(c) whether it is a fact that Grade-I (Executive) officers with less than five years service in the grade have been regularised whereas Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers working in this category since 1972 have not been regularised so far;

(d) if so, the number of such officers and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken or being taken to regularise Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Officers for immediate promotion to DANI Service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

(c) to (e). The reservation for SC/ST for promotion by selection from Class-III to Class-II posts came into force from 20th July, 1974. However, some Scheduled Caste officers were promoted to Grade-I (Executive) prior to July, 1974 on erroneous assumption that reservation was applicable for promotion. When this was detected, a Study Team from the Government of India visited Delhi Administration in November, 1974 and advised that these officers should be brought on a fresh roster. Accordingly, their regularisation has been done on the basis of roster points. Regularisation given effect

to so far, covers the period from July, 1974 to November, 1975 in respect of eight Scheduled Caste officers. Nine officers belonging to Scheduled Caste are yet to be regularised. Regularisation of officers belonging to general category as well as Scheduled Caste could not be proceeded with further in view of writ petitions filed in the Delhi High Court against 5th amendment of Delhi Administration Subordinate Service Rules notified on 4th December, 1980 and stay order passed thereon.

Statement

No. of Officers regularised from 1-4-1970.	No. of officers out of those at Col. (1) promoted to DANI Civil Service	Number of officers confirmed from 1-4-1970	Number of Officers out of those at Col. (3) promoted to DANI Civil Serivce.
1	2	3	4
General Category—44 .	7	34 .	27
Schedule Castes—10 . .	9	2	1
Scheduled Tribes— .	..	..	..
Total 54	16	36	31

Inclusion of Sales promotion Employees under category of Workmen

3198. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received suggestions from various labour organisations regarding the advisability of duty based definition of workmen under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 so as to include sales promotions employees under the category of workmen irrespective of the salaries drawn by them; and

(b) if so, what action is proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is under examination.

Reservation in Promotion Cases in Central Services

3199. SHRI NATHU RAM SHAKYAWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Supreme Court of India has recently held that reservation in promotion cases in Central services does not violate the Constitution;

(b) whether it is also a fact that justice Pathak has while concurring with the judgement, held that reservations upto 50 percent in the Central services should be made upto the period till the quote reserved for Scheduled Castes/Tribes is brought upto the level as fixed by Government; and

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Justice Pathak has, in a separate judgement, held that a maximum of 50 per cent for reserved quotas in their totality is a rule which appears fair and reasonable, just and equitable, and violation of which would contravene Article 335. While upholding reservation in promotion in the recent judgement, the Supreme Court has followed its earlier judgement in the case of General Manager, Southern Railway Vs. Rangachari. In separate judgements, all the three judges constituting the Division Bench have opined that reservation (both current as well as carry forward) should be limited to 50 per cent of the total vacancies available. Justice Pathak has further held that exceeding the limit of 50 per cent will violate Article 335, which stipulates maintenance of efficiency in administration. He has also said that this limit was laid down by the Supreme Court in its earlier judgement and since these decisions have not been over-ruled, they are binding.

Schemes to develop Industries in Orissa

3309. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes and programmes prepared by Government of Orissa for the development of industries in the State;

(b) the facilities provided so far for the attraction of industrialists other than the State; and

(c) the details of assistance given by his Ministry for the development of industries in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). Brief particulars of the various projects in the Large & Medium Industries Sector, as sent by the Orissa Government for inclusion in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) period, are given below:—

I. *Schemes/projects of State Industrial Development Corporation:*

Continuing Schemes:

1. Konark Jute Mills, Dhonkanal (Jt. Sector).
2. Sodium Dichromate Plant, Talcher (Jt. Sector).
3. XLPE Power Cables Projects, Baripada (Jt. Sector).
4. Proporzi Mill, Hirakud.
5. Hira Cement Works (Expansion), Bargarh.
6. Spun Pipe Plant, Chowdwar.
7. Refractory Works, Chowdwar.
8. Mini Cement Plant, Kiringsera (Sundergarh District).

New Schemes:

9. Sonepur Spinning Mills.
10. Boiler Pipe Plant, Bhubaneswar.
11. Balasore Salt Project.
12. Three Spinning Mills (Puri, Bolangir, Mayurbhanj).
13. TV Glass Shell Project.
14. Magnetic Video Tapes.
15. Special Motors.
16. EHT Insulators.
17. Mica Paper
18. Forge Shop.
19. Special Electrodes.
20. Forge Tools (export oriented).
21. Polyester Fibre Plant.
22. Explosives Plant.
23. Ferro Vanadium Plant.

II. *Schemes/projects of Industrial Promotion & Investment Corporation:*

Joint Sector Projects:

Continuing Schemes:

1. Refractory Project, Dhenkanal.
2. Tool Room, Sunabeda.
3. Watch Assembly Project, Khurda.
4. Electrotylic Manganese Dioxide, Keonjhar.
5. Sponge Iron Project, Keonjhar.
6. Drug Complex, Bhubaneswar.

New Scheme:

7. H. T. Fastners, Dhenkanal.
8. Calcium carbide, Raiagpur.

9. Konark Wood Products, Koraput.

10. Sponge Iron (TISCO).

11. Nitro Glycerine.

12. Caustic Chlorine.

13. Hexachlore Cycle Penta-dine.

14. Maliec Anhydride.

15. Sugar/Industrial Alcohol derivatives

16. Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant, Talcher.

17. China Clay Washery & H. T. Insulators.

18. Bharat Steel Castings.

19. Soda Ash & Amonium Chloride.

20. Fibre Glass Project.

21. Ferro Nickle Project.

22. Conveyor Belting.

23. Electrical Stamping.

24. Power Transformers.

25. Jute Twine Unit.

Joint Ventures (New):

26. Vanaspati Project, Bolangir.

27. Sulphuric Acid Plant, Kalma.

28. Bicycle Project (export oriented).

Public Sector (New):

29. H P. Cylinder Project.

In addition to the above projects, State Government have Infrastructural Development Corporation, Film Development Corporation, Cooperative Spinning Mills and also schemes like Power Subsidy and Loans against Electricity Duty, Sales Tax Loans, Investment Subsidy, Margin Money for Term Loans etc. for promoting development of industries in the State of Orissa.

Besides, some of the major Central sector industrial and mineral projects included in the Sixth Five Year Plan to be located in the State of Orissa are listed below:—

1. Rourkela Steel Plant (Silicon Steel Project, Modernisation of Hot Strip Mill, Additional Naphtha reforming plant, fertiliser plant diversification, cement plant, Modernisation of Steel Plant, Captive power plant, Coke Oven plant etc.

2. National Aluminium Corporation—Orissa Aluminium Complex.

3. Hindustan Zinc Ltd. Sargipalli lead mines.

4. Orissa Sand Complex (Indian Rare Earths Ltd.).

5. Heavy Water Project (Talcher).

6. Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd., Gandhamardan Bauxite Mine.

7. Fertilizer Corporation of India, Talcher Project.

8. Second New Steel Plant.

12.00 hrs.

RE: ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER. Nothing should go on record without my permission. I have not allowed so far anybody.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): You had assured the House that the strike of the public sector employees in Bangalore is a very serious one. Today is the day of the strike. Therefore, many members have given adjournment motions on this issue. We would like this issue to be discussed. Please let us know whether you would allow us to discuss this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: No. When I am satisfied again, we will see. I have allowed it twice.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Are you not satisfied that it is urgent?

MR. SPEAKER: Not yet...

*(Interruptions)***

**not recorded

MR. SPEAKER: It is up to them.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: (New Delhi): The bank employees have gone on strike. All the banks are closed today. We have given notice of adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed. It is not a question for adjournment motion.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Thousands of public sector employees are observing a one-day strike today in support of the Bangalore workers. According to your suggestion, I had given a calling attention notice as you had suggested. You said, "Please give another notice; I will consider it."

MR. SPEAKER : I am getting the facts again. It is still under consideration.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I have given that notice today. What has happened to it? I have not been informed.

MR. SPEAKER: It is under consideration. I have not taken any decision yet.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): The question is that the entire public sector employes are on strike. . . .

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No. I have disallowed that.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You can direct the Government to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: It is left to the Government, not to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You had agreed that it is an urgent issue and the Government should be able to let the House know what exactly is the mind of the Government.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let them do it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You can direct the Government to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: The Ministers are there. I cannot force the Government to make a statement.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You can direct.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record without my permission.

(*Interruptions*)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय: ये सारा क्या जाएगा?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आपकी बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रही है।

(व्यवधान)

12.04 hrs.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate and some other hon. Members the left the House].

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, वाक-आउट करने के पहले हम स्टेटमेन्ट देना चाहते है। आखिर कुछ लोगों ने हमको चुन कर भेजा है, अगर हम लोग सदन छोड़ने का फैसला करते है तो हमें अधिकार होना चाहिए कि हम स्टेटमेन्ट दे सकें। हम उम्मीद करते है कि आप हमको मौका देंगे कि हम सदन छोड़ने के लिए क्यों विवश हुए ...**(व्यवधान)** ...क्या आप हमें यह भी करने का अवसर नहीं देना चाहते?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): सरकार आप के आश्वासन को भी नहीं मानती, यह कैसी सरकार है?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : आपने स्वयं गृह मंत्री जी से कहा था कि इस पर अविलम्ब कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये।

**Not recorded

यह कहा गया था कि वहां पर फोर्सेज भेजेंगे—लेकिन फिर भी 300 घरों को जला दिया गया, पूरे-कापूरा गांव फूंक दिया गया—वाराणासी के पास....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये, आप तो इतना भी नहीं मानते हैं कि मैं खड़ा हूं, फिर भी आप खड़े हैं ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : हम आप की हर आज्ञा का पालन करेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सिर्फ एडजार्नमेन्ट देने से यह बात नहीं बन जाती है कि आप का बोलने का अधिकार बन जाता है । मैं जानता हूं, वाजपेयी जी, आप भी जानते हैं, आप अपने मन की बात कहना चाहते हैं, सही बात है, लेकिन उस के लिए मैंने एक दफा नहीं, दो दफा एलाउ किया है । यह भी कहा है — गवर्नमेन्ट के सारे मिनिस्टर्ज यहां बैठे हैं, आप की बात को सुन रहे हैं, जब उचित हो वे यहां अपना वक्तव्य दें ... (**व्यवधान**) ...

SHRI A. NEELAOHITHADASAN NADAR:**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record of what he says because I have not allowed him.

Mr. Nadar, I can hear you very patiently. You need not get excited. It might give rise to blood pressure. I will be rather constrained then. That is what I say. I am rather concerned about it. I have been gathering information. Without getting information I cannot go and proceed on a subject. I must get it. I am getting it. Your call attention is there. Mr. George Fernandes has also given. Let me satisfy myself. If there exists any cause for that or not, there might be only newspaper reports..

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: It was raised in the Kerala Assembly.

MR. SPEAKER: I know. If you come to that, that is certainly a subject to be handled by the State. And there was a question on the floor of the Kerala Assembly. The same thing applies to Mr. Rajnath's point also.

अब मैं राजनाथ जी से कहना चाहता हूं, उत्तर प्रदेश की असेम्बली सेशन में है । आप को पता है, इसी हाउस में मैंने डेकाएट्स के मामले में इजाजत दी थी, तब इसी हाउस ने कहा था कि आप स्टेट सब्जैक्ट में इन्डल्ज मत कीजिये । इस वक्त अगर स्टेट असेम्बली न हो रही होती, तो मैं आप की मदद करने की कोशिश करता....

(**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैं ने कह दिया है, आप बैठिये ।

Please sit down. When I am hearing so patiently, does it behave you to rise like this? Please sit down. Why should you do that?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, यह तो बताइए ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am coming to that. Let me do it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am coming to that. Let me do it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Government is listening to them. I have already brought it to the notice of the Government.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You can direct the Minister to make a statement on the floor of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: It is up to the Minister. I cannot force him. Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

**Not recorded.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The striks is spreading. Today the banks are on strike.

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point. They must be seeing it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Kindly guide us.

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point. Now let the Government come forward.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed you twice.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow the same subject daily. Nothing is going on without my permission.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR*

MR. SPEAKER: Only what I allow will go on. What Mr Nadar says completely goes out.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Sir, if you permit me to say, the entire public sector undertaking is paralysed. It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I know that.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: You should direct the Government to come to the rescue, to make a statement....

MR. SPEAKER: Government is free to make a statement.

श्री आर. एन. राकेश (चैल) : हरिजनों का जब सवाल आता है तो वह प्रोविंशियल गवर्नमेंट का नहीं है, सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का है क्योंकि संविधान में उन के बारे में दिया हुआ है । हरिजन सदन के बाहर मारे जा रहे हैं । ...**(व्यवधान)**...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो स्टेट सबजेक्ट है ।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): The scientists of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre committed Suicide..(*Interruptions*). Such incidents are always taking place in our research organisations..(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: How can we take up in this House every murder that is taking place? We have a population of 670 million.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: This is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: No, that is for the State Government. The situation must be handled by the State Government itself.

(*Interruptions*)

12.09 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION ACT, 1951, HALF-YEARLY REPORT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1-4-1979 TO 30-9-79 OF COIR BOARD REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF COIR BOARD FOR 1979-80. HINDUSTAN PHOTO FILMS MANUFACTURING CO. LTD. OOTACAMUND FOR 1979-80, BHARAT PUMPS AND COMPRESSORS LTD. NAINI, ALLAHABAD FOR 1979-80. BURN STANDARD COMPANY LTD. CALCUTTA FOR 1979-80 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY CEMENT CONTROL (REGULATION OF PRODUCTION) ORDER, 1981 AND REVIEW ON NATIONAL SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English ver-

*Not recorded.

30 of the under sub section (4) of section Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

(i) S.O. 87 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1981 making certain amendment to Notification No. S.O. 862(E) dated the 27th October, 1980.

(ii) The Paper and Paper Board Cess Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 66(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th February, 1981.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. Lt-2044/81.]

(2) A copy of the Half-yearly Report for the period from 1st April, 1979 to 30th September, 1979 on the activities of the Coir Board and the working of the Coir Industry Act, 1953, under subsection (1) of section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2045/81].

(3) A copy of the Annual Report for the year 1979-80 on the activities of the Coir Board and the working of the Coir Industry Act, 1953, under sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

(4) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Coir Board for the year 1979-80. [*Placed in Library. See* No. 2046/81].

(5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section(1) of section 69A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, Ootacamund, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing company Limited. Ootacamund, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comment of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. 2047/81].

(b) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Goveornment on the working of the Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited, Naini, Allahbad, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Pupms and Compressors Limited, Naini Allahabad, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2048/81].

(c) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Burn Standard Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Burn Standard Company Limited Calcutta, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item 5(a) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2049/81].

(7) A copy of the Cement Control (Regulation of Production Order, 1981. (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 129(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 1981, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2050/81].

(8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National & Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2051/81].

Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80, was laid on the Table on the 25th February, 1981.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COAL MINES PROVIDENT FUND AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS ACT, 1948.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948:—

(1) the Coal Mines Family Pension (Amendment) Scheme, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 66 in Gazette of India dated the 17th January, 1981.

(2) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1981, published in Notification No G.S.R. 112 in Gazette of India, dated the 23rd January, 1981.

(3) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1981, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 113 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd Jauary, 1981.

(4) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendement) Scheme, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 136 in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 1981.

(5) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 138 in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 1981.

(b) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 139 in Gazette of India dated the 7th Feburary, 1981.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2052/81].

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(*Interruptions*).

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (वैदपुर): मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। हमारी बात सरकार से नहीं है, केवल आप से है। जब वाराणासी के चन्द्रावती और पुजारी कलां के मामले को आप के कानों में हम लाए, तो गृह मंत्री जी को हमारे कहने पर तुरन्त फोन किया और इसके बाद मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया और हम को बुलाया। आप के यहां से जा कर हमने गृह मंत्री जी के सामने सारे मामले को प्रस्तुत किया और इस के बाद हमारी आपसे बातचीत हुई और आप ने कहा कि इन्तजाम हो रहा है। उस के बाद 8 आदमियों को मारा गया और 47 मकानों को फूंका गया। आप इस मामले में गृह मंत्री जी से कहें। . . . (*व्यवधान*) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप के यहां एसेम्बली का सेशन चल रहा है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री: यह तो हरिजनों का मामला है।

. . . (*व्यवधान*) . . .

REVIEWS ON ANNUAL REPORTS AND STATEMENTS FOR DELAY OF MAHARASHTRA ASSOCIATION FOR CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE PUNE FOR 1979-80, INDIAN NATIONAL SCIENCE ACADEMY, NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80, AND WADIA INSTITUTE OF HIMALAYAN GEOLOGY, DEHRA DUN FOR 1979-80, AND REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF ELECTRONICS CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD, HYDERABAD FOR 1979-80 AND URANIUM CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD. JADUGUDA MINES, SINGHBHUM FOR 1979-80.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Brief Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Pune, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding (i) Review by the Government on the

working of the Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Pune, for the year 1979-80 and (ii) delay in laying the Report.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2053/81].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 and (ii) delay in laying the Report. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2054/81].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehra Dun, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehra Dun, for the year 1979-80 and (ii) delay in laying the Report. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2055/81].

(4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2056/81].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda Mines, Singhbhum, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda Mines, Singhbhum, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2057/81].

APPRENTICESHIP AMENDMENTS RULES, 1980 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY IN LAYING THE ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SAFETY IN MINES FOR 1979-80.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi ond English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 51 in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1981, under sub-section (3) of section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2058/81].

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Accounts of the National Council for Safety in Mines, for the year 1979-80 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-2059/81].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951. AND REGULATION FOR KEEPING PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT IN UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Reguplations, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 83(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 1981.

(ii) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 84(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 1981.

(iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 229 in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1981.

(iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 230 in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1981. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2060/81].

(2) A copy of the Regulations for keeping places of public Entertainment in the Union territory of Delhi (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 4453/Spl. Cell in Delhi Gazette dated the 19th December, 1980, under sub-section (2) of section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 2061/81].

ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL BOARD FOR WORKERS EDUCATION FOR 1979-80.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board of Workers Education for the year 1979-80. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-2062/81.]

12.13 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS & RESOLUTIONS

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras South): I beg to present the seventeenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

SECOND REPORT

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar): I beg to present the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Petitions.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)

12.14 hrs.

[Shri Harikesh Bahadur and some other hon. Members then left the House]

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं ने सारी की सारी आपकी बात सुनी और इस पर 4 घंटे डिस्कशन भी चलवाया और इसके बाद आप यह दोष लगाते हैं... (व्यवधान) ...

12.14 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ACUTE POWER SHORTAGE AND INCREASE IN ELECTRICITY RATES IN HARYANA AND OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर ऊर्जा मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें—हरियाणा और देश के अन्य भागों में बिजली की भारी कमी और बिजली की दरों में वृद्धि, जिसके कारण किसानों में रोष व्याप्त है और फसलों को नुकसान हो रहा है तथा उत्पादन कम हुआ है, का समाचार''

श्री आर. एन. राकेश (चैल): (व्यवधान)**

12.15 hrs

[Shri R. N. Rakesh then left the House]

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (संदेपुर): (व्यवधान)**

(Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri then left the House).

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Sir, I fully share the anxiety of the Hon'ble Members regarding the shortage of power being experienced in some of the States of the country. In the beginning of last year when the present Government took over, most of the States were facing severe shortages of power, which was affecting industry and agriculture. This was a legacy of the Janata Rule inherited by us. The capacity utilisation of thermal power stations in the country, which had reached a record figure of 56 per cent in the year 1976-77, steadily came down to nearly 45 per cent in 1979-80. The drought of 1979 also affected the availability of hydro-generation in the early part of 1980, because of reduced reservoir levels.

2. A number of short-term and long-term measures were initiated to improve power availability. I am glad to say that, as a result of measures taken by us there have been continuous improvement in power availability in the country since September 1980 onwards. In the recent months the improvement has been very significant, for example, the increase of overall generation over the corresponding period last year has been about 20 per cent in November 1980, 16 per cent in December 1980, 10 per cent in January 1981 and over 10 per cent during February 1981. The improvement in thermal generation, which is substantially dependent on human effort, was even more as shown in the corresponding figures of 21.7 per cent, 22.3 per cent, 14.5 per cent and 12.8 per cent, respectively. I am glad to tell you that the shortage of power during December 1980 was about 11 per cent only as against 23 per cent shortage during December 1979. Similarly in January 1981 the shortage of power was about 14 per cent as against 21 per cent during january, 1980.

3. In spite of this improvement and upward trend, which is continuing, we are not fully satisfied. There has been a constant dialogue with the States and the State Electricity Boards, who are directly responsible for power generation. We have also given detailed guidelines to States for specific steps to be taken for maximing generation. and completion of on-going projects on schedule. I have also convened two all India Conferences and four Regional Conferences of State Power Ministers during the current year at which the discussions have centered round on concrete steps to increase capacity utilisation to narrow the gap between power availability and power requirements.

4. Regarding tariff, the House is aware that this is a matter within the

**Not recorded.

[Shri Vikram Mahajan]

purview of State Governments. Every state is trying to mobilise resources for expansion of the electricity industry. However, there is an All India pattern that the agricultural sector enjoys concessional tariff compared to other classes of consumers and also as compared to the cost of power supply. So far as the agricultural sector in Haryana is concerned, they had increased the tariff rates with effect from 1st January 1981 but have now reduced the agricultural tariff to the previous level. The increase in the other tariffs, is within the competence of the State authorities. As a Central Minister, I cannot interfere in this issue which is entirely within the purview of the State Government. From our side, we have requeted the State Governments to ensure minimum power supply of six to eight hours per day for the agricultural sector. We have also deployed special teams from the Rural Electrification Corporation to monitor power supply to the agricultural sector and to see that the states are in fact complying with our request. I am happy to say that the power supply position to the agricultural sector in most of the states is satisfactory. This has been discussed in the Power Ministers' Conferences also, and we have found that the position was satisfactory.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है, उसमें उन्होंने सब जगह स्थिति पर संतोष जाहिर किया है और प्रसन्नता व्यक्त की है। मैं देख रहा हूं कि आजकल सरकार के पास हर मर्ज की एक ही दवा है कि विगत सरकार से जो हमें विरासत में मिला है उसका ही यह नतीजा है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके सामने इकानामिक सर्वे है, आर्थिक समीक्षा है, इसमें आप देखें कि किस-किस वर्ष में कितना बिजली का उत्पादन हुआ है। 1960-61 में 1993 मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन हुआ, 1975-76 में आप उत्पादन करते थे 7923 मेगावाट और 1979-80 में हम लोगों के शासन काल में उत्पादन हुआ 10471 मेगावाट। यह इकानामिक सर्वे है।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (रावर्ट्सगंज): मैं एक बात माननीय सदस्य से जानना चाहता हूं कि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कितने वर्ष लगते हैं। जो योजनाएं हमने शुरू कीं वे आपके समय में कंप्लीट हो गईं, इस वजह से उत्पादन बढ़ा।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि वे अब भी अगर अपने जवाब में यह कह दें कि हम खेती को प्राथमिकता देने जा रहे हैं तब भी हमको कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय सहमत नहीं होंगे। मंत्री महोदय ने जो अपने जवाब में कहा है कि यह स्थिति हमको विरासत में मिली है, यह बेबुनियाद और असत्य है। मंत्री महोदय ने हमेशा की भांति अपनी गल्तियों को छिपाने के लिए इस प्रकार का जवाब दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हमने अपनी ओर से राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया है कि वे कृषि के लिए प्रतिदिन 6 से 8 घंटे बिजली सप्लाई करें लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने यह नहीं बताया कि इंडस्ट्रीज को प्रतिदिन कितनी बिजली देने के लिए राज्य सरकारों से कहा गया है। **(व्यवधान)**

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि किसानों को अधिक से अधिक 5-6 घंटे बिजली दी जाए, यह जवाब में कहा गया है, लेकिन उद्योगों के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया था उसमें मुख्यतः तीन प्रश्न थे। पहला बिजली के प्रोडक्शन के संबंध में, दूसरा डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के संबंध में और तीसरा बिजली के रेट्स के संबंध में और चौथा आज जो किसान की तबाही हो रही है और जो हाहाकार मचा हुआ है, उसके संबंध में। माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय स्वयं एक जगह गए थे, उन्हें प्रेम-पूर्वक ले जाया गया था, उन्होंने वहां की स्थिति देखी है कि आज गांवों में कर्मचारियों को किसानों ने घेरा हुआ है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि लहारा गांव में किसानों पर

गोली चली और फरटिया गांव में हुकुम सिंह नामक किसान मारा गया। इसी प्रकार गांव फाड़ा, थाना घरौंडा, जिला करनाल के टेकचन्द को बिजली मांगने के आरोप में मार दिया गया। वहां पर सी. पी. एम. और सी. पी. आई के लोग और अन्य लोग जाकर देख आए हैं। इस तरह से बिजली का हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, गांवों में एक कहावत है कि यदि कोई आदमी किसी की फसल बरबाद कर दे तो उसको फाटक में बंद कर देते हैं। देहात में अब भी कहते हैं कि कोई जानवर किसी की फसल बरबाद कर देता है तो उसे फाटक में बन्द कर दो । जो सरकार करोड़ों एकड़ किसानों की फसल बरबाद करती है उसे फाटक में बन्द करना चाहिये या नहीं? आप चेयर पर हैं, आप की रूलिंग है । क्या यह किसानों के साथ खिलवाड़ नहीं है? ऐसी सरकार को फाटक में बन्द किया जाए या नहीं?

12.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

हम सब जगह कह रहे हैं कि जो सरकार इस तरीके से काम करे, जो किसानों के खेत में पानी न दे, किसानों को बिजली न दे, बिजली की चोरी करवाए, बड़े बड़े पूंजी पतियों से, बड़े बड़े लोगों से मिल कर उनकी जरूरतों को पूरा करे, कारखानों की जरूरतों को पूरा करे उस सरकार के रहते गांव का पैसा गांव में ही रहना चाहिये, गांव की बिजली गांव में ही रहनी चाहिये, जो कर्मचारी वहां काम करने आता है उस कर्मचारी को फाटक में बन्द करो। ऐसा किया जाएगा तब कुछ होगा।

आर्थिक समीक्षा के मुताबिक 1960-61 में कुल बिजली उत्पादन की क्षमता 4653 मैगावाट थी और उत्पादन हुआ कुल 1693 मैगावाट। 1979–80 में इंस्टाल्ड कैपेसेटी 28468 मैगावाट थी और उत्पादन हुआ केवल 10471 मैगावाट का। पहली योजना, दूसरी योजना, तीसरी योजना आधी योजना और अभी 1980–81 में आपने जो लक्ष्य रखे थे क्या वे कभी प्राप्त हुए? अगर नहीं हुए तो क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इस पर विचार किया है कि इतने ऊंचे लक्ष्य रखने का आडम्बर नहीं किया जाना चाहिये, ढपोर संखिये की तरह बड़ी बातें नहीं की जानी चाहिये और उतना ही टारगेट रखा जाना चाहिये जितने की प्राप्ति हो सकती हो?

आप प्राइवेट सैक्टर को देखें। उस में 85 परसेंट तक प्रोडक्शन होता है लेकिन पब्लिक सैक्टर जिस की आप हमेशा वकालत करते रहते हैं और जितने भी हैं और जिन के बारे में आप कहते हैं कि उनके सामने ये ये डिफिक्लटीज हैं क्या उन में से किसी ने भी 85 प्रतिशत तक का प्रोडक्शन किया है और क्या जो डिफिक्लटीज पब्लिक सैक्टर के सामने हैं वे प्राइवेट सैक्टर के सामने नहीं होती हैं? मैं जानता चाहता हूं कि लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति क्यों नहीं हो पाती है?

किसानों के सम्बन्ध में मेरा प्रश्न है। उनको बिजली कितनी मिलती है? आप का यह 1979-80 का लेटेस्ट सर्वे है। इसके मुताबिक कृषि क्षेत्र को केवल 16.9 प्रतिशत बिजली मिलती है जबकि औद्योगिक घरानों को 59.7 प्रतिशत। इतना बड़ा अन्तर क्यों? हम चाहेंगे कि गांवों के किसानों को प्राथमिकता दी जाए । वह अपने खेत में पैदावार बढ़ाएगा तो उससे देश खुशहाल होगा और देश का औद्योगीकरण आटोमैटिकली होता जाएगा । लेकिन आप तो किसान के खेत में पानी नहीं देते हैं, बिजली की व्यवस्था नहीं करते हैं । गांव में किसान को कितने घंटे बिजली मिलती है? बिहार में, उत्तर प्रदेश में तथा दूसरी जगहों पर किसानों को कितने घंटे बिजली मिलती है। एक दिन की बात आप छोड़ दें। महीने का यदि आप हिसाब लगाएं तो कहीं 28 घंटे, कहीं 32 घंटे ही मिलती है। मैं जहां से आता हूं वहां केले की फसल होती है। बिजली के अभाव के कारण केले की फसल वहां चौपट हो जाती है, बरबाद हो जाती है। हमारे यहां किसान को महीने में 24 घंटे भी बिजली नहीं मिलती है। बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

एयर कंडिशंन कमरों में रहते हैं और में चौबीसों घंटे चलते रहते हैं, चौबीसों घंटे---इनके वास्ते बिजली दी जाती है। एक तरफ आप किसान की हत्या करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ उस गरीब के गांव को बिजली---

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : यह वहां का किस्सा है। थाने में पुलिस ने हत्या की है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप देहात में जाइये वहां बिजली के खम्भे हैं, लाइन है लेकिन कोई देखने वाला नहीं। एक तार एक्सीडेंट हो गया, बिजली की लाइन गिर गई उसको उठाने वाला कोई नहीं। और नतीजा यह हुआ कि तार को छू कर कई आदमी मर गये। आपने एक बिजली योजना चलाई है कि गरीबों, हरिजनों की बस्ती में बिजली जायगी। लेकिन कहीं बिजली नहीं है। फिर खम्भे खड़े करने का खर्चा क्यों किया ?

आपने अपनी इकोनामिक सर्वे में दिखाया है कि 60 परसेंट बिजली आज उद्योगों को दे रहे हैं और 16 परसेंट बिजली कृषि को दे रहे हैं। तो इस असमानता को आप खत्म करेंगे कि नहीं ? बिजली खराब होने के कारण अस्पताल में मरीज मर जाते हैं। डाक्टरों का कहना है कि रात में आपरेशन करते हैं लेकिन एकाएक बिजली गायब हो जाती है और रोगी मर जाता है। बिजली के अभाव में सीमेंट फैक्ट्रीज बन्द हैं जो प्रगति का प्रतीक है। खेत की हालत आपको मैंने बतायी। इसका मंत्री जी के पास कोई जवाब है ? मैं जानता हूं कि इनके पास बना बनाया जवाब होगा जिसे पढ़ देंगे। आप जब जवाब दें तो इस बात की हमेशा कोशिश करें कि आप की दृष्टि क्या है यह बतायें। क्या आपको गांवों के गरीबों के लिए दर्द है कि नहीं जिनकी करोड़ों रु. खर्च कर के आपने यहां किसान रैली में बुलाया था। वह जो आशायें ले कर गये हैं उनको पूरा करें। आप बतायें कि उस किसान के लिए आप कुछ करने जा रहे हैं कि नहीं ?

मेरा सवाल है कि क्या आप कृषि को प्राथमिकता देंगे ? और पहली प्रायरिटी कृषि के बाद जो बिजली आपके पास बचेगी उसका उपयोग उद्योगों के लिये करेंगे। क्या ऐसा आप करने को तैयार हैं ?

दूसरे जो आपने बिजली उत्पादन का लक्ष्य रखा था उसके मुताबिक अभी तक लक्ष्य की पूर्ति नहीं हुई, उसका क्या कारण है ? और भविष्य में इसके निदान के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

हिन्दुस्तान में जो सबसे सस्ती बिजली हो सकती है वह पन बिजली है। उसके उत्पादन के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है? और किसान के जो खेत सूख रहे हैं जिसके लिये मैंने कहा कि सरकार को फाटक में बन्द कर देना चाहिये, उस किसान को बिजली मिले इसके लिये आप क्या कर रहे हैं। यदि आप उसको बिजली नहीं दे सकते तो क्या किसान को सस्ती दर पर डीजल पैट्रोल मुहैया करायेंगे जिससे वह अपनी खेती कर सके ? यह मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूं।

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): We have never claimed that we have been able to wipe out the deficit of power in the country. What we are claiming is that there has been a lot of improvement and nobody can dispute this. If you dispute this, then you are just ignoring the reality.

The present power shortage condition in the country is neither acute nor unprecedented. The shortage of power during December 1980 was about 11.1 per cent only as against 23 per cent power shortage during December 1979....

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: What was the demand?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: This is our figure given by the Central Electricity Authority and we trust this figure. I do not know where from he has got his figure.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: This is from the Economic Survey.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: During January 1981 the power shortage was about 14 per cent as against 21 per cent during January 1980. The total energy generation in the country has, however, increased by 16 per cent and 9.5 per cent during December 1980 and January 1981 as compared to the corresponding period last year.

The estimated increase in the total generation of electricity during February 1981 as compared to last year was 10.3 per cent. These news obviously will blow chilly wind to your heart because this is an improvement—an achievement—of the Congress Government.

He has said about the supply of power to the agriculturists. We are very much conscious of that. We have appointed a Study Team of Central Electricity Authority, Electricity Authorities and the Rural Electrification Corporation and so on. Power distribution does not lie with us. It is with the State Government—it is with the State Electcity Boards. It is they who are distributing the power. If we supersede them again, we will be blamed that we are interfering in the State matter. (*Interruptions*) Let them allow us to supersede them. Then I will give you the results within six months. This is the picture that I give.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, उसका तो कोई जवाब दिया नहीं, मंत्री महोदय खाली भाषण देकर निकल गये हैं ।

मैंने प्रश्न किया था कि बिजली की कितनी आवश्यकता है, कितना उत्पादन का लक्ष्य है और जो लक्ष्य को पूर्ति नहीं हुई है, उसके क्या कारण हैं? पन-बिजली के लिये क्या कर रहे हैं और डीजल के लिये क्या कर रहे हैं । मेरे किसी भी प्रश्न का इन्होंने जवाब नहीं दिया है ।

श्री विक्रम महाजन : जहां तक एग्रीकल्चर का ताल्लुक है, हमने मेन जवाब में बड़ी तफसील से बताया है कि उनको हम कन्सेशनल रेट पर बिजली देते हैं और वह कास्ट आफ जैनरेशन से भी कई स्टेट्स में कम है । गुजरात सरकार ने, जब से वहां नई सरकार बनी है, उसने वहां एग्रीकलचर के लिए बिजली का रेट भी कम कर दिया है और वह जो जनता सरकार के वक्त रेट था, उससे भी कम कर दिया है ।

जहां तक एग्रीकल्चरल सैक्टर का ताल्लुक है, जो नया तरीका हमने निकाला है, वह यह है कि कम-से-कम 6, 8 घंटे किसान को बिजली दी जाये । उसका नतीजा यह होने जा रहा है कि इस वर्ष भारतवर्ष में काफी अनाज पैदा होगा जितना आज तक नहीं हुआ, रिकार्ड ब्रेक होगा । (*व्यवधान*) अपने किसान भाईयों को जो बिजली हमने दी है, उसकी वजह से जो नई सरकार ने नये तरीके निकाले हैं . . .

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अभी कितनी बिजली मिल रही है ?

श्री विक्रम महाजन : हर स्टेट को इंस्ट्रक्शन दी है, उन्होंने कहा है कि हम दे रहे हैं । जहां तक किसान का ताल्लुक है, यह सरकार और बिजली का महकमा टाप-प्रायटी किसानों को दे रहा है, जिसकी वजह से रिकार्ड उत्पादन हो रहा है । जैसे कि आपने देख लिया कि कितने किसान हमारे साथ हैं, जब हमने यहां किसान रैली की थी ।

जहां तक पावर जैनरेशन से ताल्लुक है, अभी बजीर साहब ने बता दिया कि कितनी पावर इन्क्रीज हुई है । जहां तक हरियाणा का ताल्लुक है, वहां कुछ कमी थी, वहां कुछ झगड़ा था पावर इंजीनियर्स का और सरकार का, लेकिन जहां तक बिजली का ताल्लुक है, हरियाणा में भी इम्प्रूवमेंट हुई है, फिगर्स हमने दे दी हैं ।

हरियाणा में दिसम्बर 79 में 27 परसेंट शार्टेज थी और दिसम्बर 80 में 12 परसेंट रह गई । इसी प्रकार जनवरी 80 में 50.3 परसेंट थी जो कि जनवरी, 81 में 29.2 परसेंट रह गई । यह फिगर्स इसलिए दिये हैं यह बताने के लिए कि मुल्क में हर स्टेट में बिजली की इम्प्रूवमेंट हुई है ।

[श्री विक्रम महाजन]

उत्तर प्रदेश में दिसम्बर 79 में 46 परसेंट शार्टेज थी और दिसम्बर 80 में 21 परसेंट रह गई। इतना फर्क पड़ा। जनवरी 80 में 33 परसेंट थी, जो कि 81 में 20 परसेंट रह गई।

इस तरह से सारे स्टेट्स की तफसील मेरे पास है। बिहार में ऐसी स्थिति है जहां पर कुछ कह ही नहीं सकते। वैस्ट बंगाल में भी इसी तरह की कुछ बात है। पावर शार्टेज की वजह यह है कि जितनी जरूरत है, उतनी कैपेसिटी नहीं है। पिछले तीन चार सालों में नई कैपेसटी इनस्टाल करने की कोशिश नहीं की गई। कई प्राजेक्ट्स के शिड्यूल तीन चार साल स्लिप कर गये हैं। इस लिए मुल्क में उतनी कैपेसिटी नहीं लग सकी, जितनी चाहिए थी। इसका सेहरा भी इन लोगों के सिर पर है। मुल्क के कुछ पार्ट्स में बारिश कम होने से रेजरवायर्ज में पानी का लैवल कम हो गया। वजीर साहब ने बताया है कि एग्रीकल्चरल सैक्टर के लिए पावर सप्लाई को मानिटर करने के लिए स्पेशल टीम्ज भेजी गई हैं और चालू प्राजेक्ट्स को वक्त पर पूरा करवे की कोशिश की जा रही है, जिससे मुल्क भर में इम्परूवमेंट हो गई है और हो रही है।

श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी : (कुरुक्षेत्र) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ा है और इस बारे में उन्होंने फिगर्ज भी दिये हैं। लेकिन किसानों को बिजली नहीं मिल रही है। तो फिर बिजली कहां जा रही है? मंत्री महोदय ने किसान रैली का भी जिक्र किया है। किसान रैली में जो लोग आये थे, वे किसान नहीं थे और जो किसान थे, वे बिजली मांग रहे थे। लोहारू में बिजली की मांग करने वाले पन्द्रह हजार किसानों पर गोली चलाई गई, जिससे दो आदमी मारे गये, सैंकड़ों घायल हुए और सैंकड़ों गिरफ्तारियां की गईं। उन लोगों को बिजली नहीं मिल रही है।

इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में छपा है कि कांग्रेस के एक वरिष्ठ एम.एल.ए. ने चार्ज लगाया है और इस बारे में प्रधान मंत्री को लिखा है, कि हरियाणा के एक मंत्री ने साढ़े सात लाख रुपया ले कर बिजली का खराब एक्विपमेन्ट खरीदा है, जिससे बिजली का उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है।

मंत्री महोदय ने सारे हिन्दुस्तान के फिगर्ज दे कर बताया है कि बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ा है और कहा है कि हरियाणा में भी बढ़ा है। लेकिन वह कहां जा रहा है? जब जनता पार्टी का राज्य था और चौ. देवीलाल मुख्य मंत्री थे, तो कृषि सैक्टर को 22 घन्टे बिजली मिलती थी। आज मंत्री महोदय सारे मुल्क में छः घन्टे बिजली देने की बात करते हैं। हरियाणा में किसानों को तीन घन्टे भी बिजली नहीं मिल रही है। परसों, 9 मार्च को, श्री रामावार शास्त्री और दो एम पीज वहां गये और उन्होंने देखा कि बिजली की मांग करने वाले किसानों पर लाठी-चार्ज हुआ और उन्हें मार-मार कर जेल में बंद कर दिया। एक किसान, टेक चन्द, को जान से मार कर सड़क पर डाल दिया गया।

किसान रैली के समय हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री फरीदाबाद गये और उन्होंने फैक्टरी वालों से कहा कि अगर वे किसान रैली के लिए आदमी भेजें, तो मैं किसानों को बिजली काट कर तुम्हें दूंगा। इसके मुताबिक किसानों की बिजली काट कर फैक्टरियों को दी गई। मंत्री महोदय साफ बतायें कि हरियाणा में कितनी बिजली फार्मिंग सैक्टर को एक्चुअली दी जा रही है, अगर नहीं दी जा रही है, तो क्यों नहीं दी जा रही है।

कन्जम्पशन की एक मिनिमम लिमिट रखी गई है, जिसका मतलब यह है कि किसान को इतनी बिजली की खपत करनी पड़ेगी, और अगर वह नहीं करेगा, तो उसे उतने चार्जिज देने पड़ेंगे। किसानों से वे चार्जिज वसूल किये जा रहे हैं, लेकिन उन्हें बिजली नहीं मिल रही है और उन की फसलें सूख रही हैं। क्या सरकार इलेक्ट्रीसिटी एक्ट में यह एमेन्डमेन्ट करेगी कि

अगर बिजली न मिलने से किसान की फसल सूख जाये, तो उसे सरकार की तरफ से मुआवजा दिया जायेगा ? क्या मंत्री महोदय हरियाणा में फार्मिंग सैक्टर को पूरी बिजली दिलवायेंगे ? बिजली की मांग को लेकर किसानों का जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है, रिप्रेशन के द्वारा उसको दबाने के बजाये क्या सरकार उन्हें बिजली देने की व्यवस्था करेगी ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a fact that Harayana has been suffering from problems of low capacity utilisation on both its thermal plants at Feridabad and Panipat. The average plant load factor which had reached 43 per cent in December, 1980 declined to 29 per cent by the end of February, 1981 due to technical and local difficulties. The States Government is aware of the problem and the State Electricity Board is taking necessary steps to improve the performance of the thermal units.

Despite the poor performance in these two months, Haryana's total generation of electricity during the period from April 1980 to February 1981 has been more than doubled to what it was in the corresponding period of 1979-80. The demand for power in the winter months reached at particularly a higher level in the States of Northern Region due to the requirements of rabi crops. Sir, I can assure the hon. Member that tomorrow I am going to hold Power Ministers Conference of the Northern Region where I will also invite the concerned Chief Ministers. I can assure the hon. Member that whatever utmost is necessary for the cultivators and the agricultural sector, will certainly be done.

श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया कि हरियाना में फार्मिंग सेक्टर को कितनी बिजली दी जा रही है?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already replied to your points.

SHRI MONOHAR LAL SAINI: Sir, he has not said about the farming sector.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: About the farming sector, we have already given directives to all the State Electricity Boards and we are also taking follow-up action in regard to the directives as to whether they are being obeyed or not. Over and above, I can assure the hon. Member that tomorrow we are holding conference for this purpose.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD (Baroda): Sir, with the improved water suply, with the efficient Government like the present one, why should we compare our performance with the previous Governments? Their performance has been proved beyond doubt. The entire nation knows what their performance was. I think the present Government should try to elevate themselves above all these things and try to attain the maximum efficiency in all the departments, particularly n the Energy Department. The two young intelligent Ministers can definitely improve the efficiency further on the energy side, and supply adequate energy to the verious States. I have a few points which I would like to put for the Minister's consideration. In regard to the State of Gujarat, no doubt, water supply to the farmers is adequate. But water supply is not provided at the right time. For a good farming, the time of water supply provided is extremely important for good crops. I think quite a lot of area which is under cultivation suffers because water supply is not provided at the proper time.

Another point which I would like to make is about the staggering supply of power to the various industries. There is no criterion fixed for the supply of power of staggering basis. There are many industries which do not want staggeding supply of power but still they are getting the supply. Now, what directive has the Central Government has given to the State Governments in regard to the implementation of staggering policy of power supply to different States? I want to know whether all these points have been taken into consi-

[Shri R. P. Gaekwad]

deration before taking into consideration the question of staggering policy in regard to the power supply to the various industries.

Another point is that the transmission loss of power is shown at 40 per cent. Now, this is a very high percentage. In a country like United States of America, the transmission loss is about 20 per cent. Forty percent transmission loss is extremely high. The Ministry should look into this and take immediate steps to see that the transmission losses are lessened.

I would like to know from the Minister what steps have been taken to eliminate these difficulties through financial assistance and improvement in efficiency?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURI: The Hon. Member is aware that at the present moment, the deficit of Gujarat in the matter of electricity is only 16.4 per cent. The performance of the Gujarat Electricity Board is very good and excellent. The only bottleneck has been that from time to time we have not been able to supply coal to them and I have no doubt whatsoever that if we are able to supply them the coal as we are able to supply them today, the performance will improve. And, there is enough scope of improvement in all the State Electricity Boards and the capacity utilization must go up. If it does go up, I think, we will be able to be self-sufficient in power. But unfortunately all that is necessary today has not been done. I am not blaming anybody, but that is what it is.

With regard to the distribution system, as such we have not given any guidlines to the State Electricity Boards. But it is the directive of the Prime Minister to look into the agricultural sector and small scale sector properly. Accordingly, we have directed all the State Electricity Boards to give utmost importance to agricultural sector as also to small scale sector.

About staggering of the distribution, it is the internal matter of the State Electricity Boards and normally we do not interfere unless a specific complaint comes to us. When a specific complaint comes to us, we sit with the State Government and try to evolve a formula, otherwise normally we do not.

As far as transmission losses are concerned, I entirely agree with the hon. Member and we are not happy with the prevailing situation, but if we can have the 400 KV national grids, of which we are thinking, I can assure the hon. Members that the transmission losses would be limited.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur): I have gone through the statement of the hon. Minister and there is no doubt about it that the situation has considerably improved. But so far as the agricultural sector is concerned, satisfactory results are not coming out. The hon. Minister has given proper directions for the increase in power generation and he has also chalked out certain good programmes and schemes for the increase of power generation in the near future. But the situation as at present in most of the States is very alarming. Particularly, a mention was made about Haryana. I come from Uttar Pradesh. The situation is very grave there. The electricity authorities and the hon. Minister of State has hold us that six hours electricity is given almost in every State. But the fact is not this, Sir. Hardly two to three hours of electricity is given in Uttar Pradesh. In Bihar, Rajasthan, Harayana also two to three hours of electricity is given and that too during the night. In this cold season, you can imagine the farmers coming out during the night in the darkness. What will they do?

Rajasthan State is under the grip of a famine. I was told that only 50 per cent of the electricity is being provided in Rajasthan. Their normal consump-

tion is 160 lakh megawatts, but now they have been provided only 80 lakh megawatt electricity.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not lakh.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: 80 lakh units per day, when they need 160. Only 50 per cent of Rajasthan's normal requirement is being met and that State is under the grip of a severe famine about which a mention has been made in this August House.

It is our good luck, Sir, that due to the blessing of the God we are having good crop. But there are certain areas even now in UP, Bihar and other States, where some crops are in danger because of the lack of irrigation. And irrigation is not possible without power. If you don't arrange power now within this week to the farmers in so many States, there is a danger that 20—25 per cent of crop will be damaged. We are saying that good crop is coming out. No doubt we are having a very good crop this year. But if you don't provide electricity within this week—I am warning the Government through you—considerable damage will be done. And Sir, I would like to know what action the Government is going to take? I have been told by the Hon. Minister that he is convening a Conference of the Chief Ministers of Northern States. Whether he is going to instruct them, to request them? And if they are helpless. then that will he do? The UP Chief Minister, for instance will plead his helplessness. He has no electricity to give the farmers. What the Hon. Minister will do for UP? In the same way Rajasthan Chief Minister will plead his helplessness; Haryana Chief Minister Will plead his helplessness. Then what the Hon. Minister will do when the States are unable to provide electricity? What the Centre will do and in what way they are going to help the State Governments?

Another point Sir. We cannot progress whether it is in the agricultural sector or in the industrial sector without sufficient power. Power is the crux of our development and it has to be exploited wherever we find it. But there are a large number of hydro-electric projects which are not being exploited because of the inter-State disputes. Dispute regarding the utilisation of hydro-power.

13.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Power will give intoxication also.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: There is inter-State rivalry for the exploitation of hydro-potential. What immediate action are the hon. Minister and the Government going to take in this matter, i.e. to settle the differences, if any; and what are the other steps which they are going to take?

Our coal stock is concentrated in certain parts of the country. There is difficulty in the transportation of coal to different power stations located far away in the South, West, North and East. And the coal contains more of ash percentage in our country. Along with coal, power, we have to transport ash also to other countries. It is not economical. It is advisable, as the Rajadhyaksha Committee has also recommended, that power stations, at least thermal power stations, are located at pit-heads where coal is found. Power can more easily be transported, than coal. And it is cheaper. It will be possible only if power generation is taken away from the States; and the Central Government deals with it. What action is Government going to take in this matter? Are they contemplating to take at least the generation part of power, in Centre's hands?

What action is Government going to take, as I have already said, to give power to Rajasthan, Haryana and U.P. —when the Chief Ministers plead helplessness and say that they cannot do it.

One more question, about the Singrauli power station belonging to the NTPC. Has it been started or not? How much power from the NTPC's Singrauli power station is being supplied to Uttar Pradesh?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: So far as Rajasthan is

[Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri]

concerned, when RAP is okay, the shortage is 13.9 per cent. And when RAP is not okay, the shortfall is much more because there is no supply there. Actually, that creates a lot of difficulties for us, and also for Rajasthan. With regard to UP, the present shortfall is 21.9 per cent. It was something like 46.2 per cent in 1979. Now things have improved. But they have not improved as they should have. for this, we are going to discuss this matter tomorrow.

With regard to the Central directive, if any State does not listen to our directive, I can assure you that I will stop their rural electrification. I will not give them.

AN HON. MEMBER: Who will suffer then? Only people and farmers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Motion for Election to Committee.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Sir, the Minister has not given a reply.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now item 11

13.04 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE COIR BOARD

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): On behalf of Shri Charanjit Chanana, I beg to move:

"What in pursuance of sub-rule (1) (e) of rule 4 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, the members of the House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coir Board for a term to be specified by the Central Government."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-rule (1) (e) of rule 4 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coir Board for a term to be specified by the Central Government."

The motion was adopted.

13.06 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Accumulation of water in Villages in Suratgarh Tehsil, Rajasthan

श्री मनफूल सिंह भंभरी (बीकानेर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन निम्न वक्तव्य देता हूं:

राजस्थान की सूरतगढ़ तहसील में घग्घर बाढ़ का पानी जी.एफ.सी. नहर द्वारा तथा राजस्थान नहर की आर.डी. 165 के अस्केप से पानी छोड़ कर 18 डिपरेशन पानी से भर दिये गये हैं और इस पानी का निकास नहीं किया गया है और यह 30 किलोमीटर के लगभग लम्बी, चार किलोमीटर चौड़ी तथा 20 फुट गहरी झील बन चुकी है। जहां यह पानी भरा हुआ है, उसके बन्धे रेत के टीले हैं। इन बालू रेत के टीलों में से पानी रिसता है, झरता है और इस झील के उत्तरी साइड में उपजाऊ जमीन है और इन बालू रेत के किनारों के पास लगभग 22 गांव बसे हुए हैं। इन गांवों में बड़ोपल, किसनपुरा, मानकथेड़ो जिलानियां, ढाढियांवाली बिलकुल पानी से घिर गये हैं। यहां तक कि जिलानियां और ढाढियांवाली गांव खाली कर दिये हैं। सेमें से तमाम मकान गिर गये हैं और इन गांवों की जमीनों में सेमे का पानी भर गया है। खेती तथा फसल नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है और फसल की जगह एरा ही एरा नजर आ रहा है। इन गांवों के किसानों की जमीन सेमे के पानी में डूब गई है। ये लोग बिना घर और बिना जमीन के हो गये हैं। इन किसानों की हालत देखते ही बनती है। इनके पास गुजारे का कोई साधन नहीं है। इस वर्ष बड़ोपल, मानकथेड़ो गांव के

किसानों को घरों का मुआवजा राजस्थान सरकार ने मंजूर किया है, बाकी गांवों का अभी नहीं हुआ है, मगर सेमें में आई जमीनों के बदले कास्त की भूमि अभी नहीं दी गई है । इन 18 डिपरेशनों का पानी खाली करने की स्कीम बनी हुई है मगर कुछ इंजीनियरों की नासमझी के कारण जहां पानी निकालना था उस हेड को 14 फुट लेवल ऊंचा बना दिया । इसलिए पानी इन डिपरेशनों से निकलने में बाधा पड़ गई है । अब इस हेड को तोड़ कर ही पानी बाहर छोड़ा जा सकता है ।

इस स्कीम को कार्यान्वित न करने के कारण करोड़ों रुपयों की सम्पत्ति किसानों की नष्ट हो गई है और सरकार को भी करोड़ों का नुकसान उठाना पड़ गया है । अगर इस पानी को राजस्थान नहर की सो लेवल ब्रान्च में डाल दिया जावे तो राजस्थान नहर में पानी बढ़ सकता है और इन सेमें में आये हुए किसानों को करोड़ों रुपये की जमीनों का मुआवजा न देने से सरकार का घाटा पूरा हो सकता है ।

आशा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार राजस्थान सरकार को इसे लोक महत्व का प्रश्न समझ कर इस सम्बन्ध में तुरन्त कार्यवाही करने के लिए आदेश प्रसारित करेगी ।

(ii) DRINKING WATER PROBLEM IN VILLAGES IN WESTERN REGION OF RAJASTHAN

श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन निम्न वक्तव्य प्रस्तुत करता हूं :

"भारत में 33 वर्ष की स्वतन्त्रता के उपरान्त भी देश की जनता को शुद्ध पेयजल सुलभ नहीं हुआ है । राजस्थान प्रान्त के पश्चिमी रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में जल समस्या गम्भीर रूप धारण किये हुए है । वहां के अधिकांश भाग में पानी की प्राप्ति के लिए 10-10 मील दूर जाना पड़ता है और वहां भी खारा पानी उपलब्ध होता है । परिवार का एक व्यक्ति इसी कार्य में लगा हुआ रहता है ।

लगातार तीन वर्षों से सूखा पड़ने के कारण जल समस्या ने गम्भीर से गम्भीरतम रूप धारण कर लिया है । राज्य के करीब 400 गांवों को इस समय ट्रकों, टैंकरों एवं रेलवे टैंकियों से पानी पश्चिमी रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों को पहुंचाया जा रहा है परन्तु सप्ताह में एक बार और बड़े गांवों में दो बार पानी पहुंचाया जा रहा है जो बहुत ही अपर्याप्त है और वे प्रति व्यक्ति औसत 1/4 गैलन पानी प्राप्त करते हैं जो उनके पीने के लिए काफी नहीं है । अतः मांग है कि तीन सौ ग्रामों को जनसंख्या के लिए प्रति सप्ताह में तीन दिन और जहां ग्राम संख्या अधिक है वहां एक और दो टैंकर प्रति दिन भेजे जावें ताकि कम से कम एक गैलन प्रति व्यक्ति पीने का पानी मिल सके । जिन ग्रामों में अकाल के दिनों में हर साल पीने का पानी 10 मील से 50 मील की दूरी से टैंकरों द्वारा भेजा जाता है और अधिक राशि व्यय करनी पड़ती है उन ग्रामों को केन्द्र सरकार प्रथम श्रेणी के समस्याग्रस्त ग्राम मानकर राजस्थान राज्य सरकार को निर्देश दे कि वे इन ग्रामों को पीने का पानी पहुंचाने की स्थायी योजना में प्राथमिकता दें ।"

(iii) NEEED TO SET-UP THE AROMATIC COMPLEX IN KERALA

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat)*: An expert committee had recommended Cochin, in Kerala, as a suitable place where an Aromatic complex should be set up. Now, to by-pass the recommendation of the expert committee and setup the factory in some other State would amount to neglect of Kerala and its interests.

The expert committee had recommended that the aromatic factory which will have an investment of Rs. 150 crores should be set up as a

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

[Shri V. S. Vijayaraghavan]

subsidiary unit of the Cochin refinery. The report of the committee was submitted well in time. Initially, only Cochin, Bombay and Mathura were considered as probable sites but now it is understood that a place in Uttar Pradesh is also being considered. Thumba, which was originally considered a probable site in Kerala, had been rejected on the ground of atmospheric pollution. Excluding Ussar of Bombay, the expert committee had recommended Cochin in the first place Trombay in the second place and Mathura in the third place for setting-up this factory. Without any pressure from any side, Cochin was selected after due consideration. Now, certain vested interests are trying to get this project set-up in U.P. They are trying to ignore the report of the expert committee and select the site in U.P. for setting up this factory.

Therefore, I would earnestly request the Government that no one should be allowed to by-pass the expert committee recommendation and an assurance should be given to Kerala that this factory will be set-up in Kerala itself.

(iv) REPORTED DEMOLITIONS BY D.D.A. IN WEST VINOD NAGAR, NEW DELHI

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): On 9-3-1981 Delhi Development Authority demolished a number of houses in West Vinod Nagar, a colony near Mandavali Fazilpur village, in the trans-Yamuna area. This is one of the unapproved colonies. It is a matter of deep regret that a number of houses which were demolished are within the prescribed date of June 1977 for regularisation of unapproved colonies and construction thereon. This is obviously against the Government policy resolution and its intentions declared from time to time. A policy decision for regularisation and development of these colonies was taken by the Congress Government in February 1977 which has not been implemented so far. While I would firmly urge upon the people not to fall a prey to the manipulations of unscrupulous colonisers and racketeers and not any more purchase unapproved plots of land and make unauthorised construction thereon, sale of which is prohibited, I would strongly demand from the Government a quick approval of the unapproved colonies whose number runs to over five hundred. inhabited by about a million people. Along with the approval of these colonies faster steps should be taken to provide civil amenities to these areas which are woefully inadequate. This policy decision of the Government for approval of these colonies was taken on practical and humane considerations. However, to avoid the possibilities of further growth of such colonies and construction, more rapid provision of approved colonies with small plots on economical prices should be made Pressure of population of Delhi, both because of its natural growth and migration from almost all parts of India, creates such problems which need to be dealt with sympathetically. I would urge upon the Government to provide adequate amount and a revolving fund for development of such unapproved colonies. The problems created by the demolitions in question in West Vinod Nagar should be dealt with sympathy and understanding in accordance with the declared intentions of the Government, to help such people on humanitarian consideration.

(v) VIZHINJAM FISHERY HARBOUR PROJECT

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): Sir, under rule 377, I draw the attention of the House to the following matter:

The development of the Vizhinjam fishery harbour project is envisaged in three stages. The first stage development of the fishery harbour was sanctioned in 1960 at an estimated cost of Rs. 192.50 lakhs and the work was started in 1967. The first stage

consisting of main Break water 305m. long was completed during 1979-80. The second stage works consisting of extension of main Break Water 100 metres construction of Lee Ward Break Water 340 m. providing Water Supply and power Supply to the harbour, construction of administrative Block etc. was sanctioned for Rs. 280 lakhs and is under execution. The work is in good progress.

The estimates for the 3rd stage development of the project at an estimated cost of Rs. 259 lakhs has already been submitted to Government for sanction. The sanction is awaited.

The clearance of Government of India for the II and III stages of the project is not yet received. I urge upon the Government to give clearance to the II and III stages of the Project and sanction adequate financial assistance to it at the earliest.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Niren Ghosh.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Before reading out the text of my statement, I want to make a submisston.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will not go on record.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): I want to make a submission to you. The text sent by me has been edited in such a way that the main thrust of the draft has been taken away. For example, said, ****

I say, this should not be done. I did not mention any name. It cannot be done.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now you can proceed with your statement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): What is the procedure? The editing of the text that is submitted by an hon. member can be done with regard to form, language, grammar and all that. But can the substance of the text be changed like that without informing member? If the office feel that there is something in the text which should be amended, the Speaker or the office can send for the member and tell him "This is how we propose to change it". They cannot do it without telling the member, without consulting the member.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The reference is to the Prime Minister. So, it can be done.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The member was informed.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: No, Sir; I was not informed I was only informed that my notice under rule 377 has been admitted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I under stand that you were informed. That is what the office says.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I said,****.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He was not informed. This kind of invisible censorship should not be slowly started.

(vi) Appointments and extension of terms of the Senior Executives of Public Sector Commercial Banks.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Senior Executives of India's Public Sector Commercial Banks are agitated over the arbitrary manner in which Govern-

****Not recorded.

[Shri Niren Ghosh]

ment take decisions on their appointment and extension of their terms. Varying criteria seem to have been adopted in deciding on the extension of the terms of four bank Chairmen. The tenure of the Chairmen of the Punjab National Bank, United Bank of India, Bank of India and the Union Bank were due to expire at various points of time in 1980. All the terms were extended but by different periods. The terms of the Chairmen of the Punjab National Bank and United Bank were extended till they reached the age of 60—criteria generally acceptable to the Finance Ministry. But the term of the Union Bank Chairman was extended in mid-1980 till the end of year although he was 60 years of age. The term of the Bank of India's Chairman was extended only by a month till November, 1980, although he was to attain the age of 60 early in 1981. This was considered highly disturbing, not only because no permanent appointment replacing him was made, but also because he was asked to hand over charge before December, 1980—the crucial month for commercial banks. It is only in the last week of the year that large allowances are made and deposit and assets reshuffled in the account books etc. What is most surprising is that Reserve Bank which is supposed to recommend and supervise all important appointments in commercial banks has reportedly not been consulted in this matter.

I maintain that it is an extremely serious state of affairs. I, therefore, demand that a full statement be made by the Finance Minister before the House about the appointment and extensions of terms of different bank chiefs and how they were made on the basis of whose recommendations.

(vii) Rape of two Adivasi girls in Bhabra village of Jhabua district, Madhya Pradesh

श्री सत्य नारायण बडिया (उज्जैन): देश की आजादी के लिए अपने प्राणों की आहुति देने वाले अमर शहीद चन्द्रशेखर आजाद की जन्म स्थली भावरा, जिला झाबुआ, मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी कन्या आश्रम की दो युवा कन्याओं के साथ अज्ञात व्यक्तियों ने बलात्कार कर दोनों को बेहोशी की हालत में एक कुएं में फेंक दिया । इन में से एक बालिका की मृत्यु हो गई जबकि दूसरी को गम्भीर अवस्था में अलीराजपुर के अस्पताल में भर्ती किया गया है । घटना क्रम में चार मार्च की सुबह 16-17 वर्ष की उक्त दोनों कन्यायें प्रातः विधि के लिए आश्रम से बाहर आईं तो किन्हीं अज्ञात व्यक्तियों ने उन्हें पकड़ लिया और जंगल में ले जा कर उनके साथ निर्मम बलात्कार किया जिससे वे अचेत हो गईं । बलात्कारियों ने उन्हें मृत समझ कर वहां से दो किलोमीटर दूर वैलझर गांव के कुएं में फेंक दिया । सुबह जब बालिकाएं आश्रम में नहीं मिलीं तो उनकी खोज आरम्भ की गई । छात्रावास की व्यवस्थापिका अवकाश पर थीं। आश्रम के कार्यभारी व बालक छात्रावास के व्यवस्थापक ने घटना की रिपोर्ट थाने में दर्ज कराई । उस कुएं पर जब एक आदिवासी पानी भरने गया तो कुएं में से बालिका की आवाज आई । उस ने उस बालिका को पानी में से निकाला किन्तु कानून के डर से वह उसे वहीं छोड़ कर भाग गया । गश्त से लौटते पुलिस जवानों की नजर अचेत बालिका पर पड़ी । वे उसे थाने लाए । उस ने बताया कि उनके साथ तीन लोगों ने कई बार बलात्कार किया और कुएं में फेंक दिया । दूसरी बालिका अब भी कुएं में है । एक सिपाही ने मृत बालिका की लाश को कुएं में से निकाला । डाक्टर ने लाश का पोस्ट मार्टम किया । पहली बालिका का भी डाक्टरी परीक्षण किया गया और उसके साथ बलात्कार होना पाया गया। इस घटना से सारे गांव में सन्नाटा छा गया। नागरिकों ने प्रदर्शन कर घटना की तुरन्त जांच की मांग की है । मृतक बालिका शासकीय आजाद उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय भावरा में कक्षा 11वीं की होनहार छात्रा थी तथा छात्र संघ की अध्यक्ष थी ।

मेरा गृह मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि उक्त घटना की समूची जांच कराई जाए और

दोषियों को गिरफ्तार किया जाए तथा न्यायिक कार्यवाही की जाए । इसके साथ साथ उत्पीड़ितों के अभिभावकों को योग्य सहायता दी जाए ।

13.23 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1981-82—GENERAL DISCUSSION—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up further general discussion on the General Budget.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): Mr. Deputy-Speaker it is always interesting and educative to listen to my hon. friend, the Rt. Hon. Finance Minister.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Where is he? He seems to be conspicous by his absence from Lok Sabha.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGHANBHAI BAROT): I am here.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: He is an artist, a seasoned artist. He has won the reputation of being somewhat of a magician. Unlike some of his other colleagues—I do not propose to name them, since I do not want to offend them—he is neither boisterous nor bumptious. He does not proceed waving his scalpel in the air, looking for scalps, with a war dance as some other hon. colleagues of his often do. He has a coy, cherubic, misleading reassuring smile. He puts on his surgeon's robe and enters the operation theatre, and tries to put the mind of the patient at ease

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should have been his very close friend because you have understood him.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I am a very close friend of his, Sir. I continue to be one. I have known him for more than 30 years. You may ask me whether I have been victim of his confidence tricks. I have always taken care to see that I am not.

He puts on his surgeon's robe and tries to assuage the feelings of the patient and wins his confidence. Then he proceeds to administer a heavy dose of anaesthesia, and then goes on to cut up the patient. He has followed the practice in this case as well.

He announced that he was going to move from crisis management to growth. He chose the year 1979-80 as the basis for his comparisons. Being the intelligent person that he is, he knew that he had to choose the most vulnerable year so that he may shine by contrast and therefore, he chose 1979-80, and he said that there were many achievements to the credit of the Government. He talked of the infrastructure, improvement in the infrastructure, of agricultural production, of the rate of growth, but he fumbled on inflation and then he remembered that there were strategems that he could make use of. So, instead of using the average of the consumer price index for comparisons as is done every year, year after year, he decided to switch to a point to point comparison and even so, he could not hide the fact that as far as inflation was concerned, he had not been able to acquire control over the forces and pressures of inflation. If, on the other hand, the hon. Finance Minister had chosen to compare the situation with earlier years like 1978-79, he would have had to admit that the agricultural production had gone up only by 0.5 per cent, industrial production only 2.5 per cent the GNP in real terms had gone up only by 1.7 per cent. and with the increasing population, this would have meant, this has meant in fact, that per capita income has suffered a fall of 2.2 per cent.

I do not want to take the time of the House and regale figures about what

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

the Janata Party Government did. My hon. friends opposite have two voices in which they speak, especially the right honourable gentlemen sitting on the Treasury Benches. When they want to indulge to political propaganda, they have a scape-goat, a peg to hang all their failures on, that is, the Government of the Janata Party. But when they have to answer incisive questions from the honourble gentlemen on this side, especially friends like the distinguished Member from Ratnagiri, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, they have to admit the fact that in practically every aspect of the economic life and administration, the achievements that were chalked up by the Janata Party in two years cannot be denied or denigrated. So, I do not want to enter into that question because we do not have much time, and it has been discussed often in this House.

As far as the Budget is concerned, it is not a mere statement of estimates of revenue and expenditure. It is not merely an attempt to get the approval of this House for means of raising revenue or to get approval for expenditure. Sir, it is a very powerful instrument. In fact, it is the most potent instrument that the Government has for ensuring the piloting of economic resources and efforts to reach the goals that we have adopted. Therefore, the Budget has to be examined from this point of view, whether it raises resources without killing the goose that lays the golden egg, whether it places burden on those who can bear the burden, whether it promotes equality of opportunity, whether it provides adequate incomes and incentives.

Sir, I talked of goals. For many years now our country has an accepted goal. We want to achieve growth with distributive justice. Oftentimes we discuss whether the emphasis should be placed on growth or on distributive justice but experience has shown—not only in this country, but in every country in the developing world—particularly, that mere emphasis on an amorphous and nebulous idea of growth does not succeed in ensuring that the benefits of growth percolate to the most vulnerable sections of our population. Therefore, experience has taught us that a two pronged offensive is necessary, on the one hand to attack poverty by generating employment, and on the other hand to take care of the immediate needs of the most vulnerable sections of the population. If we do not have such a two pronged offensive on the problems before us then we err on one side or the other, or fall between Scylla and Charybdis. The Janata Party learnt this lesson. Therefor, its economic planning and administration were geared to this strategy. namely, the promotion and generation of employment, the primary emphasis being placed on the generation of employment as a means to fight poverty, and programmes to deal with the minimum needs, the basic amenities of the most vulnerable sections of the population. That was why there was the Minimum Needs Programme, the Food-for-Work Programme, the Adult Education Programme, the Community Health Programme, housing, Antyodaya and all that. But now this budget, and the Sixth Five Year Plan that the Government has now put forward shows a shift from tangible criteria for assessing the results of planning and economic effort, a shift from tangible criteria to intangible criteria, a shift from the attack on poverty to an amorphous emphasis on growth, a shift from the field and the factory to the ivory tower of the satisfaction.

There is an attempt in this budget to give the impression that there are no imposts, that in fact extensive concessions have been given, that the budget will promote growth. But on closers scrutiny, my hon. friend will excuse me if I say, his claims turn out to be baseless, misleading—if it were not for Mr. Venkataraman, I would have said, meant to mislead. But if Mr. Barot wants to wear the hat, I shall not object.

What are the new imposts? He tells us there are no new imposts. In the last two years a very deft scheme has been adopted, of pre-empting the budget; before the budget, a series of measures are announced, a series of announcements are made, increasing the administered prices, whether it be coal, steel, petroleum or drugs, railway fares or freight charges. Last year, there was a total impost of over Rs. 2,000 crores. This year there will be a total impost of over Rs. 2,500 crores. I am not being exact, because I do not want to be challenged on minor figures. All these items are items that figure invariably in any list of articles on which indirect taxes are levied. These constituted the narrow and meat of indirect taxes, the items that have a general effect on the economic system, that affect the common man. 90 per cent of the people, who do not pay taxes, on whom the incidence of these taxes is almost universal, so that everyone bears the incidence without knowing that a part of what he pays goes into the coffers of the Finance Minister. Thus, a stage is set for the operation budget, after taking away, pre-empting, and imposing heavy increases on these administered prices and giving the impression that there are no new imposts especially in the form of indirect taxes.

Now, Sir, I want to point out to you that, apart from the indirect taxes that remain, the Compulsory Deposit Scheme is still maintained.

Now I want to turn to the concessions. Here again the Finance Minister is very deft. He has increased the exemption limit from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 15,000. The limit of Rs. 10,00 was fixed in 1977. Rs. 10,000 of 1977 today are equivalent to Rs. 14,500. My right hon. friend has decided to increase the limit to Rs. 15,000. The limit of standard production was fixed in 1974 at Rs. 3,500. He has been magnanimous enough to raise it to Rs. 5,000. Rs 3,500 of 1974 are today equivalent to Rs. 5,140. So, it is magnanimity without any limit? Then, I can go on referring to estate duty and many of the other concessions that he has given. They are only an attempt to revise the arithmetical figure to approximate to the fall in the value of the rupee.

The budget affects all citizens of the country. It is, therefore, legitimate to ask, apart from all these imposts will the budget control or reduce prices, will it control or reduce inflation? Are the investments which he proposes adequate to achieve growth? Is there any strategy for fighting poverty through the generation of employment, through the provision of basic needs?

Now let us turn to the first question. Let us ask ourselves whether there will be any control on prices or on inflationary pressures.

I do not say that deficit financing can play no role in a developing country. But I agree with my hon. friend, Mr. Kamal Nath; as he said yesterday any deficit financing has to be geared to the objectives of growth and increase in production. If there is no commensurate increase in production, then deficit financing may well turn out to be a gamble which will rock the economic system; and is bound to generate inflationary pressures that may develop into seismic pressures, tremors. He has estimated an overall deficit of Rs. 1,810 crores and he hopes to bring it down to Rs. 1,539 crores. Last year, he told the House that he hoped to bring down the deficit. But it increased and went upto Rs. 2000 crores. Perhaps, he hopes that this year will be different. In calculating the size of the overall deficit itself, he has taken credit for Rs. 200 crores for this year from the black bond scheme. Up till now, if I am not wrong, they have realised only about 35 crores inside the country. But we must not forget that these bonds can be bought outside the country as well...

AN HON. MEMBER: Rs. 50 crores.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Rs. 50 crores, Rs. 51 crores or Rs. 52 crores—you can go on bidding as you like.

AN HON. MEMBER: Supreme Court judgment.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I do not know about the Supreme Court judgment. May be, you know, that after that, there will be a rush and, perhaps, you are competent to say that. But it is said that these bonds can be brought outside the country as well. I do not know. whether my hon. friend, the Finance Minister, has any intimation of which we are not aware, of massive investments in some foreign countries on these black bonds.

Then, Sir, he has taken credit for Rs. 2300 crores from the public sector undertakings. To say that this is a grossly unrealistic estimate will be a gross under-statement. Upto now, the returns from the public sector have been notoriously meagure, measly, if I may say so. For many years, many of them have run on losses running into many crores of rupees. How then does my hon. friend, the Finance Minister, believe, by what magic does he hope, that it will be possible for him all of a sudden, this year to realise Rs. 2,300 crores from the public sector undertakings? God said, let there be light; and there was light, we are told. So, the right hon. friend will say, let the public sector undertakings produce Rs. 2,300 crores for the Budget and, lo! and behold; these Rs. 2,300 crores will come from the coffers of the public sector undertakings. If this is not unrealistic, I do not know what adjective. I can use to describe it. I am using mild adjectives because my hon friend is a mildman.

Last year, he came before the House and said three things. Firstly, he said, he would resign if he could not control inflation; secondly he said, his deficit would be less than the deficit of Mr. Charan Singh and, thirdly, he said that prices had reached a plateau and they would not rise further. I am sorry, I have to remind him of these statements. Inflation has not been controlled. I do not want him to resign, because I know they cannot get a better man. Mr. Maganbhai Barot, I hope, is not entertaining any hopes that he might resign,—true to his word. Inflation has not been controlled. The Deficit figure has shot up, and it may shoot up further to Rs. 2000 crores. As far as prices are concerned, I have to point out that prices have gone up. The wholesale price index has shot up to 268.8. Taking the whole year, food prices have gone up by 16 per cent; manufactured goods by 10 per cent, edible oils by 21 per cent; so is the case with cereals, pulses, etc The plateau that my hon. friend saw when he went to Madras, I say Madras because he made the statement in Madras, turned out to be a launching pad for the sky-rockets of prices.

The Budget has estimated an overall deficit of Rs. 1,810 crores which, I believe, may well go upto Rs. 3000 crores or Rs. 4000 crores and his hopes may turn out to be dupes as far as returns from the public sector undertakings and black bonds are concerned. Last year the estimate was Rs. 1,417 crores, but it went upto approximately Rs. 2000 crores. Nor will this be the first year of massive deficit. In 1979-80, we had a deficit of nearly 3000 crores. In 1980-81, we had nearly Rs. 2000 crores deficit. In 1981-82, we are told that the deficit will be Rs. 1,539 crores. Let us take him at his word.

The average for the last three years works out to Rs. 1,800 crores deficit. Earlier too, in the years 1973 to 1975, there was 22 per cent inflation. For the second year running now, we have a 17 per cent inflation.

What is the meaning of this? At the rate of 17 per cent inflation in the three years, incomes got reduced by 50 per cent.

Just now, the Hon. Finance Minister said that by his magic touch it would be possible for him to double monetary incomes and to ensure at least that incomes are not halved. If they are not increased, at least they should not be halved.

The Planning Commission has calculated that the budgetary deficit that can be absorbed in the plan period of five years is Rs. 5,000 crores. My Hon. friend Mr. Kamalnath knows that, of this, the deficit in 1980-81 was Rs. 1,975 crores. This year it is Rs. 1,539 crores thus already adding up to Rs. 3,500 crores in the two years of the Five Year Plan.

AN HON. MEMBER: There are stimulants to production.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Stimulants have been there in the past as well. These stimulants have put you to sleep and at the end of the year you will say that the Janata Party was responsible. (*Interruptions*).

Let me turn to the Plan. If you want to increase incomes, and if you want to increase opportunities for employment, you need a purposeful strategy and an increase in real investment. Neither of these is visible in the Budget proposals of my Hon. friend the Finance Minister.

The Sixth Plan has now been presented. The Janata Government was criticised for the concept of a rolling plan. And, my dear friend what has happened now? You have rolled up the Plan for two years. The Janata Party was criticised for the idea of the rolling plan. What has the Government done? In the last year, the first year of the Plan, the increase in the monetary outlay was 16 per cent and the inflation rate was 18 per cent. The rate of inflation of 18 per cent made a mockery of the increase in the monetary terms of the outlay. This year the increase in outlay is 20 per cent. But, with a rate of inflation which may go up above 18 per cent, it might turn out to be another mirage. This country is being treated to a string of mirages.

Investment seems to register a zero increase. If investment registers a zero increase, population will not decrease. The rate of increase in the population continues. Per capita growth will fall. More and more people will be pushed under the poverty line. I do not want this to happen But, it is inpossible to resist the conclusion that the present strategy or the absence of strategy which the Budget shows may lead to grave concequences for the national.

The investment outlay in the Plan is static in real terms. The sectoral allocation in terms of percentages continues to be the same as in the Plan of the Janata Party, unfortunately for you.

The Plan has no time-frame for its attack on poverty and unemployment. This is the worst feature of this Plan—that there is no time-frame and no commitment to a time-frame for the attack on poverty and unemployment. There are no priorities oriented to such a strategy.

It talks of bringing down the number of these below the poverty line from 48 per cent to 38 per cent by 1985. But there is no strategy.

The Janata Party visualised the creation of 49 million man hours of employment. This Plan brings it down to 34 million.

The Janata Party proposed the extension of irrigation to an additional 17 million hectares in this Plan period. This Plan brings it down to 13 million. The Janata Party proposed to make drinking water available to all problem villages by 1983. This Plan proposes to achieve the same target by 1985. This is despite an increase in outlay.

The Janata Party proposed an outlay of Rs. 8 crores for housing sites of the landless. It has been cut down to Rs. 6.8 crores.

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

The Janata Party proposed an outlay of Rs. 500 crores for assistance to rural housing schemes. It will now be reduced to Rs. 344 crores.

The Janata Party said that it would build rural roads to villages with population above 1,500 by the year, 1983. The new Plan proposes to achieve it by 1980.

The slum improvement programme will now cover 10 million people as against 13 million people earlier.

Nutrition programmes for Children will cover 5 million instead of 6.5 million earlier.

The outlay on Adult Education will go down from Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 128 crores.

The allocations for anti-poverty measures like Food-for-Work and Antyodaya have either been reduced or been allowed to lapse. This is the spectacular anti-poverty programme that this Budget enshrines. The impact of the increase in railway freights by 15 per cent and the impact of increase in administered prices have chain reactions; the continuing excise duties have not been removed; all these will mean an adidtional burden of Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 crores on the economy; I am making an understatement when I say Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 crores; it may well be over Rs. 5,000 crores; they lead to erosion of real incomes, increasing poverty for an increasing number.

As far as the growth rate is concerned, if an eight per cent growth rate is to be achieved, there must be commensurate investment, there must be a strategy to remove under-utilisation of capacity and to remove the fragility of infrastructure, which I do not see in the Budget proposals. Therefore, one is led to the conclusion that the Budget is neither growth-oriented nor oriented towards an attack on poverty and unemployment.

I now turn to non-plan expenditure. If you have such heavy demands on your scarce resources, then you must husband them well. What have you tried to do? As far as the non-plan expenditure, subsidies and administered prices are concerned, what has the Government tried to do? The Government has to pay special attention to non-plan expenditure and the system of subsidies. The non-plan expenditure in 1981-82 will be of the order of Rs. 15,100 crores, mainly on salaries and allowances. But, even so, it does not take into account the possible additional instalments of Dearness Allowance that you will have to pay. Last year you made three additional payments though you did not anticipate them. This year, perhaps, one does not know whether you are performing another hat trick; my hon. Friend Mr. Barot, may perform another hat trick this time; two are pending already, but there is no provision made for increases in Dearness allowance. (*Interruptions*). So, it does not take into account the possible additional instalments of Dearness Allowance. The likely impact of the recently announced increases of administered prices on government expenditure has not been taken into account, because petrol and many other items in respect of which prices have been increased will have their impact on government expenditure. But, instead of scrutinising the expenditure and trying to reduce expenditure, unnecessary expenditure, there is no mention at all of what can be done. . . . .

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): The hon. Finance Minister has provided. So far as the quotation is concerned. it has to be correctly made. It has been provided for.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I know, the Finance Minister has made a passing reference. . .

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: No.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: You can answer me later. He has made a passing reference, so that it may not be said that he ignored this aspect.

There was an Expenditure Commission. That has been abolished. I would like to be educated by my hon. friend about the steps Government propose to take to scrutinise and bring down the impact of non-plan expenditure.

As far as subsidies and administered prices are concerned, the deficit could have been smaller if the subsidies had been reduced. The estimates of 1981-82 show that Rs. 1,700 crores of subsidies are planned as against Rs. 1,423 crores in 1980-81 for food, foreign trade and export promotion, controlled cloth, fertilisers, etc. Food is the item on which there is the utmost subsidy, giving the impression that the beneficiary will be the common man, the consumer and the producer. But it is the Food Corporation that receives this subsidiy. I do not want to go into this question elaborately. But if, there is better management, if there is managerial efficiency,—if inventory control, supervision of transport, better handling, etc., are resorted to, then there can be a reduction of ten per cent or more in this expenditure. I do not want to go into each one of these items because you have rung the bell and there is no time. But the point I want to make is this: whether there is a hidden or a straight forward subsidy, the subsidy should not be used to cover up managerial inefficiency. It should not be used to give immunity to uneconomic operations. There must be a scrutiny therefore of the areas, the quantum and the duration of the subsidies. In fact, the Dagli Committee has made recommendations on this. Perhaps the Government has given some consideration to these recommendations, or perhaps the Government has not given any thought. But I would plead with the Government that subsidies and administered prices should not confer immunity for mismanagement or become the happy hunting ground of monopoly. I am happy that my hon. friend, the right hon'ble Finance Minister has come in as I am about to wind up my observations. References have already been made to concessions to multinationals and to big houses and to manufacturers of luxury items, not necessarily manufacturers of consumer items. I shall not deal with them at length. Nor with the grim situation that we face in the area of balance of trade, I want to end by referring to the benefits that have accrued from this Budget to the common man. My hon. friend knows that we have 660 million people. I am sure my hon. friend there wil now rise and say, 'No, it is more by 0.001' because every moment there is an increase in the population. I stand corrected. 660 million people. 4 million tax-payers according to my hon. friend, the Rt. Hon'ble Finance Minister who said. . . .

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Only hon'ble.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Rt. Hon'ble. Why not?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Not in this House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There was one Rt. Hon'ble. It was Rt Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastry. He was called Rt. Hon'ble in our country.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Rt. Hon'ble is established usage when referring to a Minister and my hon. friend's shyness and modesty should not make him object to my calling him Rt. Hon'ble.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It may be that rightly you are calling them Hon. Gentlemen.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Why do you fight shy of a description? There are other things which I have said to which you may take objection, but not this.

So, I was saying that there are 660 million people. 4 million tax-payers 1.4 million will be out of the tax-net as he said the other day. 2.5 million may receive various benefits from the tax reliefs. But what about the 330 million who are below the povertyline?

My hon. friend, Mr. Biju Patnaik yesterday spoke with great emotion and effect on the plight of these men and women. I shall not repeat all that he said. But when the indirect impost re-

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main, when the inflationary pressures remain, the effect of the impact of the Budget on the economic situation is bound to be felt by these 330 million people. They will have to pay to the coffers of my hon. friend who does not want to be called Rt. Hon'ble, without knowing that they are making a contribution to his coffers when they buy anything, when they engage in any kind of activity. Whether it involves payment of tax or not, they will be squeezed by the deft fingers of my friend. For them there is no hope held forth in this Budget because there is no spectacular or specific programme in the Budget which involves an attack on poverty or unemployment.

I shall not take more of your time. But in conclusion I will only say this that my hon. friend I began by saying has a reputation of being somewhat of a magician. He has very deft fingers. While one goes through the Budget, apart from all the hopes that he raises in the beginning, when the curtain is about to be rung down, when one sees that the magician is rolling up his kit after bowing to the audience and the curtain is falling, then one has the feeling that one has been brought down to earth and brought down to the world of reality. One begins to feel the gnawing hunger—not because we are skipping the lunch recess in one's stomach and one goes out into the cold grabbing one's clothes to protect oneself from the cold, and one faces the prospect of poverty, continued poverty and unemployment and increased inflationary pressures,—With the prospect of spiralling prices, the prospect of the deficit turning out to be much higher than what the Finance Minister has anticipated, told the House. I do not want these things to happen. His hope may turn out to be true. But, today, looking into the budget which he has presented, I am forced to come to the conclusion that his hope may not turn out to be true.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHA BAROT): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on 28th February evening, when the hon. Finance Minister, my respected senior, presented the budget to this House immediately thereafter, the All-India Radio brought out its bulletin and it is reported in the newspapers that the crowd in the street danced with joy. The next day morning newspaper came out with an editorial welcoming the budget. Some say it is a growth budget and some others say it is an imaginative budget. The hon. Members on the Opposite side may kindly remember that all this happened. The compliments came in spite of the fact that the very newspapers had attacked the imposition of exise duty upon them.

Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Varma, was just referring to the benefits to the common man and I know of one common man sometimes is amused, some knows—Laxaman's common man is a symbol of the common man of India. Only the day before yesterday the commonman had suffered from night-mare. But, on the 2nd March, when it came out, for the first time it was a surprise to him at least. So far, in thirty three years, we have never seen it. The common man sometimes is amused, sometimes he is perplexed and sometimes he is annoyed. But never have we seen before that he is overzealous. The hon. Finance Minister instead of taking out something from this pocket, as was expected of him, is presenting something to the common man. This is how the common man of India has praised this budget. Yesterday one hon. Member referred to—if I mistake not, it was Shri Bhagat—the economists of the country. They have condemned this budget. I have carefully gone through the pages of reports and the comments. I have not seen any condemnation. I have seen criticisms somewhere. It has been said that it is a proverbial curate's egg it is good in parts. For the poor it is good in parts; for the farmers in the fields and all those who are working in factories it may not be good in parts to the hon. Members on the opposition benches. If it is not good, I sympathise with them because my senior did not give any stick to them with which they can beat the Prime Minister or the Government or

the hon. Finance Minister. (*Interruptions*). Having quoted the common man's viewpoint, I shall also quote an editorial which came out with what is called 'a deceptive budget'. It came from the *Indian Express*. The sympathy of the paper is fairly wellknown. I shall be tempted to quote from that quotation also. This is the editorial of the *Indian Express*.

14.01 hrs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it deceptive?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Dandavate generally does not hear wrongly like this.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I said that the editorial called it 'a deceptive budget'. I won't be unfair to it. The editorial says:

> "No doubt, 20 per cent increase in the general outlay for 1981-82 over the preceding year makes for a better growth outlook."

> "No doubt, a 20 per cent increase in the Plan outlay for 1981-82 over the preceding year makes for a better growth outlook. Similarly, the incentive given to savings and investments in the form of enhanced interest rates on bank deposits and on debentures should encourage resource mobilisation in both the public and private sectors. Equally welcome is the proposed five year tax holiday for new industries in free port zones."

14.01 hrs.

[SHRI GULSHER AHMED *in the Chair*]

This, Sir, I am quoting from what is otherwise called to be an editorial of deceptive budget.

Sir, I would now like to go back to what is a Budget to us. I have the privilege of seeing my reverent senior colleague, hon. Finance Minister, working on his Budget on the previous days. I am an eye witness to what he calls as 'night sessions' before Budget. For him presentation of Budget is not only to give estimated expenditure, revenues or incomes for the next year but it also means something more than that. For us it is redemption of the pledges that we have given to the people on whose mandate we are sitting here. Therefore, after completion of the Sixth Five Year Plan we are now on the way to implement it and the first year's Budget is a contribution towards fulfilling that dream and pledge that we have given to the people of the country.

May I now recall to you as to what were the circumstances in which the hon. Finance Minister was called upon to look after the economy of this country. (*Interruptions*).

Sir, I am only going to refer to the legacy that they have given us and the constraints on which we were required to work. The hon. Members are aware that as a consequence of various constraints and the unimaginative policy of the Janata/Lok Dal Government, the country was faced with a crisis situation. When our Government took over the job of solving these problems, was like a fire fighting operation. Although it was a difficult task and the backlash of the problems and constraints of the previous year continued well upto the middle of 1980-81, the determined and purposeful effort of my Government made it possible to retrieve the situation. By the year end we have been able to bring back the economy on the rails. Not only has there been a substantial improvement in the infrastructure performance and industrial revival, the GNP is expected to increase by 6.5 per cent during 1980-81 as against a minus 4.5 per cent last year. Despite the contnued cost push impact of international factors over which we have little control, there is a visible moderation of inflationary pressures.

The very fact that the economic situation has improved significantly and we are no longer faced with the crisis situation, makes it imperative that the emphasis shifts from crisis management to economic growth. Hon. Members will agree with me that with-

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out continued economic growth all talks of improving the conditions of the poor and the weaker sections of our society are without substance. Indeed, the Sixth Plan 1980-81 which has been approved by the National Development Council established a target of 5.2 per cent, investment programme of Rs. 97,500 crores. Special emphasis is laid on agriculture and weaker sections of society and substantial development of the critical sectors such as power, coal, oil, ports and railways. The budget of 1981-82 clearly enunciates this new thrust of the approach to economic development in the Sixth Plan.

May I draw the attention of hon. Members to the yellow chart (page 3) in the document "Budget at a Glance" submitted with the Budget. It will be observed that out of every rupee spent, 39 paise will be on Sixth Plan programmes and another 21 paise on other developmental activities. In other words, of the total Government expenditure, 60 per cent is earmarked for development purposes. Sir, Budget for 1981-82 envisages 17.4 per cent increase in Plan outlay at the Centre. In allocating the increased plan outlay, strong emphasis has been laid on agriculture, irrigation and infrastructural development. A much larger amount has been earmarked for specific programmes to benefit the weaker section of the society.

Hon'ble Members are aware that the Government has taken wide ranging measures in 1980-81 to create conditions for reviving the industrial sector. The budget 1980-81 contained specific fiscal incentives to encourage industrial investment activity. Further promotional measures were announced in the Industrial Policy Statement of July, 1980. Steps were taken to increase the flow of finances to industries. Measures were announced to attract investment funds from Oil Exporting Countries into new units in selective industries in the form of portfolio investment. Guidelines relating to the issue of debentures were revised. The provisions of convertibility clause were liberalised.

The promotional impact of these measures has started manifesting itself since the middle of 1980-81 which is reflected in the cheerful industrial investment climate. The improved investment outlook is evident from the rise in consents for capital issues, the increase in the loan from the term lending institutions and spurt in the import licences for capital goods.

The budget 1981-82 contains several new proposals to further boost the investment climate. A significant reduction in the surcharge on Corporate Taxes from 7.5 per cent to 2.5 per cent would not only make more resources available for industry but also increase the scope of internal financing of their investment. The extension of specified tax concessions to 14 more industries is a major concession that will substantially increase further investment and production in these industries. The industry groups which would be able to avail of the specified tax concessions include such important items as electric fans, pressure cookers, glass and glasswares, paints and varnishes. Some of these industries also have significant export potential. The urgent need for developing our renewable sources of energy is well known. To achieve this objective, depreciation allowance on plant and machinery installed for manufacturing renewable energy devices has been increased to 30 per cent.

Hon'ble Members are aware that village and small scale industries play an important role not only in contributing to the industrial production but particularly in developing substantial employment opportunities. The various benefits such as income tax concessions, so far available to the units with plant and machinery worth Rs. 10 lakhs will now be available to all those units which have plant and machinery valued upto Rs. 20 lakhs. A very large number of industrial units will thus be treated as small scale units and would avail of various concessions and facilities. It is hoped that

this will not only generate substantial employment opportunities but also help in reducing industrial sickness.

The promoters are now allowed to hold a maximum of 40 per cent of the equity of a new company. This rationalisation should now enable the promoters to raise more funds and speed up implementation of new projects in Industry. The increase in the limits of interest rate on debentures from 12 per cent to 13.5 per cent is intended to enable industrial units to mobilise investment finance through their own effort.

Hon'ble Members are aware that in view of the continued escalation of international prices of oil, our balance of payments has come under severe strains. This has also been one of the major factors for the continued inflationary pressures in the economy. As an important element of the balance of payments strategy, it is necessary to ensure a rapid increase in our export earnings. A number of steps have been taken in this regard in the budget 1981-82. An important incentive in this direction is the provision for complete tax holiday for five years in lieu of other concessions for units established in the free trade zones. This will not only have the desired effects of reducing the pressure on balance of payments but will also lead to the growth of export-oriented industries.

Sir, you would agree that there has been universal appreciation of the substantial concessions given to the middle income groups. The increase in the exemption limit and in the nil slab implies that in one stroke nearly 14 lakhs assessees will be completely removed from the tax net and another 11.5 lakhs will get major tax relief. In fact, considering the increased limit of standard deduction and the concession available for specified investment income upto Rs. 24,000 will be exempt from the payment of income tax. Whereas it may be appreciated that while we have taken this step involving a loss of about Rs. 146 crores to the exchequer from income-tax revenue, it is hoped that a significant part of this will be saved as a result of the various saving incentives that we have introduced in the budget. The bank deposits with upto three years and more maturity have now been made more attractive by raising the deposit interest rates and a new scheme of National Savings Certificates with a maturity of six years carrying an interest rate of 12 per cent has been introduced. The savings are also expected to be invested in debentures and deposits with public companies for which the ceiling limits in interest rates have been raised.

The hon. Members will observe that we have tried to help all sections of the society. Due emphasis is placed on the rural economy and rural employment. We have made provisions for the unemployed, poor and weaker sections of the society. Substantial incentives have been given to the industry. The middle income groups have been provided with the much needed relief. So, we have provided for everyone. For us this budget and this opportunity is like requesting this House, and through this House, the entire nation to join us in our endeavour to bring out our economy, what is known, from crisis management to growth. This is an endeavour, this is a task, as sacred as pulling the chariot of Jagannath. The chariot of Jagannath, as we all know, is not pulled by the help of an engine, an elephant, horses or bulls. It is pulled by the helping and willing hands of men. We call upon you and request you to join in this effort to bring out our nation's economy and to put it on the top in the map of the world. Let us all join, whether we be on that side or this side, let a message go to the country through you that we are on a way to fulfil our promise during the Sixth Plan. We are on our way to fulfil our promise to the people of India and in this sacred task, we request for your support. How can we achieve it? For that I may be allowed to conclude with a quotation from a poet. It would need the help of each and everyone, it would need the help of every farmer

[Shri Maganbhai Barot]

in the field, it would need the help of those working in the factories, it would need the help of people in the middle class, poor class or any other class, it would need the help of those working in the factories either as employers or as employees. We need the help of everybody. We want our factories to run; we want our means of production to be utilised. How can this be achieved, says a poet:

"Much to cast down, much to build, Much to restore; Let the work not delay, time and the arm not waste; Let the clay be dug from the pit, Let the saw cut the stone; Let the fire not be quenched in the forge."

With these humble words, I request the hon. Members and the House to join me and pay compliments to the Finance Minister, who has given such a wonderful thing, called the budget of 1981-82.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We accept your invitation to die below the chariot.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is my pleasure to rise to support the budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister. Since 1952, I had the honour to hear the budget speeches in the State Legislature and sometimes in the Central Parliament from the Finance Ministers. It is not because I am a member of the treasury benches, supporting the Congress (I) party, but on merits, I can say that this is the finest budget. While I say so, I am not trying to flatter the Finance Minister. Sir, you know the economic condition of the country when Shrimati Indira Gandhi took over power in 1980. It was in a total mess. The country was facing the worst economic crisis and the confidence of people was completely shaken. After that in the Budget in 1980 the whole effort was from the Finance Minister tc restore the confidence of the people. We do not claim, we are not complacent, that the economic condition has been completely bright but it is definite, we can claim, the confidence of the people has been restored. And in agriculture, in industry, in all fields of the economy it is a sign of improvement. You know, Sir, it can be measured. If you look at the production in coal, it has come up. I am not going to compare the industrial output in the year 1978-79, 1979-80 or 1980-81. I am not going to bore this House with statistics. Sometimes statistics is very boring. But sometimes statistics picks. What it picks that the production in the industry has gone up, if not considerably, marginally. In coal it has registered an increase; in steel—the major core industry—it has registered an increase; in power it has registered an increase. This only shows that this Government has been able to create an atmosphere by which the confidence of the people has been restored. But if you look at the figures—I am not going to quote, the figures are in my possession—the rate of inflation, my God, it was going up every quarter at a rate faster. Inflation has not been completely checked, but it has been curbed. It is not an easy task. It is difficult. The other day in his speech the Finance Minister gave us figures comparing the rate of inflation in different countries of the world and in our country. And it is definitely encouraging to show that at least there is a serious attempt to curb it properly.

Sir, this Budget is aiming at three major points. The first point is to curb the inflation. Partly it has been successful and the programme is to curb it. What are the measures suggested by the Finance Minister to curb it? The second point I am mentioning is by developing the infrastructural facilities in the country for development of agriculture and industry, major steps have been taken

to develop infrastructural facilities in coal, infrastructural facilities in steel, infrastructural facilities in Railways, infrastructural facilities in power and to develop the growth rate in the industry. The growth rate of the industry, if you compare, my friends in the opposite are not present....

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. Shastry is there.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: So, my incentive to speak is very much reduced. Therefore, Sir, I am addressing to you, not to them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He represents the whole Opposition.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: Yes, Sir; he is Ramavatar.

Now, if you compare the growth rate with the previous year's rate, you will see that there is much improvement. But this Government is not satisfied with that improvement. It wants it to reach a figure, which is not less than 5.6 per cent. Why? Because the country's economy depends on it. Inflation, to be controlled, depeds on it. Other measures for the economic development depend on it. So, the first task of this Government is to raise the growth rate of industry and agriculture in this country.

If you look at this Budget, you will find that there is art, and there is science in it. What is the art involved in it? It is the approach to the problems of the whole country, and of all the cross-sections of the people. And the art is that the Finance Minister has artistically examined his budget before placing it, and has shown to the people the great sympathy that he has for the poor people. If you look at the budget, you will see his sympathy to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the neglected villages, the agricultural sector, the small industry sector the small irrigation sector, and other areas.

If you examine the budget, you will find that even as between last year's expenditure and this year's expenditure, at every step more money has been put in for development of this area. If you look at the loans to be put forth for the development of this area, you will see that loans to be given to the marginal farmers, submarginal farmers and landless labourers from all the commercial banks, have been earmarked to be 40 per cent. And from the lending banks and other commercial banks, a substantial margin has been kept for loan for development of small-scale industries, cottage industries, marginal farmers, sub-marginal farmers, small irrigation farmers, small irrigation pojects etc. If you look at it, you will see the emphasis given to small industries. Tax holiday has been given.

I am not going to quote statistics, which will bore the House. Figures have been given by the Members and by the Finance Minister. You will see that tax exemption has been given to small and cottage industries in various ways. Incentive has been given to other industries also to develop, and also to industrialists and entrepreneurs to come forward to develop industries in this country. The main object is to attract entrepreneurs to develop industries, to create employment potential. If you look at the budget, you will see that an effort has been made to develop employment in the rural areas, to generate employment potential in the rural areas. It has got a positive scheme by which an expected number of people will be provided with employment, and their level of subsistence will go up. There is an attempt to provide 3 million people at least, in the Budget year, in the drought prone areas with facilities to come above the poverty line. That has been calculated. And the entire effort of the budget has been to make it a success. For those who are down-trodden-Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes-corporatins have been provided, to help the entrepreneurs among them to promote their indus-

[Shri Ananda Gopal Mukhopadhyay]

tries, to enable them to develop their economic conditions, and to increase their economic standards properly. This is a total effort a total approach and a total commitment. This Government is going to fulfil these goals. I am sure this Government will fulfil them.

Please look at tax exemption, tax remission and tax relaxation to middle classes, industrial workers and to the common people. Figures have been quoted just now by my friend, Mr. Barot. I am not going to quote again the total amount of incentives given to the working class by these remittances this year. They feel encouraged by these incentives. They are not only trying to earn more but are also trying to employ their energy for the increase in production in the industry and also in other areas.

I would like to draw your attention to the main emphasis of the Government. Their main emphasis is to create a new confidence in the mind of the people, their main emphasis is to increase the growth rate by 5.6 per cent in the country and to check the inflation of this country which is killing the whole economy. But, surprisingly, we are importing inflation in our country. When we have to import petroleum products from abroad, the developed countries are keeping the developing countries including India at ransom. We have to find a way out of this. Our Finance Minister has suggested about it and has earmarked money for the development of those areas which can replace conventional sources of energy and other thing. I appeal to the scientists of the country that they must take up this challenge and try to find out an alternative for this. Yesterday, during the Question Hour, some of our friends had suggested that we should find out an alternative for pertoleum whether it can be from tapioca or from molasses or from someother way so that we can meet our deficit to a large extent. The Finance Minister has made an appeal to our scientists to find out an alternative for this. India is one of the developing countries in the world. Our economy may not be very good, but we are proud that we are the third best country in the world in the field of science and technology. It is this Government which has given incentives to the scientists, it is this Government which has given encouragement to the scientists, it is this Government which has given support to the scientists in our country and have asked them to come forward and develop solar energy and also other conventional energy so that our country can flourish. Our technicians and scientists have been recognised througout the world. We, in our country, have demoralised them so far. But now the time has come when our scientists should also come up and find out alternatives to develop our country scientifically and technologically. But there is a great snag. The whole effort of the country is not going in one direction and carrying the people with it. Several attempts are being made by our friends on the opposite against it. I would ask them to search their heart. I do not claim that they will be patriotic; I do not claim that they will be nationalist. I know the character and the composition of the political parties in our country. If I ask some of the parties to have a national outlook, I would be a fool. They are breathing in our country; they are eating the fruits of our country they are taking air in our country, but their heart is elsewhere. Now the time has come. This is a challenge of the time. If they have got patriotic fervour and feelings, a small man like me would request them to come forward and talk in terms of the people, also see how an alternative can be found out and also see how economic conditions can be improved. They should be honest and fair to themselves. What ever you preach, you should practise the same thing, not that you preach something and practice the other thing. When I am developing this, it is with the idea that the country's production must go up, both in the field of agriculture and

in industry. It is not to the need of Shrimati Indira Gandhi or her Government, but to the greatest need of the people of this country to create more employment potential to check the inflation rate. Our friends should for the moment feel that they are Indians and they also tried to put their hands there, but what do we see in the field of industry? Our friends have taken up this strategy of starving the country and to agitate against this Government. Have they got definite reasons to do that? Have they got a dispute of industrial nature? What is the strike in Bangalore for? In the year 1978 these stalwarts sitting opposite today, Fernandes, Ramamurty... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Ramavatar Shastri... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANAND GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY: No, not Ramavatar Shastri. Shrivastava. They made an agreement there and in that agreement they agreed to a point value of 1.30 and the wage increase was 10 per cent; at the time they were in Government, and they wanted this to be the pattern for the whole industry in the country. They wanted to persuade the bargainers in the steel industry. But the INTUC did not agree to that. they wanted the same pattern in coal. The INTUC did not agree to that. As a result of bargaining—yes, we bargained much more than what they did in Bangalore—we achieved more than what they did. They wanted the same thing for oil and they wanted to make this a pattern throughout the country in 1978. Today they get pressure from the workers. And they have been pressurised so much that they have brought the workers into the field of strike and more than 80 days are lost. All leaders here who are getting T.A. and D.A. they brought the workers into a strike in Bangalore. And they wanted it to be the standard in the whole of the country at the time. Where is that good sense today? Where has it gone? It has gone into the oblivion because they are not in power. (*Interruptions*) If you see the industrial manpower in West Bengal, what it was before they came to power and what they are doing today. You will see that there are jute workers numbering three lakhs and have their rights been maintained? Have they got their agreement on arrears of wage implemented? For three years, their arrears amounting to Rs. 60 crores have not been paid. Two and a half lakh engineering workers in West Bengal have lost more than Rs. 40 crores due to the Marxist Government in West Bengal. My hon. friends there are loudly speaking about LIC workers and the agreement to be followed for them? What have they done in Kerala to the State Electricity Board employees? What about those workers' demands for their arrears amounting to crores of rupees, which they have spoiled completely? By this you can judge our friends in the Opposition. We know them well. Even then we are requesting them to come forward. The time has come at last. At least for the time being, let us forget all partisan attitudes and try to develop the economy of the country and also to bring this chunk of the population at least to a standard by which they can live well. With these words, I again say. it is with pleasure that I support this Budget.

श्री टी. एस. नेगी (टहरी गढ़वाल): सभापति महोदय, दोनों तरफ से मैंने माननीय सदस्यों के भाषण सुने। बड़े अच्छे अच्छे भाषण हुए। लेकिन मुझे तो यह बजट देख कर ऐसा लगता है कि यह बजट गरीबों के पेट पर लात और जो आम जनता है जो बोलने वाली जनता है उस के मुंह पर हाथ देने का काम करता है। पेट पर लात और मुंह पर हाथ देने वाला यह बजट है।

मैं इस बात से इनकार नहीं करता कि हिन्दुस्तान में शिक्षा और तकनीकी क्षेत्र में काफी तरक्की नहीं हुई है लेकिन नतीजा क्या हुआ ? नतीजा आज भी हम देखते हैं कि हमारे यहां पचास से ज्यादा

[श्री टी. एस. नेगी]

प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं। हमारे बड़े बड़े विद्वान, बड़े बड़े पढ़े लिखे लोग, डाक्टर्स, इंजीनियर्स और टेकनीशियंस विदेशों में जा रहे हैं और विदेश के लोग उन से फायदा उठा रहे हैं। अकेले अमेरिका ने 697 करोड़ रुपये का फायदा इन डाक्टर्स और इंजीनियर्स से उठाया है, यह मैं ने एक रिपोर्ट में पढ़ा है। आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि हमारे यहां एक इंजीनियर को पैदा करने में 2.56 लाख रुपये लगते हैं और अमेरिका में 27.55 लाख लगते हैं इसी तरह एक डाक्टर तैयार करने में हमारे मुल्क में 3.5 लाख का खर्चा होता है और अमेरिका में 55.3 लाख का खर्चा उस पर आता है अमेरिका आदि मुल्क हमारे डाक्टरों से और हमारे इंजीनियरों से, हमारे टेकनीशियनों से फायदा उठा रहे हैं। लेकिन हमारा मुल्क इन का फायदा उठाने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। हमारे बड़े काबिल लड़के जो पढ़ लिख कर निकलते हैं उन को विदेशों में शरण लेनी पड़ रही है। यहां उन के लिए रोजगार नहीं है।

मैं नम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में आर्थिक सत्ता का कई सौ प्रतिशत अधिक केन्द्रीकरण हो चुका है। देश की दौलत मुट्ठी भर लोगों के हाथों में सिमटी जा रही है। बेरोजगारी अबाध गति से बढ़ रही है। इस से इनकार नहीं, किया जा सकता। रोज बरोज हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को निरन्तर के मुद्राप्रसार, लेवी और तकावी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

1960 से अब तक उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक में चौगुनी बढ़ोत्तरी हो गई है। आम लोगों की वास्तविक क्रय शक्ति में तेजी से गिरावट आई है जबकि एकाधिकारवादी घरानों, सटोरियों, बिचौलियों और मुनाफाखोरों के मुनाफे बड़े पैमाने पर बढ़े हैं। इस प्रक्रिया में जन्म ले रहे सामाजिक परिसीमन ने न केवल विकास की गति को अवरुद्ध और नेस्त नाबूद किया है अपितु इस ने सच्चे स्वाराज्य को दूर का स्वप्न बना कर छोड़ दिया है। ऐसी स्थिति हमारे देश की है।

एक और हम किसानों के फायदे की बात करते हैं, किसानों की बड़ी बड़ी रैली बुलाते हैं लेकिन उन के साथ हो क्या रहा है मैं यह आप के सामने निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। एक ओर किसानों की हालत बिगड़ती जा रही है तो दूसरी ओर बिचौलियों, सटोरियों, जखीरेबाजों और एकाधिकारवादियों द्वारा किसानों की लूट जारी है। वे किसानों के उत्पादन को लूटने में लगे हुए हैं। यह वर्ग प्रति वर्ष कृषि का दोहन कर हजारों करोड़ का मुनाफा वाणिज्य और उद्योग के क्षेत्र को पहुंचा रहा है। किसान अपनी मेहनत का फल पाने से वंचित है लेकिन उपभोक्ताओं को अधिक मूल्य चुकाने को विवश किया जाता है। इस बिचौलिया संस्कृति ने जो हमारे राजनीतिक और आर्थिक जिन्दगी में प्रभावी तत्व बन चुकी है, काले धन की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सर्वोच्च स्थान पर पहुंचा दिया है। छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना में 21 सौ करोड़ रुपये की लेवी अकेले खाद पर किसानों से वसूल की जायगी। इतनी लेवी आज तक कभी भी किसानों पर नहीं लगी थी। अभी नासिक में किसानों का आन्दोलन चला। हम लोग वहां बम्बई में थे हम ने देखा, नासिक में किसानों ने सिर्फ एक मांग की थी कि प्याज की कीमत एक रूपये किलो बढ़ायी जाय। लेकिन उस को सरकार ने नहीं माना जब कि बम्बई के बाजार में 3 रूपये किलो प्याज बिक रही थी। क्या उन की यह जायज मांग नहीं थी? इस ढंग से किसानों को आज तंग और परेशान किया जा रहा है। धान की खरीद में सभी जगह लूट हुई। जो खरीद केन्द्र बनाये गये थे वहां पर किसानों को मजबूरन अपना धान कम कीमत पर बेचना पड़ता था। सरकार ने जो धान की वसूली कीमत निर्धारित की थी उससे कम कीमत पर किसानों का धान लिया गया।

सभापति महोदय : नेगीजी, आपके सिर्फ दो मिनट ही और हैं।

श्री टी. एस. नेगी : मैं चार मिनट में समाप्त कर दूंगा।

इस प्रकार से इस मुल्क में स्थिति गम्भीर होती चली जा रही है। अभी अभी इलाहाबाद में एक साइन्स कांग्रेस हुई थी जहां पर हरिनारायण जी का वक्तव्य हुआ था और प्रधान मंत्री जी भी वहां पर मौजूद थीं। उनके वक्तव्य के मुताबिक इस देश में इस शताब्दि के अन्त तक लगने गल्ले की जरूरत पड़ेगी। लेकिन अगर आप किसानों के साथ ऐसा ही व्यवहार करेंगे तो किसान अपनी पैदावार नहीं बढ़ायेंगे। किसानों का कहना है कि जब जब उनकी पैदावार बढ़ी फसल को जलाना पड़ा है।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अलमोड़ा) : कुछ पहाड़ के लिए भी बोलिए।

श्री टी. एस. नेगी : पहाड़ के लिए सोचने वाली तो स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां पर हैं। वह स्वयं कश्मीर की हैं। वे कभी कहीं की बेटी और कभी कहीं की बहू बनती हैं। (**व्यवधान**)

श्री गुलाम रसूल कोचक: (अनन्तनाग): क्या आपको शक है वे कश्मीर की बेटी नहीं हैं?

श्री टी. एस. नेगी: मैंने तो यह नहीं कहा है कि मुझे कोई शक है। (**व्यवधान**) मेरा यह निवेदन है कि आज मुल्क की जो स्थिति है और जिस ढंग से हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं उनसे मुल्क को नुकसान होगा अपराधों में हो रहे लगातार बढ़ोत्तरी इस संकट का स्वाभाविक खतरा है। इसमें हमारी राष्ट्रीय जिन्दगी में एक खतरनाक रूप धारण कर लिया है। इसी वजह से आज भारतीय राजनीति चारों तरफ समस्याओं से घिर चुकी है। मौजूदा प्रशासन तन्त्र समस्याओं के समाधान में नगण्य प्रभाव भी छोड़ने में असमर्थ है। पिछले कई वर्षों से स्थानीय निकायों की कार्यक्षमता भी समाप्त की गई है।

शिक्षा सरकारी दखलन्दाजी का शिकार का आंपनिवेशिक शोषण आज भी हो चुका है। हमारे प्राकृतिक साधनों काले धन के अथाह प्रसार ने मिलकर विचालियों और सुविधाभोगियों के नव धनाढ्य वर्ग को पैदा किया जिससे सामाजिक विकास की गति अवरुद्ध हो रही है और आम लोग स्वराज के लाभों से वंचित हैं। (**व्यवधान**)

सभापति महोदय: आप कहां से पढ़ रहे हैं?

श्री टी. एस. नेगी : इस सदन में हमेशा स्पीचेज पढ़ी गई हैं, मैं तो केवल कहीं कहीं रफ्रेन्स ही दे रहा हूं फिर भी माननीय सदस्यों को एतराज हो रहा है। (**व्यवधान**) सारी दुनिया जानती है और सारा विरोध पक्ष जानता है कि सरकार का यहां पर कितना भारी बहुमत मौजूद है लेकिन फिर भी उनके नीचे से जमीन खिसकती जा रही है। इसीलिए ये बौखला रहे हैं और यह दिखाना चाहते हैं कि हम अपनी जगह पर हैं।

सभापति महोदय : पंडितजी, सुन लीजिए, ये कह रहे हैं आपकी जमीन खिसकती जा रही है।

श्री टी. एस. नेगी : जब इस देश में एकाधिकारवाद हुआ और इमर्जेन्सी लगी तो जनता ने महसूस किया कि सरकार को बदल देना चाहिए लेकिन नयी सरकार ने भी कोई ज्यादा प्रभाव राष्ट्र पर नहीं छोड़ा इस लिए वह भी चली गई। दोबारा वही सरकार फिर आ गई। हम समझते थे अब कुछ उन्नति होगी और देश कुछ सुधरेगा लेकिन वैसे लक्षण नहीं दिखाई दिए। इस बजट से कहीं नहीं दीखता कि बेरोजगारी खत्म होगी या गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे के लोगों की संख्या घटेगी। लगता है सारा मुल्क तबाह होता जायेगा। ला एन्ड आर्डर की स्थिति यह है कि रोज अखबारों में देश में कहीं न कहीं अपराधों की खबरें मिलेंगी।

इस बारे में सरकार कुछ नहीं करती है। मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि इन अपराधों को बढ़ाने में सरकार का स्वयं हाथ है। क्योंकि मैंने देखा है कि बहुत से अपराधी, जो जेलों के अन्दर हैं, उन

[श्री टी. एस. नेगी]

है । वे पुलिस स्टेशन पर जा कर, थाने को सर्टिफिकेट मिला हुआ है, पास मिले हुए हैं, जिन पर उनके नेता की मोहर में जाकर कहते हैं कि हमारे पास सर्टिफिकेट है । पुलिस वाले उन लोगों से दबते हैं, तो ला एन्ड आर्डर किस मुल्क का क्या होगा, वह भगवान ही रक्षा करेगा—ऐसा मैं मानता हूं ।

सभापति जी, आपका पुनः आभार प्रकट करता हूं कि आपने मुझे बजट पर बोलने के लिए समय दिया ।

श्रीमती राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी (सीतापुर) : सभापति जी, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने सदन के समक्ष जो बजट रखा है, वह एक आशा का बजट है, इसके लिए मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देती हूं । उन्होंने देश को निराशा के वातावरण से निकाल कर एक स्वस्थ आर्थिक-व्यवस्था की ओर ले जाने का संकेत अपने बजट भाषण में किया है । केवल संकेत ही नहीं किया है, बल्कि कुछ ऐसे ठोस कदम उठाए हैं, बजट के द्वारा, जिससे हमें पूरी आशा है तथा देश को भी पूरी आशा है कि 1981-82 का जो वर्ष होगा, उसमें हम देश को एक ऐसे रास्ते पर ले जायेंगे, जिसके लिए भारत की जनता ने श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को पुनः विश्वास के साथ देश की बागडोर उनके हाथों में देकर के फिर से उनको जिताया है ।

हम यह जानते हैं कि पिछले वर्ष जो वित्त मंत्री जी का भाषण हुआ था, जिसमें उन्होंने यह कहा था कि हम विशेष परिस्थितियों में इस समय आपके सामने आज बोल रहे हैं । जिस खस्ता हालत में जिस तरह की उखड़ी हुई अर्थ-व्यवस्था हमें मिली है, उसको सही करने में करीब-करीब एक वर्ष लगेगा । इसलिए आज हम यह कह सकते हैं कि यह एक उजाले का बजट है और विकास की ओर ले जाने वाला बजट है । छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना आ रही है, जिसका जिक्र भी जगह-जगह पर वित्त मंत्री जी के भाषण में हुआ है, जो कि यह बताता है कि किस तरीके से ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं बजट भाषण को पढ़ने के बाद, मुझे यह देखकर प्रसन्नता होती है कि जो भी चाहे कृषि के क्षेत्र में हो या उद्योग के क्षेत्र में, योजनायें इस वर्ष के लिए बनाई गई हैं, उनको कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा । इन सब को मिला कर के हम यह आशा करते हैं कि करीब-करीब 6.5 प्रतिशत ग्रास-नैशनल-प्रोडक्ट आगे बढ़ेगा । यह जरूर है कि आज की परिस्थितियों में जहां एक ओर इतनी अधिक मुद्रास्फीति की स्थिति है, जिसको रोकने के लिए हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं । मुद्रास्फीति की स्थिति को रोकने के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा हम उत्पादन की ओर चलें—इसके अलावा हमारे पास और कोई रास्ता नहीं है। इस बजट में कहा गया है कि अब हम प्राइस-मैनेजमेन्ट से ग्रोथ की ओर जायेंगे—इस से मैं कहती हूं कि यह एक आशा का बजट है । इस के द्वारा हमारी नई आशायें पैदा हुई हैं ।

अब मैं दो-तीन बातें, जो हमारे विरोधी दलों के भाई अकसर कहा करते हैं, के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहती हूं । एक खास बात तो यह कही गई है—जो प्रायः पिछले बजट के समय भी कही गई थी, लेकिन इस बार भी कही जायगी, ऐसी मैं आशा नहीं करती थी—कि इस में किसानों का ध्यान नहीं रखा गया है । इस बजट को देखने के बाद भी अगर यह बात हमारे विरोधी दलों के भाई कहते हैं तो मुझे आश्चर्य होता है । किसानों का ध्यान तो आज से नहीं, आजादी के बाद जब से पंच वर्षीय योजनायें बनाई गईं, तब से रखा जाता रहा है और इस बार भी हम ने जो 6वीं पंच वर्षीय योजना बनाई है और उस के अनुसार इस वर्ष के बजट में जो प्रावधान किया गया है, वह निश्चित रूप से कृषि को ज्यादा तरक्की की ओर ले जाने वाला है । आंकड़े यह बतलाते हैं कि कृषि के क्षेत्र में जो तरक्की होने वाली है वह पिछले वर्षों के मुकाबले ज्यादा होने वाली है तथा हमारा प्रोडक्शन पहले से भी ज्यादा बढ़ने वाला है । यह प्रोडक्शन अपने आप ही नहीं बढ़ जायगा, यह इसलिए बढ़ेगा कि

अगले वर्ष में हम उनकी सुविधाओं में ज्यादा सुधार करेंगे, बिजली की स्थिति को सुधारेंगे, पानी ज्यादा तथा ठीक से दे पायेंगे, हाई इल्डिंग वैराइटीज के बीज देंगे अच्छी तथा पर्याप्त मात्रा में खाद दे सकेंगे—जिस का प्रभाव हमारे प्रोडक्शन पर पड़ेगा। हम जो खाद देते हैं, उसके अन्दर जो हिडन-सब्सिडी है—क्या उस से किसानों की मदद नहीं होती है? यदि हम गांवों की तरफ सड़कों को ले जाते हैं—क्या उस से किसानों की मदद नहीं होती है? यदि हम रेल-यातायात के साधनों को सुधारते हैं—तो क्या इस से किसानों की मदद नहीं होती है? मैंने इस बजट में यह भी देखा है—गांवों के लिए कुछ ऐसे प्रावधान किये गये हैं जिन से एग्रीकल्चरल-प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाया जा सकता है तथा जो हमारे मार्जिनल-फार्मर्स हैं, स्मालफार्मर्स हैं, लैण्डलैस-लेबर है, गांव में रहने वाले जो कास्तकार हैं, रूरल-आर्टिजन्ज हैं, हरिजन और आदिवासी हैं—इन सब के लिए इसमें विशेष प्रावधान किये गये हैं। इस बात के लिये तो मैं भारत सरकार को विशेष रूप से बधाई देना चाहती हूं—कि इस में नेशनल-रूरल-एम्प्लायमेन्ट प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से 180 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है तथा इसमें मैचिंग-कान्ट्रीब्यूशन स्टेट्स का होगा--इस तरह से करीब-करीब 380 करोड़ रुपया एक वर्ष के अन्दर इस योजना के अन्तर्गत हम गांवों में खर्च करने जा रहे हैं। यह खर्चा किसके ऊपर होगा? यह इस देश के गरीब लोगों के ऊपर होगा या दूसरे लोगों पर होगा? इस लिए यह कहना कि यह बजट बड़े लोगों के लिए ही है, बड़े लोगों को इस में कन्सेशन दिया गया है—बिलकुल गलत है।

इसी तरह से एक बड़ी स्कीम "इन्टीग्रेटेड रूरल डवलपमेन्ट" की है जिस के द्वारा इस देश के गरीब भाई-बहनों को, विशेष कर जो वीकर-सैक्शन हैं, उनको बहुत मदद पहुंचने वाली है। आज भी हमारे देश में वीकर-सैक्शन के लोग बहुत बड़ी तादाद में गांवों में बसते हैं—इस तरह इस योजना के द्वारा भी गांवों के लोगों को ही राहत मिलने वाली है—लेकिन इस के लिए आप को अपना चश्मा बदल कर देखना होगा। लोग यहां पर रटी-रटाई बात कहते हैं, हर साल एक ही तरह की बात कहते हैं, हर साल बजट पर एक ही तरह का क्रीटिसिज्म करने के आदी हो गये हैं। यह भी नहीं देखना चाहते हैं कि जो हमारी नई-नई स्कीमें आ रही हैं, नये तरीके से सारी चीजों को दिशा दी जा रही है—यह सब किस के लिए किया जा रहा है? हमारे यहां शहर कितने हैं, देश के अन्दर शहरों में रहने वाली पापुलेशन कितनी है? क्या सारे देश का पैसा इन्हीं शहरों के लोगों पर लगाया जाता है और गांवों के लोगों पर लगाया ही नहीं जाता है लेकिन एक घिसी-पिटी सी बात कही जाती है हर जगह पर, इस सदन के अन्दर भी और सदन के बाहर भी कि गांव वालों को छोड़ दिया जाता है और केवल शहर वालों के लिए ही सोचा जाता है।

इस बार जो बजट आया है, मैं समझती हूं कि पहली बार मध्यम वर्गों के लोगों ने राहत की सांस ली है और इसके लिए हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी और हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी तथा उन की पूरी कैबिनट बधाई की पात्र है। इन्कम टैक्स में भी राहत मिली है। पिछले साल की तरह इन्कम टैक्स देने वालों के लिए जो 8 हजार रूपये का स्लैब रखा गया था, उसको बढ़ा कर अब 15 हजार कर दिया गया है। इससे पहले 12 हजार रुपये तक का स्लैब रखा गया था और 12 हजार से ऊपर वालों पर इन्कम टैक्स लगता था, जिस को अब बढ़ा कर 15 हजार रूपये कर दिया गया है। इस तरह की जो छूट दी गई है, उससे 40 लाख जो इन्कम टैक्स देने वाले हैं उन में से 25 लाख लोगों को इस का लाभ मिलेगा। 25 लाख लोगों को लाभ देना कोई मामूली बात नहीं होती है। इन में से बहुत से लोग तो बिलकुल इन्कम टैक्स नहीं देंगे और बाकी जो है उनको दूसरी तरह से छूट दी गई है, उससे फायदा होगा। इस का एक अच्छा असर देश की आम जनता पर पड़ने वाला है। हमारे विपक्ष के कुछ सदस्यों को और हमारे रवीन्द्र वर्मा जी को, जो इस समय यहां उपस्थित नहीं हैं, और जो अभी बोल रहे थे, इस बजट में कुछ दिखाई ही नहीं पड़ा कि फायदा है, गरीबों के लिये कोई फायदा है। जो बातें उन्होंने कही, वे तोड़-

[डा. राजेन्द्र कुमारी बाजपेयी]

मरोर कर कही और इस का मुझे अफसोस है ।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहूंगी कि पिछले वर्ष के बजट में जो स्पेशल कम्पोनेन्ट प्लान फर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स इन्ट्रोड्यूस की गई थी, उसमें भी इस वर्ष के बजट में रुपया बढ़ाया गया है और यह एक अच्छी बात है । पूरे बजट को पढ़ने के बाद, मैंने बजट स्पीच को पढ़ा और जो आर्थिक समीक्षा की पुस्तिका है, उसके कुछ पन्नों को भी पलट कर देखा और उस से मुझे यह लगा कि सरकार एक ठोस कदम उठाने का पक्का इरादा रखती है । यहां पर जो लोगों के मनोबल को गिराने की बातें कही जाती हैं, दूसरे पक्ष के लोगों की तरफ से हमेशा ऐसी बातें कही जाती हैं, उनसे देश का कल्याण नहीं होने वाला है । मैं अपने उन भाईयों से कहना चाहती हूं कि इस से उन का भी कल्याण नहीं होने वाला है और ये जो मनोबल को गिराने की बातें कही जाती हैं, इन से काम नहीं चलने वाला है । हम एक संघर्ष के बीच से गुजर रहे हैं । हमने यह कभी नहीं कहा है कि हमने सारी चीजें कर ली हैं । अभी हमें बहुत कुछ करना है ।

मैं दो तीन बातें और कह कर और अपने सुझाव दे कर समाप्त करूंगी । इस बजट में डिसएबिल्ड लोगों को भी छूट दी गई है । उन भाईयों के लिए बरेले वाचेज और उन के पार्ट्स, ट्राईसिकिल्स क्रिपिल्ड लोगों के लिए और हियरिंग एड्स और उन के पार्ट्स और दूसरी ऐसी सारी चीजों पर कसटम ड्यूटीज और एक्साइज ड्यूटीज में काफी छूट दी है । इस से पता चलता है कि सरकार का न केवल इस देश के गरीब लोगों की तरफ ध्यान है बल्कि उन लोगों की तारीफ भी ध्यान है, जो असहाय हैं और जो दूसरी पर निर्भर करते हैं और जिन को आज समाज की मदद की बहुत जरूरत है ।

मैं एक दो बातें और कहना चाहती हूं और वे ये हैं । इस सदन में बियरर-बॉन्ड्स की बहुत चर्चा हुई है कि ये बॉन्ड किस लिए निकाले हैं । इस बात को आप जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में जहां एक ओर ऐसी आर्थिक व्यवस्था है कि एक वह मनी है जिसको व्हाइट मनी कहते हैं और उसके साथ साथ ब्लैक मनी का भी दूसरा सिलसिला हमारे देश के अन्दर चल रहा है । अब यह जो ब्लैक मनी है, इससे हमारी जो सारी प्लानिंग है, हमारी जो योजना है, उस पर इस का असर पड़ रहा है । जो योजना है, उसको इन्फ्लेशन के रूप में बदल कर के मार्केट में उसका फ्लो हो जाता है । अगर इस ब्लैक मनी को नहीं रोक पाते हैं, तो उसके नतीजे बहुत खराब होते हैं जहां तक ब्लैक मनी का सवाल है, यही नहीं कि हमारे देश में यह हो रहा है बल्कि दूसरे देशों में भी हम इस चीज को देख रहे हैं । तो मैं

15.0 hrs.

यह चाहूंगी कि इस ब्लैक मनी को रोकने के लिए हम और भी ज्यादा इफेक्टिव स्टेप्स उठाएं । बिना इसके किये जो हम इकोनोमिक ग्रोथ करना चाहते हैं वह ग्रोथ नहीं होगी । जब हमने समाजवाद को स्वीकार किया है, साथ ही साथ हम मिक्स्ड इकोनोमी स्वीकार कर के चल रहे हैं तो हमारे लिये यह भी जरूरी हो जाता है कि जो हमारी मिक्स्ड इकोनोमी है इसमें हम देखें कि पब्लिक सेक्टर का और प्राइवेट सेक्टर का क्या रोल हो ।

इसी तरह से हमें अपने पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम को भी मजबूत करना है। इस पर भी मैं सुझाव देना चाहती हूं कि जो हमारी प्राइस पालिसी है, आज हमें यह सोचना पड़ेगा कि हम कैसे स्टेबल प्राइस कंडीशंस क्रियेट कर सकते हैं, कैसे नहीं कर सकते हैं । मेरा सुझाव है कि जो हमारी अर्शेशल कमोडिटीज है जो कि हम पब्लिक सेक्टर के द्वारा प्रोड्यूस कर सकते हैं उनका मास स्केल पर प्रोडक्शन करने की तरफ हमें अभी से आगे बढ़ना चाहिए और हमें इस प्रकार से यह कार्यक्रम रखना चाहिए कि आने वाले वर्षों में उनकी कठिनाई न हो । कुछ चीजें तो हमारे किसान पैदा करते हैं और कुछ चीजों का उत्पादन हमारे कारखानों में होता है । जो चीजें हमारे कारखानों में पैदा होती हैं तो उनके बारे में हमें यह देखना होगा कि किस हद तक हम उनको आजादी

दें और किस हद तक उनको आजादी न दें। किस हद तक हम ये प्राइवेट हाथों में रखें किस हद तक नहीं रखें, यह भी हमें देखना होगा।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश बहुत बड़ा सूबा है। भारत का ही यह बहुत बड़ा सूबा नहीं है बल्कि आबादी के लिहाज से यह दुनियां का आठवां या नवां देश कहलाएगा। अब हमारा छठा प्लान शुरू होने वाला है। पिछले पांच प्लानों में हमने 15 हजार करोड़ रुपया इन्डस्ट्रीज के ऊपर खर्च किया है उसमें से केवल पांच सौ करोड़ रुपया उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए अलोट किया गया है। मैं आशा करती हूं कि कुछ और रुपया उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए आप इस प्लान में देंगे। मैं सीतापुर कांस्टीच्यूएंसी से आती हूं और वह एक पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है। भारत सरकार से मेरी मांग है कि वहां पर एक स्पिनिंग मिल खोली जाए। हमारी कांस्टीच्यूएंसी का लहरपुर जो क्षेत्र है वहां पर यह मिल स्थापित की जाए।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली): सभापति जी, बजट में सरकार की नीति पैसे की भाषा में लिखी गयी है। आज तक हमने पांच योजनाएं पूरी की हैं और उनके ऊपर एक लाख तीस हजार करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया है। बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। हमें यह सोचना है कि इसके आधार पर हमने जो कुछ प्राप्त किया है, वह क्या है और उसमें कुछ बताना चाहता हूं। इतने हजार करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने के बाद हम क्या उपलब्ध कर पाये हैं उसके बारे में मैं कुछ बताता हूं—मैंने

Tee total number of people isabout 300 billion over half of whom fall well below the poverty line. Successive five-year plan documents have been admitting that the character of Indian's poverty and inequality remains virtualy unchanged. Then it says that the protein content of the Indian diet is only a ridiculous 4 gramme per day as against over 100 gramme in advanced countries and nearly 85 to 90 per cent gramme even in developing countries.

मैंने एक बात कही थी कि आपने यह जो इतना इन्वेस्टमेंट किया है उस पर हमारा रिटर्न कितना हुआ है, इसके बाबत् मैं बाद में बतलाऊंगा। मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूं कि यह बजट किस स्थिति में रखा गया है। आज हमें समाज में परिवर्तन लाना है। सवाल सरकार बदलने या सरकार की उपलब्धियों या लाभ का नहीं है, सवाल है समाज को बदलने का, समाज में फैली विषमता को समाप्त करने का। आज हमें यह देखना है कि डिस्पेरिटी बढ़ी है या नहीं बढ़ी है।

सभापति महोदय, हमने एक काम किया और वह यह कि सरकारी आदमियों को ज्यादा संख्या में नौकरी पर रखा और उनका बजट बढ़ता गया। आप देखिए कि यह बजट किस प्रकार बढ़ता है, मैं बताना चाहता हूं। 1979-80 के अन्दर 1396.34 करोड़ रखा गया था जो बाद में 12047.53 करोड़ रिवाइज बजट में पेश किया गया। अब 1980-81 के बजट में 13310.35 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। इतना रुपया आपने उनके वेतन में बढ़ा दिया। यह उचित है या अनुचित यह सवाल नहीं है, सवाल यह है कि आपका नान प्लान एक्सपेंडीचर किस प्रकार बढ़ता है मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं। इसके लिए आप यह तर्क दे सकते हैं कि हमें अपने कर्मचारियों को अच्छी तनख्वाह देनी है, ठीक है। अब आगे आप देखिये कि आपने ओवर टाइम अलाउंस क्या दिया है। 1978-79 के अंदर आपने 39 करोड़ 15 लाख रुपया दिया है और 1979 में 56करोड़ 52 लाख रुपया दिया है और 1980 के अन्दर 72 करोड़ 68 लाख रुपया आपने दिया है। सभापति महोदय, श्री सी. सुब्रमण्यम जब फिनांस मिनिस्टर थे वे मुझे बार-बार कहते थे कि मैं ओवर-टाइम अलाउंस खत्म कर दूंगा। आज 72 करोड़ रुपया ओवर-टाइम अलाउंस के लिए दिया गया है। सभापति महोदय, आज हम जो यहां पर दो तिहाई बहुमत में बैठे हुए हैं, हमने कोई निर्णायक कदम नहीं लिया, राजनीतिक मानदण्ड पर कोई क्रांति के मूल्य स्थापित नहीं किए। यह क्रांति कब आएगी। यह क्रांति केवल कुछ लोगों के लिए ही आएगी या गरीबों के लिए भी आएगी। इसके बारे में लिखा गया है:—

"Instruction have been issued from time to time stressing the need for

श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

organizing the work of the office in such a way that there is a minimum incidence of overtime allowance payment. All the Department have been instructed that overtime allowance should, under no circumstances, be paid."

This is the answer which I am getting!

सभापति महोदय, 72 करोड़ रुपया ओवर टाइम में दिया गया है । एक अखबार में मैंने पढ़ा है कि बैंक्स में क्या ओवर टाइम मिल रहा है ।

"State Bank paid Rs. 900 lakhs overtime in 1980"

"With Rs. 900 lakhs paid to its employees as overtime in 1980; the State Bank of India topped the list of 28 public sector banks which paid a total of Rs. 3,084.86 lakhs. as overtime."

30, 31 करोड़ रुपया आपने बैंक एम्पलाईज के ओवरटाइम दिया, मैडिकल रिइम्बर्समैंट में करोड़ों रुपया दिया । यह सोचकर कि काम करने वाले अच्छे होंगे, देश का उद्धार करेंगे, कल्याण कर देंगे लोगों का, इसलिये उनके ओवर-टाइम एलाउन्स को कम नहीं कर रहे हैं । एक कदम आपने एल.आई.सी. के बारे में लिया, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह ओवर-टाइम एलाउन्स बढ़ता जाये, मंहगाई भत्ता बढ़ता जाए, तनख्वाहें बढ़ती जायें, जनसंख्या बढ़ती जाये, अगर जनसंख्या के बारे में मैं गिनाऊंगा तो आप उस पर आश्चर्य करेंगे ।

"Pandit Nehru described the unplanned growth of the bureaucracy as an 'administrative jungle". It is an administrative jungle. Now what has he said:

ये लोग कैसे हैं?

"It is idle to expect a redundant staff to be efficient; disciplined and diligent. The Planning Commission, which ought to set an example in such matters; to itself guilty of having an excessive staff in its establishment. According to a knowledgeable person, who wrote some years ago, the planning body had 500 officers, 348 clerical staff. 255 orderlies and massengers. In addition it employed 45 senior research officers, 81 research officers and 118 economic investigators. 'This grand establishment' we are told costs the nation 10 million rupees annually.'

If the Central and State Governments can become the most fertile breeding grounds for the bureaucrats to multiply, why should not Planning Commission?"

यह योजना भवन में लगे हुए लोग हैं, इनका क्या कंट्रीब्यूशन है? मैं बहुत ज्यादा कहना नहीं चाहता, मैं क्रिटिसिज्म करूंगा तो आप कहेंगे कि सरकारी आदमियों की बात मत कहो ।

Nobody wants to take the displeasure of these people.

ये लोग नाराज हो जायेंगे, काम नहीं चलेगा । ये मिनिस्टरों के बैसाखियां बन जाते हैं, जिन पर मिनिस्टर लोग चलते हैं ।

Now, what do they say?

"The bureaucracy is not only idle incompetent, but also corrupt. There are, of course, a good number of able and upright persons in it, but an overwhelming majority are notorious for their dishonesty. It has become impossible to get anything done in a Government department without speed money. Industrial and business houses find it almost impossible to deal with the Government except through contact men who are specialists in greasing the palm of the bureaucrats concerned."

I should read this article. This is a recently-written article.

कभी हिन्दुस्तान इस बात के लिये शर्म करेगा, आपकी

मैजोरिटी बनाने के बाद भी आर्टिकल 309 और 311 के अधीन कुछ भी नहीं किया गया

I can challenge.

सैक्रेटरी उनको राय देते हैं। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि आपका करोड़ों और अरबों रुपया और उससे भी ज्यादा इन्वैस्टमैंट है और यह हर साल बढ़ रहा है। डीअरनेस बढ़ रहा है। आप चाहते क्या है ? इस मुल्क में समाज को बदलना चाहते हैं, या मिडिल क्लास के 15 हजार लोगों को बदलना चाहते हैं या और कुछ लोगों को छोड़ना चाहते हैं?

गांधी जी ने कहा था कि आखिरी पंक्ति के आदमी की आंख में जब तक आंसू होगा तब तक स्वराज्य आया मैं नहीं कहूंगा । अगर आप बापू के स्वप्न को पूरा करना चाहते हैं तो इस मामले में कड़े कदम उठाइये ।

संविधान को इस तरह बदल देना चाहिए कि मीनार पर बैठा हुआ आदमी जमीन पर आ जाये और जमीन पर पड़ा हुआ आदमी कुछ ऊपर हो जाये । हम रोज एग्रीकल्चरल लेबरर्ज की बात करते हैं। लेकिन आपको जान कर हैरानी होगी कि उनका परसेंटेज बढ़ गया है । इसी तरह बॉंडिड लेबर का परसेंट भी बढ़ गया है ।

लोग कहेंगे कि बकवास करता है, कितना बढ़िया बजट है। मैं कब कहता हूं कि यह बुरा बजट है? और श्री मगनभाई बरोट के भाषण के बाद इसको बुरा कहना—राम राम, वह तो हत्या के बराबर है। लेकिन यह सवाल नहीं है । सवाल यह है कि हम मुल्क को किस डायरेक्शन में ले जाना चाहते हैं, आज मुल्क की क्या जरूरत है, हम मुल्क में किन लोगों को ऊपर उठाना चाहते हैं। इसमें लिखा है कि खेतिहर मजदूरों की संख्या 131 मिलियन से बढ़ कर 167 मिलियन हो गई है। उनके लिए कोई मिनिमम वेज नहीं है । 27 दिसम्बर, 1980 के कामर्स में एक आर्टिकल निकला था, जिसका हैडिंग था स्वैलिंग रैंक्स एंड हम्बिडियर वैलीज।

कहा जाता है कि हमने बहुत कुछ कर दिया है-फैस प्रोग्राम बनाया है, मिनिमम नीड्स प्रोग्राम बनाया है, फूड फार वर्क प्रोग्राम बनाया है। लेकिन आज भी राजस्थान में हजारों गांव बिना पानी के हैं। कोई भी जा कर देख ले।

"The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 was the first legislation in the country for 15 minimum wages for labour. Part II of the schedule to the Act related to employment in agriculture and the State governments were allowed to carry out the fixation of minimum Wages in agriculture and other places".

"The National Commission on Labour (1969) made a survey of the implementation of the statutory provisions in this regard in various States..."

Even so, this remained a dead-letter.

लेकिन 1974 में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के पे स्केल्ज को रिवाइज कर दिया गया। सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार 48 परसेंट लोग पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे रहते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस समय जबकि इस सरकार को टू-थर्ड्स मैजारिटी प्राप्त है वह हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों की आकाक्षाओं को पूरा करने की कोशिश करे। हिन्दुस्तान के लोग सिर्फ जीना नहीं चाहते हैं । वे गौरव के साथ जीना चाहते हैं । सरकार तो कुछ लोगों को काम देती है, ताकि वे सिर्फ जिन्दा रहें । उन्हें पांच रुपये की मजदूरी दी जाती है, ताकि वे जिन्दा रहें । इस तरह मुल्क में दो कौमें पैदा करने की कोशिश हो रही है ।

जहां तक हमारे प्रोडक्शन और एक्सपेंडिचर का सवाल है, हाल के इलस्ट्रेटिड वीकली के आर्टिकल को पढ़ लीजिए । वह कहता है:—

"Government expenditure of the Centre and the States went up from 10 per cent of the G.N.P. to 29 per cent of the G.N.P. and the net capital formation right went up from 7 per cent of the national income to 19 per cent of the national income".

The average annual growth rate to the real national income is 3.5 per cent, 3.8 per cent or 3.2 per cent.

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

तीस सालों में हमारा एनुअल ग्रोथ रेट 3.2 परसेंट प्रति-वर्ष रहा है। मैं उसको 3.5 परसेंट मान लेता हूं। लेकिन आप के 5.2 परसेंट बढ़ाने के पहले आप को मालूम है कि आप कहां चले गए हैं। इस में दिया है—

"It should be noted, that in 1960, India ranked 12th; by 1978, it had dropped to 23rd..."

आप की नेट इनकम कितनी बढ़ी है और आप देखें कि आप की पापुलेशन कितनी बढ़ी है? हमारे प्रोफेसर रंगा साहब बड़ा अच्छा बोलने वाले हैं, बहुत पुराने पार्लियामेंटेरियन हैं, उन्होंने यह बात कही और बहुत अच्छी बात कही कि फैमिली प्लानिंग को हम जबर्दस्ती लागू नहीं कर सकते। बहुत अच्छी बात है मत कीजिए, लोग नाराज हो जाएंगे। लेकिन यह सवाल नहीं है। फिर हम करें क्या? उस के लिए आप ने कहा कि पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स को हमें बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। जरूर देना चाहिए लेकिन किस की कास्ट पर? पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स का हाल सुनिए। पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स से 12 परसेंट रिटर्न की बाबत छोड़िए, दस परसेंट छोड़िए, 9 परसेंट ही दीजिए। लेकिन भगवान जाने वह देना कब शुरू होगा। हम ने खरबों रुपये उस में लगा दिए। टोटल इन्वेस्टमेंट उस में हम ने किया है 1 खरब 82 करोड़ यानि 18 हजार रुपये का और उस में लास कितना हुआ, यह देखें—

"Losses in the year 1978-79 were Rs. 37,346 lakhs whereas in the year 1979180 it went up to Rs. 53. 777 lakhs...."

अब आप बताइए हमें 5 अरब का घाटा हो और फिर आप कहें कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में और इन्वेस्टमेंट करें इस का क्या नतीजा होगा? 12 परसेंट या 9 परसेंट रिटर्न की जगह अरबों रुपये का घाटा पब्लिक सेक्टर में, यह कौन बर्दाश्त करेगा? और वहां पर जब एम पी यह कहते हैं कि हमें बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में डाल दीजिए ताकि हमारी रेस्पांसिबिलिटी कुछ होगी तो कहेंगे, नहीं एम पीज को उस में नहीं जाना है। मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि इस पब्लिक सेक्टर की जिम्मेदारी कौन लेगा? जब आप का इतना इन्वेस्टमेंट बढ़ रहा है और उस के बाद भी उस में इतने लासेज हो रहे हैं कौन इस के लिए जिम्मेदार होगा?

मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि हम लोग जो कुछ भी बात करते हैं वह जरूर करें, करना चाहिए लेकिन उस के अन्दर एक बात हमें जरूर सोचनी है। आज के जमाने में एक तो एकेडेमिक डिस्कशन होता है जिस में बड़े बड़े विद्वान और अर्थशास्त्री बोलते हैं और एक होता है जिस में हम जैसे धरती से जुड़े हुए लोग आ कर बोलते हैं। अर्थ-शास्त्री बड़ी बड़ी बातें करते हैं, उधर के बैठने वाले भी अच्छी बातें करते हैं लेकिन आप जो कहते हैं कि आप बजट को समझते हैं, मैं कहता हूं बजट को समझने वाला हो-चीमिन्ह हो सकता है। बजट को बनाने वाला गांवों में जा कर बजट को बनाए। गांवों में जा कर देखे कि बजट क्या होना चाहिए। मगर आप बजट ऊपर से लादते हैं। अगर आप की राजनीतिक प्रक्रिया के अन्दर जनसामान्य को प्रतिष्ठित नहीं किया गया और कुछ लोगों के पास सारी सत्ता केन्द्रित कर दी गई तो आने वाला लोकतंत्र आप को बर्दाश्त नहीं करेगा। अब जनता वह नहीं रह गई है। आप गरीबों की तरफ देखो। मैंने पढ़ा, एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में यहां बताया गया है कि मकान बनाने के लिए 3 करोड़ प्लाट्स की जरूरत है। 6 करोड़ लोग बिना मकान के हैं। 2 करोड़ बच्चों का आप के होटलों में शोषण हो रहा है। यह कौन सा समाजवाद हम लाना चाहते हैं? हम बजट की बात कर रहे हैं... (व्यवधान)... मैं मानता हूं, मुझे खुद को मालूम है कितना मैं डिसप्लेजर आप लोगों का इनकर कर रहा हूं। यह मुझे मालूम है, लेकिन यह बात मुझे कहनी है। जिस हालत में आप ने बजट रखा है, वह ठीक है, इसके लिए आपको मजबूती के साथ कोई कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। भ्रष्टाचार और रेडटेपिज्म को मजबूती के साथ वाइप-आउट करना पड़ेगा। भ्रष्टाचार जब ऊपर पनपता है तभी नीचे जाता है। ब्यूरोक्रेट्स को भी कन्ट्रोल करना पड़ेगा। इन

ब्यूरोक्रेट्स ने आपकी पांच योजनाओं को सफल नहीं होने दिया, आपके टारगेट्स पूरे नहीं हो पाए। आपने छठी योजना के लिए 5.2 प्रतिशत की ग्रोथ-रेट निश्चित की है, मैं आशा करता हूं आप इसको पूरा करने में सफल हो सकेंगे। जो घंटी बज रही है उसको शायद आप भी सुन लेंगे क्योंकि यह खतरे की घंटी है।

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह (मथुरा) सभापति महोदय, प्रस्तुत बजट पर मैंने प्रमुख नेताओं के भाषण सुने। मेरा भी इच्छा है कि इस बजट के ऊपर अपने कुछ विचार प्रस्तुत करूं। आम तौर से यहां पर परम्परा यह रही है कि जो उधर बैठते हैं वे सरकार की तारीफ करते हैं और जो इधर बैठते हैं वे सरकार की बुराई करते हैं चाहे बात अच्छी हो या बुरी हो..

सभापति महोदय: आप न करिए बुराई।

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह : मैं सोच रहा था मैं वही बात कहूं जो मेरे दिल में है। जिस बात को मैं ठीक समझता हूं उसको ठीक कहूं और जिसको गलत समझता हूं उसको गलत कहूं बिना इस बात की परवाह किए कि उससे कौन नाराज होता है और कौन खुश होता है। मैं बिना संकोच के यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूं और मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि सरकार ने कृषि मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत कृषि की तरफ जो ध्यान दिया है वह प्रशंसनीय है। मुझे इस बात को कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि किसानों की तरफ कुछ ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि कृषि मंत्रालय के बजट पर मैंने पहले कुछ बातें कही थी। मैंने कहा था प्रधान मंत्री और मंत्री जी से कि जो कारें लग्जरी में इस्तेमाल होती हैं उनको इंजनों को उखाड़ कर गांवों में ले जाया जाए ताकि उनसे सिंचाई की जा सके और बजट में जो रूपया है वह अधिकतर किसानों के लिए खर्च किया जाए। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो मंत्री जी को बताना चाहूंगा कि मजदूरों की हड़ताल तो आप बरदाश्त कर सकते हैं लेकिन जब किसान और उसके नौजवान लड़के क्रांति के लिए खड़े हो जाएंगे तो फिर उनको रोकना सरकार के लिए कठिन हो जायेगा। उसके बाद बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों के और बड़े बड़े सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए महलों में रहना असम्भव हो जाएगा। अपने देखा कि जब किसानों में असंतोष बढ़ा तो उससे जनता में एक जागृति पैदा हुई। मैं देख रहा हूं और इस बात को कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि आज कोई भी पार्टी हो वह किसानों के पीछे लगने की कोशिश कर रही है। पहले देश की जनता पार्टियों के पीछे लगती थी लेकिन अब पार्टियां जनता के पीछे लग रही हैं। असम में जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है क्या उसको पार्टियां चला रहीं हैं? गुजरात में जो आन्दोलन चला उसको भी किसी पार्टी ने नहीं चलाया। किसानों ने भी आन्दोलन चलाया स्वयं जब पार्टियों ने उसमें दिलचस्पी ली तो वह आन्दोलन ढ़ीले पड़ गए।

मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो बजट यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया गया है उसको जब मैं पढ़ने लगा तो मुझे खुशी हुई कि उसमें कोई ऐसी बातें हैं जिससे किसानों को लाभ होगा। जब मैं योजना बजट को पढ़ने लगा तो मैंने देखा कि पिछले साल के मुकाबले इस साल सब के लिए खर्चा अधिक बढ़ा दिया गया है, बजट की धनराशि पहले से बढ़ा दी गई है लेकिन आगे एक जगह पर मैंने देखा कि "ग्रामीण विकास" के अन्तर्गत जहां पहले 344.23 करोड़ की धनराशि रखी गई थी उसको अब घटाकर 183.50 करोड़ कर दिया गया है।

15.29 hrs.

[SHRI K. RAJAMALLU *in the Chair*]

इसी प्रकार से पेज 41 पर मैं ने देखा कि "ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण" के रूरल रिकास्ट्रक्शन के अन्तर्गत जहां पहले 570.43 करोड़ की रकम रखी गई थी उसको अब घटाकर 485.06 करोड़ कर दिया गया

[श्री दिगम्बर सिंह]

है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस ओर सरकार को गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिये। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि किसानों के कामों की ओर ध्यान इस लिए जरूरी है कि किसान के विकास से ही देश का विकास होगा। आप देखेंगे इस बजट में देश को जो राष्ट्रीय आय है, उसमें किसानों का बहुत बड़ा योगदान है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि किसानों की ओर उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे, सरकार कहती है और प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं कि उस तरफ ध्यान दिया जा रहा है, लेकिन मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं आवश्यकता अनुसार ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है।

मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। गेहूं की बुआई हो रही थी, उससे पहले मैंने एक पत्र प्रधान मंत्री जी को लिखा, यह निवेदन करते हुए कि गेहूं की बुआई होने से पहले कृपा करके एक काम कर दीजिए कि किसानों को विश्वास दिलायें कि उन्हें डीजल, बिजली-सिंचाई के लिए-आवश्यकता अनुसार मिलेंगे अगर उन्हें यह विश्वास हो जाएगा कि उन्हें डीजल और बिजली समय पर मिलेगी तो वे गेहूं की बुआई ज्यादा करेंगे, लेकिन अगर उनको डीजल, बिजली आदि नहीं मिलेगी, तो वे अधिक बुआई नहीं करेंगे, जितना कि उनको करना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मेरे पत्र के आधार पर प्रधान मंत्री ने उर्जा मंत्री को लिखा और पैट्रोलियम मंत्री को लिखा पत्र द्वारा मुझे भी बताया। फिर उर्जा मंत्री ने मुझे पत्र लिखा, जिसमें यह कहा गया कि हम मुख्यमंत्री से मिले हैं। मुख्यमंत्री ने और वहां के उर्जा मंत्री ने पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए बिजली छः घंटे से बढ़ाकर 10 घंटे दी है। लेकिन अगर वहां जाकर देखें तो छः घंटे से ज्यादा बिजली बढ़ी ही नहीं है, बल्कि कम हो गई है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को इस पर गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए। यदि इसी तरह से काम करेंगे, तो देश की तरक्की कैसे हो सकती है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे निवेदन करूं दुर्भाग्य यह है कि जो लोग पार्टी के नेताओं के साथ काम करते हैं। उनके दिलों में जो बात है, वह सच बात नहीं कह पाते हैं। वे इसलिए नहीं कह पाते हैं कि अगर कहेंगे तो पार्टी के नेता नाराज हो जायेंगे। कहा जाता है कि समाजवाद लायेंगे, गरीबी को हटायेंगे, लेकिन मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि गरीबी और अमीरी को हटाने के लिए, वर्गहीन समाज बनाने के लिए, सबसे जरूरी है कि गरीब व अमीर में जो अन्त है, उसको समाप्त करना चाहिए। मैं पहले भी एक बार द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना पर बोलते हुए 1956 में कह चुका हूं कि यदि हम वर्गहीन समाज बनाना चाहते हैं, तो हमें सबसे पहले लोक सभा के सदस्यों से जो दो समाज बने हुए हैं,—एक जिसके पास कार है और दूसरा वह जिसके पास कार नहीं है--उसको दूर करना चाहिए। आप देखेंगे कि कितना बुरा मालूम होता है कि एक संसद सदस्य खड़ा हुआ है बस के लिए या मेटाडोर के लिए और दूसरे के लिए आवाज लगाई जाती है कि "अमुक सज्जन के लिए कार लाइए" और वह कार में बैठ कर चले जाते हैं।

सभापति जी, इसलिए मैं आपके द्वारा निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब हम पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बरों को वर्गहीन समाज नहीं बना पाते हैं, तो बाहर हम वर्गहीन समाज कैसे बना सकते हैं। मैं सैलरी, एलाउंस की ज्वाइंट कमेटी का सदस्य हूं, मुझे संसद सदस्य कहते हैं कि हमारा भत्ता कम है, बढ़ना चाहिए, यदि सब सदस्यों की राय ले ली जाए, तो मैं आपसे कहता हूं कि बहुमत यह तय करेगा कि बढ़ना ही चाहिए, क्योंकि कम मिलता है, लेकिन विरोध कौन करते हैं--विरोध करते हैं पूंजीपति सदस्य जिनके पास साधन हैं, जिनके पास कार है, कर्मचारी है, नौकर है—वे विरोध करते हैं। सरकार के मंत्री व अधिकारी जिनके पास सरकारी गाड़ियां व सुविधा है वे विरोध करते हैं। पार्टी के नेता पार्टी के पैसे से कार रखते हैं, कर्मचारी रखते हैं, वे विरोध करते हैं। सभापति मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता

हूं कि मैं पहले भी लोकसभा का सदस्य था, मैं ने कहा था कि पार्लियामेंट का सदस्य काम नहीं कर सकता है, जब तक कि उसके पास प्राइवेट सैक्रेटरी न हो, टाइपिस्ट नहीं, कार न हो और चपरासी न हो मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि हम से निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पूछते हैं, बहस करते हैं कि भाई अखबार में आपका नाम नहीं देखा, अखबार में नाम आयेगा कहां से सुविधा नहीं । मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा, मैं अपने बारे में कह रहा हूं, संन्तोष तब हो जाता है, जब मैं देखता हूं कि आल-इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी के भूत-पूर्व प्रैजीडेंट, जो कि बड़े-बड़े पदों पर रहे हैं, वे भी माटाडोर के लिए खड़े रहते हैं। तो हम समझ लेते हैं कि जब यह ही खड़े हैं तो हमारे लिए भी ठीक है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अब समय बदल रहा है, दुनिया बदल रही है । आज स्थिति यह है कि जो मन में हो, उस को कह देना चाहिये ।

मैं आप की जानकारी में एक बात लाना चाहता हूं—प्रीवी-पर्स के बिल पर यहां वोटिंग हो रहा था, मैं उस समय बी.के. डी. में था । मुझ से हमारी पार्टी के नेता ने कहा कि पार्टी के निर्णय के अनुसार आप को प्रीवी-पर्स के पक्ष में वोट देना चाहिये। लेकिन मेरे मन ने कहा—बी.के.डी. में होते हुए भी वह करना चाहिये, जो उचित है । मैंने प्रीवी-पर्स के खिलाफ वोट दिया, मेरी पार्टी मुझ से नाराज हो गई । हम कहते हैं कि यहां प्रजातन्त्र है—लेकिन होता वही है जो हमारे नेता का आदेश होता है।

एक बात और बतलाता हूं—जर्मनी से एक लड़की यहां आई थी जो पोलिटिक्स में रिसर्च कर रही थी । यह 1962—67 के बीच की बात है । उस ने मुझ से एक प्रश्न पूछा कि यहां जो कुछ करते हैं वह कौन कराता है? मैंने उस को कहा कि मैं एक शर्त पर बतला सकता हूं—आप यह वायदा कर दें—मैं उस समय कांग्रेस पार्टी में था —कि आप कांग्रेस पार्टी में शिकायत नहीं करेंगी । मैंने उस से कहा—यहां जो कुछ करते हैं, वह कौन करता है, यह मत पूछो, यहां हमारा पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू जो चाहते हैं, वही होता है । हम लोग तो केवल भाषण देते हैं, लेकिन होता वही है जो वह चाहते हैं ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जमाना बदल गया है, आप को इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना पड़ेगा । यहां पर भाषण दे देने से या बजट पास कर देने से या बाहर रैली करने से समस्याओं का हल नहीं हो सकता । आज एक पढ़ा-लिखा नौजवान विद्यार्थी डाका डालने को तैयार होता है, लूट करता है या कोई अपराध करता है—क्यों करता है? क्या इस लिये करता है कि वह अपराधी है? वह अपराधी नहीं है, सम्मान के साथ रहना चाहता है, लेकिन बाध्य हो कर करता है, इस लिए करता है कि आज एक मजदूर को 8 रुपये रोज मिलते हैं, एक राज को 16 रुपये रोज मिलते हैं, लेकिन उस पढ़े-लिखे नौजवान को 2 रुपये रोज की नौकरी भी नहीं मिलती । उस के साथ तो रहम करना चाहिये, लेकिन हमारे लोग कहते हैं कि अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं अपराधियों को जेल के बन्द कर दो । उन अपराधियों को बन्द न करो जो गरीबों का शोषण पूंजिपति होकर करते हैं, उन की रक्षा की जाती है, लेकिन उस गरीब-नौजवान को जेल में बन्द करना चाहते हैं । इन शोषण करने वालों की रक्षा के लिये तरह-तरह के कानून बने हुए हैं—पुलिस भी उन की मदद करती है, वकील भी उन की मदद करते हैं, जज भी उन की मदद करते हैं । मैं आज यह बात यहां इस लिये कह रहा हूं कि यहां पुलिस मेरे मुंह को बन्द नहीं कर सकती । सजा तो पुलिस को देनी चाहिये, उन जजों को देनी चाहिये, उन वकीलों को देनी चाहिए, जो इन को अपराधी बतलाते हैं, बल्कि उन लोगों को भी सजा दी जानी चाहिये जो ऐसे कानून बनाते हैं । जिन के साथ दया की जानी चाहिए, उन के लिए इन का कानून कहता है कि उन को सजा दी जाय । वे नहीं समाज दोषी है ।

गुजरात में आज जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है—इसको कौन चला रहा है? आज एक गरीब चपरासी का या जूते साफ करने वाले का लड़का या किसी भी गरीब का लड़का फर्स्ट डिवीजन में परीक्षा पास कर ले और दूसरी तरफ एक करोड़पति का लड़का, सैक्रेटरी का लड़का मिनिस्टर का लड़का

[श्री दिगम्बर सिंह]

थर्ड डिवीजन में परीक्षा पास करते, माता हो आरक्षण में लेकिन नौकरी के लिये जाते हैं तो जिस के कम नम्बर हैं, वह चुन लिया जाता है और जिस के ज्यादा नम्बर हैं, वह बेचारा निराश हो कर बैठ जाता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं---उस लड़के को जिस का फर्स्ट डिवीजन है, क्या कह कर समझायेंगे, कैसे उस को शान्त करेंगे? अगर मैं भी उस की जगह होता तो मैं भी किसी की परवाह नहीं करता, मैं भी खड़ा हो जाता---क्रान्ति करने के लिए, चाहे आप मुझे जेल में बन्द कर देते । जेल में भी कम से कम रोटी कपड़ा और मकान तो मिलेगा, बाहर तो वह भी नहीं मिलता है ।

अब मैं एक बात कह कर अपने भाषण को समाप्त करूंगा । सरकार कौन चलाते हैं? दुर्गापुर में ए. आई. सी. सी. की मीटिंग हो रही थी । मैं भी उस समय ए.आइ. सी.सी. का मेम्बर था । मैंने वहां पर कहा था--जो मोस्टइन्टेलिजेन्ट होता है, जिस के पास पूंजी होती है, वह बिजनेस में जाता है, इण्डस्ट्रीयलिस्ट बन जाता है । लेकिन जिसके पास पैसा नहीं होता, लेकिन इन्टेलिजेन्ट होता है वह आइ. ए. एस हो जाता है। जिसके पास दोनों नहीं होते ---वहां न बिजनेस-मैन बन सकता है और न आइ.ए.एस. बन सकता है, वह पौलिटिक्स में आ जाता है और इस तरह से वह कुर्सी पर बैठ कर फर्स्ट-ग्रेड और सैकण्ड ग्रेड पर हुकूमत करता है । मुसलमानी जमाने में भी यही होता था, पूंजीपतियों और अफसरों की चलती थी । अंग्रेजों के जमाने में भी पूंजीपतियों और अधिकारियों की चली और कांग्रेस के जमाने में भी उन की चली । उस के बाद जनता पार्टी का शासन आया---उस में भी कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया, उनकी ही चली । इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें । लोग जब सरकार में आ जाते हैं तो भूल जाते हैं, सोचने लगते हैं कि हम हमेशा सरकार में रहेंगे ।

लेकिन इस बात को नहीं भूलना चाहिए और मैं आपके माध्यम से वह निवेदन सरकार से करना चाहता हूं कि दुनियां में हमारे भारतवर्ष की जनता ऐसी है, जिस ने हमेशा ही जो ताकत में आया है, उस को नीचा दिखाने की कोशिश की है और इस का समर्थन नहीं किया है । आप पुराने जमाने को ही देखें । रामचन्द्र जी जब जंगल में घूमते थे, तो उन्होंने रावण को हराया और जब वे गद्दी पर बैठ गये, तो लव कुछ ने उन्हें हराया । इसी तरह से पाण्डव जब जंगल में घूमते थे, तो कौरवों को उन्होंने हराया और जब वे गद्दी पर बैठ गये, तो भीलों ने उनकी गोपियों को लूट लिया और वे उन की मदद नहीं कर सके और न ही अर्जुन उनको बचा सका । इसी तरह से आप देखिये कि जब गांधी जी जंगल में घूमते थे तो उन्होंने अंग्रेजों को हटा दिया और उस के बाद आप देखिए कि कांग्रेस का प्रभाव कम होता गया, कांग्रेस के नेताओं ने एक योजना बनाई और यह कि इन्दिरा जी को निकालो । उस वक्त इन्दिरा जी बहुमत में नहीं थीं लेकिन जब 1971 का चुनाव हो गया, तब जनता ने इन्दिरा जी का समर्थन किया लेकिन उसके बाद जब इन्दिरा गांधी जी गद्दी पर आ गईं तो उनहोंने सब को जेल में बन्द कर दिया और सख्ती से काम लिया । इसके बाद उसी जनता ने उनको गद्दी से उतार दिया और जनता पार्टी की हकूमत आई और जनता पार्टी के लोग यह सोचने लगे कि अब तो हमारी हकूमत आ गई है, इसको बन्द करो, इसको पकड़ो और उसको पकड़ो । जब वे यह सोचने लगे कि हम तो हमेशा गद्दी पर रहेंगे, तो जनता ने उस पार्टी को भी दिखा दिया कि किस तरह से गद्दी से उतारा जाता है । तो मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार में बैठने वाले इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि जनता इस बात को बर्दाश्त करने वाली नहीं है । वह तो उन नेताओं की पूजा करने वाली है, जो त्यागी हैं, और तपस्वी हैं चाहे वह महाराजा प्रताप हो, चाहे वह स्वामी शंकराचार्य हो और चाहे वह गौतम बुद्ध हों, कोई भी हों । जो इस तरह के नेता होते हैं, उनकी पूजा होती है । मुझे यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि हमारे देश का दुर्भाग्य हो गया है कि आज हमारे देश में जो पहले क्वालीफिकेशन थी वह अब डिस्क्वालीफिकेशन हो गई है । पहले ऐसा जमाना नहीं था । गांधी जी के जमाने में राजनैतिक पार्टी के

वही नेता होते थे जो जनता के होते थे। आज स्थिति बदल गई है चाहे वह विरोधी पार्टी हो और चाहे कांग्रेस पार्टी हो। नेताओं के नेता हो, यह एक क्वालिफिकेशन बन गई है। आज आप देखेंगे कि जो योग्य नेता हैं उन की उपेक्षा की जाती है और जो अयोग्य आदमी हैं उनको प्राथमिकता मिलती है। इससे समस्या हल नहीं होगी। जो प्रभावशाली जनता के नेता हैं, जो बिना नेताओं के सहारे के चलते हैं और जो मन में आया वह नहीं करते हैं बल्कि जो जनता पसन्द करती है, उस बात को करते हैं, ऐसे नेताओं की उपेक्षा नहीं करनी चाहिए। जनता का विश्वास जिन नेताओं में है, उनकी उपेक्षा नहीं करनी चाहिए। मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूं, मुझे सभापति जी क्षमा करेंगे, कि मेरी जो उम्र हो गई है, वह आज कल के जमाने में एक डिसक्वालिफिकेशन हो जाती है और मैं समझता हूं कि अगले चुनाव में मुझे शायद टिकट मिले या न मिले लेकिन मैं जो सच्ची बात है, उस को कह रहा हूं। जो सच्चाई है, मेरे मन में आया, उसको कहूं। इसलिए मैं सच्ची बात आप के सामने कह रहा हूं और मैं अपने साथियों से भी कहना चाहता हूं कि आज देश के सामने जो समस्याएं हैं, उन पर यदि गंभीरता से विचार नहीं किया गया, तो मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूं कि एक ऐसी स्थिति आ जाएगी, जो आउट आफ कन्ट्रोल हो जाएगी और उसको आप कन्ट्रोल नहीं कर सकेंगे।

मैं आप से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि सरकार ऐसा बजट बनाए, जिस में इन समस्याओं का ध्यान रखे और किसानों के हित की, मजदूरों के हित की बात सोचे और पूंजीपति, जो शोषण करता है, उस पर कुछ अंकुश लगाए। मैं समझता हूं कि इस देश की समस्याओं को हल करने का और इस काम को करने का एक यही तरीका है। इतना कह कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं। और समय दिया उसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं।

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundhur): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel privileged to rise and to support the Budget presented by the Hon. Finance Minister. Fiscal problem, Sir, is important, but it is also complex. It influences the very way of life on earth. This very factor, Sir, in the usual manner is the cause of conflicts wars, varied living standards, man-made revolutions and sposmadic disturbances of the world over. It is this very factor which has a very big meaning all along.

As a potently developing country, India is so circumstanced as to be in a position which is rather difficult. It is facing a multiplicity of problems, all at once. Fiscal and other problems are coming up at a galloping speed. And at such a stage, in a country like ours which is going through the developing stage, it demands an acute sense of balanced judgement and knowledge, to work out and frame a budget. In spite of such a situation, one admirer the mathematically adroit manner in which the hon. Finance Minister, assisted by his able team and under the overall kuidance of the Prime Minister, has been able to handle and balance the Indian fiscal policy so smoothly and so very correctly. It is the balance. The whole of the firmament is working on balance. Taking all the points ino consideraion, and all types of pressures and difficuties into consideration, if the proper balance is maintained, things can work smoothly, and to any country's advantage.

At the start of the year 1980, the economic picture of India seemed somewhat corroded. In fact, it was gloomy. Now it is picking up its lustre. We are clearing the woods are hopefully moving on our way to progress. This is the general assessment which one collates and collects from the people at large, and I have no compunction in pointing it out to you, for what it is worth. But we have to go through a lost of trouble and difficulty, as a disciplined nation, if we want to achieve our aim and objective of coming up to be one of top-most countries in the world. In fact, we have the potential. We have everything. We have the means, we have the know-how, we have the qualitative man-power. And I see nothing left out in this country, in the matter of potential and in actual form. Appropose that, we should be able to handle our situation, with all the contributions received, even from the side of the Opposi-

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tion and from our wise-heads. So, the picture was bad. There is no doubt about it. But it is a very encouraging that we are forging ahead in a proper type of manner. And the cyclic move of ascendency seems to be going in our favour. There is no doubt in my mind on that We have to have our turn of ascendency in the world. One of the old couplets confirms this idea—at least from the point of view of my own knowledge. In parsian they say:

हरदम रविश बूदजस्त इं गुम्बद मीनारा
गोई के नगूं करद अस्त इवाने फलक सारा
हिकमे फलक गरदां या हकीमे फलक गरदां

Some people even call this movement of ascendency

हर कमाले रा जवाले हर जवाले रा कमाल

We are on towards progress. We are going towards ascendency. Things are in the making. All ups and downs, all oppositions, all types of fights are there, but they will help us to come up, eventually, as one of the top-most powers in the world. I have no doubt about it. I am speaking optimistically on the basis of the situation existing to-day.

As has been reflected in the presented budget, the alround economic progress made in all fields is indeed a lauable achievement. I can quote many figures in that context. In fact, the hon. Finance Minister's speech lays everything bare before you to pick up and to understand. I will only indulge in a couple of important examples to illustrate my paints.

For instance, let us take how successfully the petroleum products problem was and is still being handled under the most difficult circumstances. How throughout the disturbed period of oil crisis, we managed to plough our fields with tractors, irrigate our fieldswith pumps, and move about and ply our scooters, cars, motors, buses and everything else that one had to use in the way of movement. We carried through it and the situation was such that it needed a very wise thinking and a very upto-date type of management of affairs. How did we manage to bring about so much of diesel and oil products from outside—negotiations, friendship, striking a correct type of balance, moving about money this way and that way? It is something indeed a short of miracle. At one time we thought that everything was going to burst even from within our country. From north east Assam area, 1.30 lakh tonnes of diesel alone every month we could not take out for over one year. The situation was such that we could not do anything. In spite of all that, we moved on and on and we moved on very well.

I come from a small area as a farmer and I know how things were. In Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and other parts of the country, if you did not have diesel and oil, you could not have been able to sow your crop, and it so happened that we managed to get it, we kept being resuscitated in the manner and in the method which really gave us all the life, and even inside our own country, this thing was rather difficut to manage, and this had been done from every point of view to come to a near miracle.

Even things like fertiliser right down to our fields did reach. We had our difficulties, but we managed to go through those and the production itself will show you that we are improving. It is very true that we had good showers this time, that is very correct, and incidentally that little respite had given us time to go through a crash programme of putting up our thermal plant correct, that has given us an added advantage. In relation to kisan in the field and in the small scale industry, I have already gone through it. That wealth tax has also been cut out and other small things like prices of the agricultural commodities kept in a balanced manner, remunerative prices have been given. It was never done before. The right balance has to

be struck now, taking into consideration that the user who does not produce has to be given his own proper share, apropose the correct price structure, and in that way, I want to assure you that everybody down the line is satisfied. There is no need to ask.

Then more banking facilities have been given. Two hundred and seventy banks in different villages all over the country are functioning for the sake of the small farmers, artisans and so on and so forth. Besides that more money has been set aside to increase irrigation, labour employment, electrification, rural development and so on. For a small scale industry, as everybody knows, there is free excise duty raised under item No. 68 from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 30 lakhs. Besides, under another item, for a small scale industry like nuts and bolts and so on, raised from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 7 1/2 lakhs.

Sir, we are on our way to move ahead in a proper and balanced manner. Due to the pragmatic policies pursued by the Government the investment climate concerning industrial production has increased considerably. The amount of consents in the first nine months of 1980-81 were more than double that in the corresponding period last year. The total of term loans sanctioned by term lending financial institutions showed an increase of 55.2 per cent in April-September, 1980 compared to April to September 1979. There is a graph which is going right up favourable for the people's sake. Besides, disbursement of IDBI increased by 39.3 per cent in the same period in 1980 over the corresponding period in 1979. Here, I have given only a couple of examples of the fine performance shown over last year by our Government.

It may be noticed that the comparative difference is radically different from that in another period when, as chance would have it, the Janata Party was in power, when the country's economy was badly shaken, when hundreds of quintals of gold reserves were aimlessly frittered away, as if it was the property of a wastrel potentate. It reminds one again of a Persian peom by Hafiz Shirazi.

अगर मां तुर्के शिराजी

बदस्तारद दिले गारा

बखाले हिन्दुअश बख्शम,

समरकन्दो सुखारारा ।

The property belongs to somebody and it is being dished out by somebody just for the whim of it. The gold belonged to the Indian people and here comes a whimsical pseudo-economist to evaporate the same way to the four winds without any rhyme or reason. It was done. It had happened that way. It is unfortunate. That also, was the period.... (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you permit me, in the very first session of this Lok Sabha I put a question to the Finance Minister as to what was the quantity of gold when the Janata Party came to power and what was it when it went out of power and the reply was that the stock of gold had increased tremendously. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: At this stage if I take the opportunity to answer this, I think it will not be fair. It will lead us into a discussion. So, that also was the period when 26 lakh tonnes of potatoes rotted in the fields of the kisans in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: There is no dispute about that.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: That was the time, if I may also point out for the information of my hon. friend, Prof. Dandavate, that for the first time in the history of India and possibly else where, that sugarcane fields were burnt alive, throwing the sugar market completely out of shape. That also happened. That should

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suffice as a sort of spot checks where comparisons go. So, I should not go into the details.

I have now to submit with your kind permission some effective recommendations that are worthwhile to be looked into. That concerns the nation as a whole. I have something to offer which I am quite certain, should be looked into objectively. It is mostly a question of shifting of and phasing out of priorities and also enforcing the decisions taken under different heads, down to the lay-man and in that the States will also have to be taken ino confidence because we have to work out the economy of the nation as a whole. In that, firstly I have a word in relation to the uneven urban-rural economy. This is the hub-centre of the whole question. India is a land of villages. 7,70,000 villages of India hold about 80 per cent of India's vast population.—

16.00 hrs.

Sir, I have no compunction to mention with unmeasurable regret that over the last three decades of our independence, in spite of Mahatma Gandhi's blossoming vision and Pandit Nehru's dedicated hard work, correct economic balance between the rural and urban economic progress has not been evened out. That is the situation today. Did we notice the condition of millions of kisans and farm labourers who have been attending the kisan rallies in New Delhi? Their patchily covered bodies in wintry weather were a grim reminder of their poor living standards. The city-based and bred bureaucracy as also leadership find it difficult to envisage the reality concerning the backwardness of the rural masses. And, how encouraged one feels as a kisan to notice the full-focussed attention that is now being paid by our Hon. Prime Minister and the Indian Government to improve the lot of the rural masses! That is the nodal point in that and I have something to suggest to you.

Here is a word about the rural economy building Centres. Prompt note must be taken to set up all future public and private plants of small, mini, medium and heavy scale industry and all types of other institutions, installations and centres away in the interior of the country-side and not in the already over-burdened, over-populated and ecologically suffocating cities and towns. With one snap action and without causing any expenditure at all, you will be able to transform the whole of India into a humming type of economy, everything blossoming up at one go. Other countries could have their own way of doing things. We have to evolve our own method of doing things. Do you know what will happen? The pendulum of economic growth in India will start swinging equally on both sides—rural and urban. In fact, besides providing employment to millions of unemployed artisans, other rural labourers and small-scale farmers' families at or near their own home areas the headache of importing labour from far-off places will also disappear. I would urge on the hon. Finance Minister to set up an high-powered committee to process this recommendation as to how to bring about a shift and equalise the economic structure of our country in a big way. It is a big deal, it is a big idea and I fail to understand why this should not have been implemented or thought about as vigorously as it will have to be done now.

To further stimulate the growth and intensification of agriculture and agro-industry, it is but essential that block-wise tractor inputs and aides centres are set up on an all-India basis to boost up the economy of the small and marginal farmer, the farm labourer and the village artisan. Added to these centres should be established handloom, handicraft and other cottage industry sections and work-wage centres, so as to make the countryside hum with economy-building activity. It could be done after coordinating this efforts with the States. I am quite certain that the

States will not mind taking this on as a collective step for the improvement of their economic structure.

Loan facility is a problem. When the loan starts moving from the Reserve Bank of India or such agencies and goes down to the last and of the villages, it gets fattened up with interest. It starts with about 5 per cent but it reaches the other end with about 15 to 17 per cent. There is a very big gap. That gap will have to be somehow reduced. Not only that. When the poor farmer or artisan in the village goes to the middleman or *Arhti*, he charges interest to the tune of 5 per cent per month, compound interest. That means the actual interest in the year rises to 60 per cent. No arrangements have been made to cut out this type of usury. This is another point on which I would like him to think about.

The hon. Finance Minister, under the broad policy laid down by our hon. Prime Minister, has been kind enough to allocate an additional sum of Rs. 294 crores for the servicemen in the defence part of the Budget. I have no doubt that this is going to work to India's advantage. I will say more on the defence angle later. At this juncture, I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Finance Minister to one specific point and that is the disparity in the pensions of ex-servicemen. I strongly recommend that it must be removed as soon as possible. There was some discussion in the House on it. But it has to be looked into at the highest level. Along with it, the correct yard-stick of commutation of pension should also be looked into.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Mr. Maganbhai Barot, when he intervened in this discussion a little while ago, claimed to have got authentic reports that when the Budget was known or the Budget speech of the Finance Minister was over in this House on the 28th February, large numbers of people were dancing with joy. I agree with him. Only Mr. Barot did not mention which section of the people were dancing with joy. Because my friend, Mr. Venkataraman—I said it last year also—if nothing else, he is extremely intelligent and clever man.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I do not want that compliment.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why do you want to be so uncharitable? I mean it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I want the compliment that I am a good man. I do not want the compliment that I am a clever man.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Good man or bad man does not matter here because you are not acting as an individual. If you want me to tell you privately that you are a good man I am prepared to tell you. That is not the point. You are carrying out a certain policy of the Government.

If you take this Budget in its broad canvas it has certainly, I think quite conciously, tried to satisfy to some extent or to please certain sections of our community. There is no doubt about it. If they are dancing with joy, well, I do not blame them. I admit it grudgingly that a section of the middle class which was within the income tax net, at least upto an income of Rs. 30,000/- per year, has been given substantial relief by him and naturally to that extent, they should be pleased. It is the urban middle class, salaried employees and so on. They are a very vocal section. One has to understand why suddenly Mr. Venkataraman's gaze has fallen on them because a little while ago when we were discussing on the LIC employees here—they are also part of the salaried middle class employees —he did not refer to them in very complimentary terms. He even

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called them bourgeois. He said that they had become an elite in the society. Therefore, I should like to say that those people whose annual income is upto Rs. 30,000/-, to whom he has given this income tax relief, according to him, they are a bourgeois elite. Why has he been so soft to them? Because they are a very vocal section, articulate and vocal section; they are not like our silent suffering masses, who are below the poverty line far far away, not here in the streets of Delhi, of course. But these are vocal people, and you are afraid of them, I know. In the cities of Delhi, Calcutta or Bombay, the bulk of these urban middle class dwells, and they are very much reacting nowadays to the realities of the economic policies of the Government, which are affecting them directly and in other ways. You wish to give them some sop, to keep them quiet for some time at least.

Secondly, there are the rich farmers. I have said many times here that people talk so much about our agriculturist farmers and peasents, but they are not a homogenous class; everybody knows it. There are marginal farmers, small farmers, poor farmers, middle farmers, and rich farmers; there are also farmers who operate big farms practically on capitalistic lines, with mechanisation of labour and all that. At the othere end, there are pepole who, in addition to tilling their own soil, are also foced for part of the year to work as labourers on somebody else's land. Everybody is a farmer. The richer sections were a bit nervous and apprehensive for some years, at the time of the budget every year. Various people have suggested that, after so many years, the more affluent section, the richer section of the farmers, should be brought within the tax net, and they were apprehensive. But nothing has been done. They have been let off scot-free. I think Mr. Venkataraman should tell us whether this affluent section of the farming community has now become a sort of secred cow, which is never to be touched. So, they would be dancing with joy, I am quite sure, because all the subsidies which are given to them over so many years are continuing and no new impost is made on them.

Thirdly, of course, there are our old friends, the big business. Need I talk so much about them? This budget, by and large, I should say, has shifted the reliance that we had on the public sector for mobilisation of resources; that emphasis is being shifted through this budget from the public sector to the private sector. The main reliance of the Finance Minister now on increasing production and on getting resources is not on the public sector, but on the private sector. It is as though the public sector has become a drag, has become a kind of unwelcome bunden on our shoulders. That public sector, which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had visualized as the commanding height of the economy, decisively deciding the direction in which the country would go, is no longer considered to be that by our Government. Now the main emphasis in the budget is on how to appease, how to placate the private sector, so that they would come forward voluntarily to help in the process of investment and growth.

Of course, there is nothing new. Last year also Mr. Venkataraman had placed great faith on them. During the debate last year I had asked him, suppose they do not play fair with you, you are putting so much confidence and faith in them, these gentlemen, these Tatas, Birlas, Dalmias, Goenkas, Singhanias and so on, suppose they do not play fair with you, suppose they consider their own profits to be much more important than the welfare of the country, then what will you do, because your calculations will go astray, and Mr. Venkataraman replied, and that is why I say he is a good man, he said in the House "in that case, I will have to go; if

my calculation goes wrong, then I will have to go". On this particular point, I want to ask him whether in the last one year, let him put his hand on his heart and tell us honestly, whether he thinks that big business, these monopoly houses, these big business concerns did what he expected them to do. I think he should be honest in telling us about this.

Now I do not wish to go through all those concessions, which are listed in the budget. They are heavily slanted in favour of the private sector. There is no doubt about it that he is relying on them. For example, I would say that to that extent, it is really, if I may say so—I do not mean any offence- a gambler's Budget. You are gambling. There is a dangerous element of gambling in it which does not hold good for the nation's economy. The forces whom you want to rely on mainly are undependable and unreliable. That is why I am calling it as a gambler's budget. With the best will in the world, you will be let down by them. For example, it is a good thing,—of course compelling circumstances have brought us to that, not only us, but other countries also, —that you must try to step up your own indigenous production of oil obviously it you want to cut down on imports at these very high prices. Unfortunately, perhaps nobody in the world was able to forecast this energy crisis which would develop one day particularly when these Arab countries of the Middle-East would stand up on their own legs and say that 'we are masters of our own oil and we will dictate terms'. So, we are lagging behind, no doubt. Now, we have to make up that leeway and the Minister knows better than I do that no amount of imports which we can arrange to get from various friendly countries and so on will do, we have to do that as a short-term measure, but that can never be a substitute for developing your own idigenous oil resources and standing on your own feet. But here we wanted to hear from him a more comprehensive statement of policy regarding our search for our indigenous oil. Our own resources, our own technicians, our own engineers, our own experts, I think, are not inferior to people in other parts of the world who are mobilised in this Oil and Natural Gas Commission. What role they are expected to play in this? The whole emphasis is being put on bringing foreign multinational companies to help us in prospecting and exploring oil on a production-sharing basis. That means, if they find the oil, a part of that oil will have to be given to them. Of course, we have not been told in detail about it because agreements have not yet been finalised. I know what will be the terms of those agreements. If you are so anxious to bring these people here, then to some extent you will have to accept their terms on the question of sharing of oil. And I think that perhaps our own ONGC of course, may require some consultancy and some expert help. That is a different matter. That is not the same thing as handing over a part of your oil resources to the foreign multinational companies. So, I would say in this matter that we should rely much more on our own people and other people's help should be taken, if necessary, only in essential and marginal cases, not asking them like this, you see. Some figures have been given in reply to a question that some 23 companies from so many countries have already applied that they want to look for oil because it is paying for them, because they will get part of the oil. Countries much smaller than India, oil-producing countries like Mexico and Venezeula have publicly declared that they too are willing to take the help of foreign technology and all that, but they are not going to agree to production sharing. They say 'My oil is my oil. If on those terms you are prepared to come and help, you will be paid fees and all that, whatever it is, but you are not going to get a part of my oil.' If they can

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take a stand like that, India which is a much bigger country, I think, can also take a much firmer stand.

Then there is the question of strong support to export promotion. This is a running trend throughout the Budget proposals. Exports must be stepped up because we have got such a big adverse balance of trade. But in this, what are you doing? For example, about these free trade zones you are saying that any concerns which are located in these free trade zones and which manufacture for export purposes will be given a complete tax holiday for five years. That is the incentive. You want to bring them into the free trade zone. I am raising the question as to whether the development of such free trade zones is not possibly going to add to regional imbalances in this country. What happened in the days of the British? The way the British had developed their railway system and ports at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and so on, what happened? All the concentration of industry, trade and business took place in these particular areas for which we are paying even now. Though I belong to Calcutta. I am saying it now. Are they not areas of concentration of trade and industry which are out of balance with the hinterland of those areas? In Calcutta, don't we see that lakhs and lakhs of people from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa, all these people who have got no other avenues of employment and earning, are drawn like a magnet to the huge metropolis of Calcutta because all the industry, trade and business is concentrated there because of the Calcutta port and the raliway system built up by British? Did it not contribute to a regional imbalance? If you are going to create this kind of free trade zones in certain port areas, in certain coastal areas, where all the trade and industry should come and concentrate, according to them because they will be given a tax holiday for five years, I should like to know what precautions you are going to take to see that this does not contribute further to regional imbalances.

I am not talking about the Sixth Five Year Plan because it is the fate of this sovereign Parliament of India that upto this day we were never given an opportunity to discuss and debate that Plan before it was finalised. It is an extra-ordinary state of affairs. I cannot imagine it. 15 or 20 years ago, the Government itself used to take an initiative to introduce debates and discussions in this House at the draft stage of the Plan. The Third Plan and the Fourth Plan were discussed in this House. What is Parliament for? The Government should listen at least to what the people in the House say about the draft of the Plan, their suggestions, their criticisms and their recommendations. Nothing was done. Now, it has gone to the National Development council. They have put a seal on it. It is finalised. The Parliament has not been told to discuss it. It is a strange thing. We have raised it so many times in the Business Advisory Committee, to please fix some time, during the last session and during this session, so that the House gets an opportunity to discuss the Plan and enough time could be found. But that has not been done. Is the Plan a matter of such low priority now-a-days? I do not want to say anything about the Sixth Plan. What is the use of giving us that book now after it is all over and done with. These are the questions which naturally arise.

About the definition of small-scale industry, investment in machinery and all that, it is being raised from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs, to make them eligible for some concessions available to small-scale industry. I do not know what is the intention. Mr. Venkataraman should tell us. I do not know whether an industry with an investment of Rs. 20 lakhs can really be called a small-scale industry. When we think of small-

scale entrepreneurs, some kind of a picture comes before our eyes. We know that many of them are not able to invest Rs. 20 lakhs. There are only *benami* people. There are so many so-called small-scale units functioning which are only *benamidars*, *benamis* of the big units who have set up so-called small-scale units under a different sign-board. Have you taken any precaution against that to make sure that it is a *bona-fide*, genuine small-scale unit and not just something which is being propped up by some big business houses. We are not told anything about it.

What about the traditional distinctions which used to be made between priority and non-priority industres? Some regulatory role the State is expected to play in planning if you want a planned economy. Some regulatory role has to be played by the State in deciding the priorities of industries, which are priority industries, which are non-priority Industries, which are high-priority industries and which are low-priority industries. I find that this traditional procedure which we have followed over so many five-year plans in the past is now being given up. You are preparing to give it up. It is just said that dozens of industries which used to be called non-priority industries could no longer be called non-priority industries and they should be brought into the priority list and given so many tax concessions and benefits. So, I really do not know what you are trying to do. You should tell us.

In the case of import substitution also, a poculiar contradiction is developing because one of the major sources of revenue on which you are going to depend in 1981-82 is your revenue from these import customs duties which you have increased with auxiliary duties and all that. Naturally, Mr. Venkataraman knows well that our import bill which is already very big, is going to become bigger because unfortunately these countries from whom we have to import, many of them, are developed countries and we know what they are doing for the world economy today. They are putting up prices of all their exports to countries like ours. We have to buy at much dearer rates from them and our import bill is going up all the time. But, in the calculation of the Finance Minister on next year's income, these customs duties do play a major part because we are getting so much from the import duties! That means the Government also will encourage more imports so that they will get more duties out of those imports and show them on the revenue side.

It is inevitable because you are hard-presed for money. You have a huge gap of deficit of over Rs. 1,500 crores which you have shown. Therefore, there will be a tendency on your part to increase the import duties, the customs duties and also to increase your imports, so that out of those imports you will get more customs. That is the position.

This is not going to lead to self-reliance. Just now I was reading in the newspapers that it is good that we talk about self-reliance. But we must practise it more consistently. The Hon. Minister comes from Tamilnadu. For the Neyveli Project you have agreed to import electric generators and equipment from abroad. When the whole thing can be manufactured in this country by our Bharat Heavy Electricals on exactly the same specifications, why are you going to import this type of equipment at such a high cost? It can be manufactured locally, indigenously, in our own country. What is the purpose behind getting it imported from abroad? One purpose surely there will be that you will get some revenue out of the customs duties. I should imagine that this is a very distorted and contradictory way of balancing your Budget and that it is done at the cost of self-reliance.

I would like to point out that much freedom is being given in this Budget

to private companies to collect deposits from the public. This is a diversion from our nationalised banking system. It means that you are encouraging them not to put their money in the banks but to invest that money with these big companies which are every day issuing big advertisements in the newspapers offering 13 per cent, 14 per cent and 15 per cent interest. They ask: "Why do you go to the Banks? You put the money here in the private company." That is being encouraged by you. That should not be encouraged in this manner. You see your own Budget is giving them a chance. This is one of the reasons I think why the thrust on direct taxes is so much less in this Budget. You want to leave more money with people so that they would be tempted to deposit it ,not with your nationalised banks, but with these private companies many of which have already been accused of indulging in malpractices with the public money deposited with them. You said that reducing that income-tax surcharge on the private companies from 7.5 per cent to 2.5 per cent will leave more money with them and, therefore, it will increase their available funds for further investment from their own resources. I want to know what is the guarantee on that? What arrangement have you made in the present system and what power have you got to see that the money that you leave to them, which is added to their profits? is really to be invested, ploughed back by them? I ask this question because you have not put any ceiling on dividents. I quite understand if you impose some ceiling on dividents that they cannot pay out their money as dividents to their shareholder beyond a certain percentage. Then, what will they do with the rest of the money? They might be induced to reinvest it, plough it back. But, when there is no ceiling on dividend, they can go no distributing as dividend any amount of money to their shareholders.

There is no restriction on the issue of bonus shares. They can go on taking as much money as they like out of reserves, converting into bonus shares, distributing it and paying dividend on that. I have no time. Otherwise, I would give you figures to reveal how bonus shares are being issued by these companies. This is a fantastic business. In 1979-80 and upto the 28th Februray, 1981, in this whole period, 568 private companies were allowed to issue bonus shares of Rs. 231.52 crores. During 1980, if you leave out the Janata period—I hold no brief for the Janta Party—I may assure you; I do not join in this controversy whether they are better or you are better; both have done enough damage..

SHRI R. R. BHOLE (Bombay South Central): You were with Janata. ..*(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We never joined the Janata Party. You should know your politics better, Mr. Bhole. I speak in front of Prof. Madhu Dandavate; he knows it very well. . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: On the contrary, he was with you

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We were with you Mr. Bhole for a long time, not with them.

During 1980, up to the 28th February, 1981, 305 companies issued bonus shares worth Rs. 143.87 crores. They are not ploughing this money back. This money could have been invested by them out of their resetves, but they are converting it into bonus shares. What is your assurance, your guarantee, that this money you are leaving with them to add to their profits will really be plougher back? That is why, they are dancing. If they are dancing in the streets, it is not surprising at all. Among them, you will find—I have got the list with me so many well known foreign multi-nationals, their subsidiaries, their branches, all the big business groups; even concerns which have been under lock-out for six months and eight months continuously, have issued huge bonus shares; the Birla's Keshoram Industries & Cotton Mills in Calcuttal and the Hindustan Pilkington Fibre Glass Works has been under lock-out for the last one year; there has been no production; but they are issuing bonus shares worth so many

lakhs of rupees. All these will be permitted! You will not do anything to check these things? Is it so?

Somebody referred here to the fact that the mass of the people in this country are really concerned with prices of everyday consumer goods and essential commodities. For that, of course, this Budget offers no hope at all, because, Mr. Shukla has made it categorically clear in this House the other day that, as far as the public distribution system is concerned, they are not going to go beyond where they are today, they are not going in for any more comprehensive public distribution system, they are not going to take over the wholesale trade in essential commodities, they are now inviting other private parties to open distributing centres—cooperative distributing centres.

People are happy, of course, that additional excise duties have not been imposed this year. But it was correctly pointed out by Mr. Ravindra Varma that no relief in excise duty has been given either. The entire burden of excise duties which was there and which you should know, accounts for 16 paise in every rupee; in every rupee which the Government collects, 16 paise in that are no account of excise duties while only seven paise in that rupee come from the corporate tax, that is, from the industry. This remains as it was as far as the excise duties go. But the share of the corporate tax has been reduced further, and I want to know why Mr. Venkataraman is doing this; when your own Ministers are every day giving figures in the House in reply to questions that the assets of these big business houses are continually going up to astronomical figures, why is no extra tax put on them? Who is to pay for this effort to raise the country out of this crisis? They are not to pay at all! In 1972, the assets of Tatas and Birlas together, these two houses, as you know, were Rs. 1,231.35 crores and by 1978 these assets have come up to Rs. 2,273.26 crores—of these two houses. Mr. Shiv Shankar, our Minister for Company Affairs, answering a question on the 24th February here —I have the answer with me,— has said that the Tatas' assets in 1978 amounted to Rs. 1,102.11 crores. But I want to draw Mr. Venkataraman's attention to this that in the *New York Herald Tribune* of December 1979— some date in December; I can give you the exact date later on there was a big advertisement appearing on behalf of the house of Tatas. And in that advertisement they are claiming that their assets come to Rs. 2200 crores whereas Mr. Shiv Shankar has said here that it comes to Rs. 1102.21 crores. Who is telling the truth—I do not know. According to the official figures given here, according to the TATAS it is only half of their real assets. But on these people you do not want to increase in the slightest the burden of corporate tax. In fact, they have been given more and more concessions and holdays. Finally you are hoping that more money will be left with them and that they will use dutifully for the good of the country by investing. Why should they invest? They will distribute it as dividends. They will issue more bonus shares. Their records do not show that they have ever got the good of the country at heart. So I do not want to take much more time.

Everybody has referred to the fact. Why did I call it a 'gambler's budget'? Because of these uncertain elements including the Bearer Bonds from which you expect Rs. 200 crores this year and Rs. 800 crores next year. It is a speculation. To put it mildly, it is a speculative and gambler's attitude. We may get it or we may not get it. You may not be sure. You are balancing your budget like that. To-day is what? 11th of March. And the year will end on the 31st March. . . .

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: There is a strike to-day.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: By the 31st of March you are supposed to get Rs. 200 crores out of these Black Money Bonds. Now I heard Mr. Venkataraman saying in the Budget speech, 'We have got Rs. 54 crores.' But the newspapers are reporting that it is only Rs. 34 or 36 crores. All right,

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even if it is Rs. 54 crores, so in the rest of the 20 days which are left, you are expecting Rs. 150 crores more. And next year you are expecting Rs. 800 crores. You may get it. If you get it, all the power to your elbow. That is why I call it a speculative and gambler's budget. You are gambling.

You are gambling also for your expectations of foreign assistance. Therefore, you have said quite significantly that this time we will have to go more and more for loans to the international commercial markets. From the international banks you will have to get at whatever rates of interest they charge because about the loans which are to come from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank or the United States of America you are not very sure. You are not sure what they will give and what they will not give. Mr. Ronald Reagan has, after assuming office, already said that one of the components in the programme by which he wants to salvage the American economy and put it on its feet and save it from recession is a drastic cutting down of foreign aid. You know it. On the one hand more arms expenditure and on the other hand, reduction of taxes, reduction of certain taxes on the people and thirdly cutting down of foreign aid You do not know what you are going to get. But you have put in an amount. You have put in an amount for black money. You have put in an amount which you expect from these private big business people. The whole thing is a gamble. . . .Yes, it is a gamble. Sir, this is not the way, I think, a good accountant balances his books.

Finally, I would just mention two or three things which do not appear any where in the Budget speech. There is no mention of remunerative prices to the farmers. It is true our agricultural production has gone up due to a number of factors. Everybody welcomes that. But if you want to shift the balance of poverty and prosperity in the countryside, in this vast countryside to which Gen Sparrow was referring, where 70 to 75 per cent of the country's population lives, can it be done without some land reforms being carried out? But there is nothing here said about land reforms. The poorer have to be brought into the picture. You cannot give concessions only to the affluent sections and giving remunerative price for their produce is equally beneficial to the rich farmer as well as the poor farmer. At present, very often they are not getting even the so-called minimum support prices which are announced by the Agricultural Prices Commission. Gen Sparrow was very keen on this that there should be no imbalance between the rural and the industrial sectors. But, what is happening? There is a Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices. There is a standing machinery called the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices which has been charged by the Government with keeping regular track on the index of production costs in the world of industry and whenever they consider it necessary if they find that the cost of production has risen, they sanction a further rise in the price of industrial goods. This is happening all the time. Why should there not be a similar machinery for the agrarian produce? The Agricultural Prices Commission is not given any such responsibility and, I think their hoax is proved by the fact that they announced Rs. 12 or 13 a quintal for the sugarcane. Now with a little bit of agitation in six or seven states, they had to go up to Rs. 23 or 24. Has that resulted in finishing off the whole sugar business? What is it? They were being fleeced earlier and they had burnt their standing crops in their fields. At that time, the price had gone down to Rs. 6 or 7.1 regret to say that Mr. Charan Singh was then here in power. It should not have happened. But, then, the Agricultural Prices Commission in their great wisdom fixed the price at Rs. 12 or 13 which is totally an uneconomic price. Throughout that period, when they were being fleeced, the sugar was selling out in the market at Rs. 8 or 10 a kilo. What kind of system is this. A sugar mill manager in U.P. told me that his cost of production in the factory for

a kilo of sugar was Rs. 2.50. Why should the people buy from the market the sugar at Rs. 8 or 10 a kilo? Who is responsible for this?

The Agricultural Prices Commission's composition should first of all be changed in my opinion and it should be made more representative of the different regions of the country. It is now heavily loaded in favour of one region of the country. Secondly there are different crops, different produce grown in different parts of the country, commercial crops, particularly. Secondly, the Commission should have powers like the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices so as to kep a check on the cost of production and on the cost of inputs and on the other difficulties that the farmers are facing. On the basis of a constant increase and on the basis of some scientific pattern, the price should be worked out at which the farmers should get.

There is no mention of that here. By the way, I forgot to ask—a question has been raised in public about this money that you will get out of the bearer bonds and this is out of evasion of income-tax—whether you are going to give anything to the States or not? I think they are entitled to it; they are entitled to a share of these proceeds just as you give the share of the income-tax proceeds. Mr. Venkataraman, you have not mentioned anything about this at all. I think they are going to be deprived of this and that will cause a lot of trouble. You are ringing the bill quite justifiably and so all I wish to say finally is that there is nothing in the budget to combat the inflation at all. About employment opportunities and all that we heard last year. But, down below, nothing happens; nothing moves. But, as far as the inflation goes, of course, the very nature of the economy is such that there is dependence on those forces which are interested in this. They have got a stake in inflation. Dependence on them is heavily increased by you. Last Year, I had pointed it out that it was wrong to think that inflationary economy hurts every section of the people. But, it does not. This hurts the people who are fixed income groups; it also hurts the poor people. It does not hurt in any country of the world where inflation takes place, the section of big money, big business interests, who make a maximum profit in the inflationary period and even at a lower production. By restricting the production even, their profits go up; their money value goes up. Why should you encourage these elements, these forces? That will only-stoke the fires of inflation further.

I will conclude by reading out one paragraph from the speech I made last year. That was on Mr. Venkataraman's first budget. It is just at the end. I am not to extol myself but I would like to remind him by quoting:

> "Taken as a whole, this budget, I am afraid, in another six months' time, will land this country in a much worse crisis. Inflation will go completely out of hand, I fear. Some people will suffer, some people will prosper as a result of it. That will only accentuate the tensions and confrontations in this country, which nobody can prevent. These are not things which are engineered by somebody by some conspiratorial methods. This is something working within the economic system itself and people find that they are being denied of minimum due, while certain other people are making hay while the sun shines. You cannot prevent social tensions and confrontations from developing within the society. The poor people, the ordinary working class have certainly a right to fight for their rights and their demands".

And before the year was out because of this inflation you see on the one hand people were getting restive and on the other hand from December last onwards Government decided that it is no use keeping that Bhoothalingam Committee of Janata Government just as aghost in the cup-board. It is better to bring it out, not to use the same name of Bhoothalingam Committee but take the

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essence of it and try to impose that on the working class which you are trying to do and which we are seeing from January onwards. This is not just an accident that is taking place—the Bangalore strike or the LIC thing or the Ordinance which you have brought and the similar steps which you are now planning to adopt. This is what I said. You will try to solve this crisis at the expene of these people by reducing their salaries, their bonus, their allowance and all that and then social tensions cannot be prevented and there will be conflict and that conflict will do no good to us and certainly will do no good to the public sector. But that perhaps does not worry you because you are not obviously concerned so much with the public sector. You are concerned ten times more about how to get the private sector a helping hand, help them and rely on them.

Therefore, Sir, I conclude again by saying what I said in the beginning that this is a gambler's budget. He is a good man but he should not have gone in for this type of gamble with the nation's finances. It bodes no good. The main elements on which he is relying are speculative elements. While that will help him to do some populist gimmicks, he has not been able to put across something for which Members of his party clapped so loudly on that day. Basically, the direction in which the economy is being taken is something which worries us very much. Of course, he will say that you are suffering from some doctrinaire ideas and all that but maybe we are still convinced of those ideas. Therefore, we will continue to oppose the main direction of this Budget. That is all I wish to say.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED (Warangal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Budget and at the same time congratulate the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister for presenting this best ever Budget. I come from a State which has sent a large number of people abroad for employment and trade. So, I would like to make some suggestions with regard to the Finance Ministry itself. The share of remittances of Andhra Pradesh will not be less than 500 million dollars. Although a large number of people who have gone abroad send regular remittances yet they get a shocking treatment on their arrival at our airports. I wish the hon. Finance Minister could go incognito to the airport and see the position for himself. Our own people when they come back to this country are treated like cheats and thieves. It is a very sorry state of affairs. I would request the hon. Minister to see to it that they get better treatment. Very clear-cut baggage rules should be framed without any room from discrimination because wherever you put discretion there is much scope for corruption.

We must have only two categories of baggage rules. Either we must permit them some articles or not permit them at all. There should not be any slabs of duties, so that the officers are left to use their discretion in a very arbitrary manner and resort to corruption.

The other thing to which I wish to draw your attention is the procedural restrictions which the Reserve Bank of India puts on the investments by non-residents. If a non-resident Indian wants to invest in this country, even if he gives an undertaking that he will not repatriate the investments or the profits accrued thereon, there also, the Reserve Bank has to permit him. The procedure is very cumbersome. Instead of encouraging a non-resident to make investment in this country, rather, our rules are such that these people are discouraged. I know an instant case where an industry has borrowed some money from a non-resident Indian who is one of the owners of that company. The RBI issued notice saying: "Why have you borrowed money?" The undertaking has already been that no money will be repatriated back. Then, why have all these restrictions? We must rather have rules and procedures which should encourage their remittances and inflow of foreign exchange into the country. Sir,

we have felt the pinch of higher price hike last year. We know how much this country had suffered; we know how we know how much we had to pay more for the petroleum bills.

So, in these circumstances, we must think of finding out ways and means of having larger remittances into our country by non-resident Indians.

Coming to trade with the Middle East, I submit that our share of trade is unfortunately less than that of Formosa and Korea. If we see the amount of trade that India is having with the Middle East countries, it is not even 5 per cent. The Indian traders who have done trade with Middle East have spoiled the name of this country. Now the position is that no Middle East country is placing order on f.o.b. basis. The result is this. Our trade with these countries has gone down considerably. For the fact of proximity, for the fact of our relations with them for centuries, our share of trade with them should have been not less than 50 per cent. But unfortunately this is not so. So, what I would suggest is this. We must have certain rules and regulations with regard to foreign trade. And the Government should take the responsibility of quality control. The same articles as are given as samples should be sent abroad. In that case only our trade will improve and we will be able to earn considerably from these countries.

I welcome the proposal which the hon. Finance Minister has made for reorganising the LIC. He said that they are going to have 5 units of the LIC. I suggest that in addition to these five units, they should have one more unit for non-resident Indians' insurance.

Now, we are collecting the Emigration fees of Rs 1400 from the emigrants. But in many cases they are simply let off. Some people pay the money and some peole do not pay it. My suggestion is that all those who go abroad must first insure themselves and after this insurance only they can leave the country. A few million people who are abroad now should insure themselves and I think if they are insured a considerable amount of money will come to this country. I suggest that one more Unit of L.I.C. must be there to deal with the non-resident people.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the problem of rural water supply. Now, even after 33 years of our independence, there are thousands of villages where there is no protected water supply. I suggest that we should have a Corporation for Rural Water Supply like the one that we have that is, the Rural Electrification Corporation. Let this Corporation be put in charge of the cluster of villages and provide water supply to the villagers.

Now, with regard to the cotton that is lying in our State, I may point out that there is a lot of malpractice going on in the purchase of cotton. I request the hon. Finance Minister through you, Sir, that he should come to the rescue of these poor farmers and see that the cotton that has piled up there is purchased and the people are relieved from the anxiety.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to the Speaker for having given me some time particularly to say a few words in respect of the strike at Bangalore, by the workers of the public sector industries. It is a matter of great regret that even though 75 days have passed, there is no sign of the strike being ended and it is unfortunate that the country has lost more than Rs. 2,000 crores worth of production and the labourers also have lost their wages and they are entangled themselves with some debts and all that. I would very much like that this Government should have taken steps to see that this strike is somehow brought to the final end. In this connection, I find that instead of having a negotiated settlement with the workers, attempts have been made to see how best the strike could be bro-

[T. R. Shamanna]

ken and how best the labourers are made to obey the management. I am particularly sorry that a ruling party Member of Parliament who happens to be the President of the Trade Union took a leading part in seeing that the strike fizzled out. He tried his best to create disharmony amongst the workers themselves so that the strike could be crushed once for all.

17.00 hrs.

The labourers, the workers were united and nothing could be done, but one thing that has caused anxiety is the efforts that were made to break the labour class. Persons belonging to the ruling party have pasted posters in the workers colony and it is unfortunate that the labourers and workers have been threatened, particularly those from Tamil Nadu and Kerala, that they would be driven out of the city if they did not behave better. It is very unfortunate that in a big metropolitan city like Bangalore such threats are given. It may give room for some rowdy elements to take advantage of this and create disturbances. I am told that the same persons who raided and attacked the Deccan Herald newspaper did this mischief also. I was in Bangalore for five days during the last week and I am pretty certain the work is that of the goonda elements whch are related to some section of the ruling party. We should not allow such things because it is a great danger to the country and such things should be curbed in the beginning, itself.

Unfortunately, the blame is shifted to the Congress(U). I have received a message from Bangalore today and I have got full evidence to prove, where the posters were printed, who are responsible for all that. Anyhow, I would strongly urge upon the Govment to take stringent measures to see that efforts to encourage people to flight in the name of language and in the name of province or caste are nipped in the bud.

I am a Tamilian and for generations our family has been in Karnataka. I do not know how to read or write Tamil, but my wife who comes from Tamil Nadu does not know how to write or read Kannada. Half of the members of my family are in Madras. Is it possible that simply because my wife is a Tamilian, she should be packed back to Madras? Such things should not be allowed even to be said and the Government should take immediate steps to see that whosoever is responsible for this is dealt with severely right now.

In this connectton, I would like to make an earnest appeal to the Government and to the working class to see that this strike is ended as early as possible, otherwise it will not be good for anybody. I am happy that the Chief Minister of the State has invited the Opposition Members and has requested them to appeal to the workers to go back to work and he would take the lead to see that the matter is settled to mutual advantage. I also make an earnest appeal to the Prime Minister that no time should be lost in respect of bringing an amicable settlement in this respect very soon. If the workers go back to work, I appeal to the Government to see that there is no victimisation and the notices issued for suspension and dismissal should be withdrawn and as far as possible, some financial benefits should be given other than what has already been declared. And finally, if still there is any dispute, it should be referred to arbitration and according to the decision of the arbitrator, things should be settled. It is necessary that there should be cordial relations between the labour and the management.

If the Management were to be foolish, if they were to allow strike for months together, it is not good to the Management, to the country and to the labour also.

Sir, in these hard days we should take all steps to see that production is increased. And finally, I wish to state here that any amount of Dearness Allowance, salaries will not solve the problem. Mor than 80 percent of the people are not in the organised field and those who have organisation to fight for their rights, they are not more than 20 per cent. And if they are given benefit, what about those with fixed income, who live in villages and persons who are pensioners? If those organised get some increment and the unorganised are not given anything and in the days when there is inflation which is increasing year by year, it will be a great hardship. If prices are to be brought down to the welfare of the people rendering concession to one section and depriving the others is not the right answer.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE (Bombay South Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise here to support the Budget as well as to congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister as well as the Prime Minister for having framed a Budget which will bring relief not only to the poor not only to the weaker sections, not only to the middle classes, but also to other classes who deserve the relief and assistance.

Sir, this is a Budget, I think with a major shift and orientation on the side of savings as well as growth. This is not a Budget, Sir, which would bring load of taxes on any citizen. In fact there are hardly any taxes. That is to the extent of about 271 crores of rupees and that is on account of the five per cent increase in Customs Duty on import goods and 15 per cent Import Duty on the newsprint. Sir, therefore, this is also a Budget which does not load an ordinary citizen with taxes.

This is also, Sir, a Budget with considerable scope and potentiality for employment as well as for export. It brings also into picture an adequate balance between the urban needs as well as the rural needs. Sir, last year when the Budget was brought, many in the Opposition as well as in the country and some of us were expecting a large dose of taxes. But when the Finance Minister brought the Budget, they were all relieved. This year also, Sir, a month before or even before that people of this country and the Opposition were all whispering 'you will see what is going to happen when the Budget is presented in this House. They expected a large dose of taxes, but that is not there this year also. Therefore, there is hardly anything for the Opposition or even for the opponents of our party to say that we have not done anything for the poor or for anybody or that we increased the inflationary tendency. So far as benefits for the private industry and the middle class are concerned, there is relief in income-tax; there is exemption upto Rs. 15,000/-. There is also a rationalization of the income-tax structure, from Rs. 12,000/- to Rs. 15,000/-. This gives relief to a large section viz about 15 lakhs of our society, which was suffering from the burden of the income-tax.

Then there is the 5 per cent reduction in surcharge in the corporate income-tax. So far as the industry—and so far as the small-scale industries—are concerned, they are also given much relief. Fourteen new group of industries are getting investment-related income-tax concessions. There is tax holiday for units in the Free Trade Zones, which he has extended to 5 years. This budget, therefore, is not on the basis of personal taxation, but on consumption production as well as export orientation.

My friend here Mr. Indrajit Gupta was saying that this budget gave relief not to the poor but to the rich people. People had no incentive to deposit in banks, but they have incentive to deposit in banks; that they have incentive, under this budget, only to deposit in the companies. I might bring to his notice that there is now a ceiling on the

[SHRI R. R. Bhole.]

interest which the companies will give in future. It is 15 per cent. The banks are also asked to increase their rates of interest for periods less than 5 years. It is, therefore, not correct to say that companies will get more deposits, and banks will get less deposits.

Small-scale industries will also get a boost, because there is concessional excise duty for 72 articles. Their duty-free exemption limits are now to the extent of Rs. 7.5 lakhs. The concessional levy would be 75 per cent of the normal levy; and it would extend from Rs. 7.50 to Rs. 15 lakhs. There is also, as I mentioned earlier, adequate balance between the urban needs and rural needs. The rural employmnt programme was initiated last year. The drinking water scheme was also initiated last year This year it is Rs. 180 crores, plus Rs. 180 crores to be contributed by the states. For the drinkng water scheme, it was Rs. 100 crores. This year it is Rs. 150 crores. The special component plan for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was Rs. 70 crores last year; and this year it will be Rs. 85 crores. It will, therefore be seen that even the weaker sections of our nation are looked after by this budget. There is much talk, and it is true that we are trying to identify the black-money and bring it out, that we are at present in the days of inflation. The inflation is also imported; the inflation is also artificial, because the business community is not cooperating with the Government policies as much as it is expected to do. But with all these hardships and handicaps, last year, it was 21 per cent and this year correspondingly it is only 13.5 per cent. What I am trying to emphasise is that we are moving in the right direction.

When we started with the economy last year, it was completely ruined. We never expected that economy was so bad. But when the Government was installed the 1 found that it was the worst. Now, some instances have been given like thousands of tonnes of gold was frittered away; thousands of tonnes of patatoes were also burnt, thousands of tonnes of sugarcane was also burnt. There was absolutely no thinking about the economy at all. So, this must be the state of economy. In the background of this economy, all these reliefs were given not only to the poor people, middle class but also to others. I think our Finance Minister has done a very good job on this pragmatic Budget. He has also tried to mop up black-money. We all know that there is a parallel economy caused by this blackmoney. It is true that this may not be an ideal limit, as far as bearer bonds are concerned, but this is certainly one of the remedies. Article 292 of our Constitution says, "The executive power of the Union extends to borrowing upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of India within the limits fixed by Parliament by law." Therefore, the Government has a right. The executive has the power under the Constitution to borrow; and that is why, the Finance Minister is doing this. This is not the first time when we are mopping up the blackmoney. There was voluntary disclosure in 1953-54. Then again there was voluntary disclosure in 1974-75. Then there were gold bonds issued in 1965 which were repaid at the international prices in 1980. Therefore, there is nothing very unusual in the issue of the bearer bonds. This was also done in France and Italy. It is not that the Government is not taxing this money which would be put in bearer bonds. Therefore, there is no tax loss, on that. On the other hand, tax gain will be to the extent of 8 per cent.

Until-now, we are told that bearer bonds worth Rs. 54 crores are sold; by the end of—month this we hope it

will be much more. We know that there is a writ petition filed in the Supreme Court in Delhi. No writ petition was filed before either against the voluntary disclosure or against the gold bonds. This is the first time, as far as I know, that a writ petion has been filed in the Supreme Court against the bearer bonds. I am glad that no stay order was given by the Supreme Court. My own experience as a judge in the Bombay High Court is that when there is hardly any substance in these petitions filed in the Court, no stay is gtven. The very fact that no stay order is given in the writ-petition shows that there is not even a *prima facie* case disclosed in this petition; and that is the reason why normally it is rejected;

I am very sorry to see that this writ petition is decided to be disposed of in the month of April even when the matter is very urgent and very important. I wish it was decided earlier. May I bring to the notice of this House that some of the judgments in the Supreme Court of our country by some of the Judges are not given even after one year or an ore from the completion of the hearing. This is csandalous. And I may tell you that this is not the case of a Harijan Judge delivering so late such judgments from the non-Harijan class Judges are not delivering judgments for more than one year.

I have to say a few words about the implementation of the projects and the policies that are enumerated in the Budget. It is very necessary that all the money which we are spending, all the money that the Government is spending for the weaker sections, for the farmers for the marginal people for the agricultural labourers should go into their pockets and for their benefits. That is very necessary; unless and until at all levels and at the highest level the progress of expenditure for achievement is monitored, the poor man and the middle-man will not be benefited. At any rate, the pipe line is so long from Delhi via the State district and the villages that there is lot of leakage in the pipe lines, that all that leakage will have to be stopped and I think when we are spending crores of rupees and when we have the will also to assist the poor people when we desire to raise the level —the poverty line—to the extent of even up to 50 per cent. We must coordinate and monitor all the work. This type of work is very very essential and very urgent and very important. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to look into the implementation from this point of view.

There is another point which I must say. I am glad that although we had lost large numbers of mandays in the past, we lost few last year now the labour is cooperating with us; we must try to get more cooperation from them. We must try to instil discipline into the labour areas. Our friends here tn the Opposition must also co-operate in this, if production has to increase, and if our country has to go up the ladder to be one of the best of nations. I do not say that they should be given less remunerative prices. I do not also say that they should be given less wages or salaries. I myself worked as the Pay Commission in Maharashtra for the Government employees. I know what the problem is about the wages and salaries but at the same time, there should not be any disparity between what the labourer in the villages gets and what an industrial worker gets. Now there is a wide disparity and one is aghast when one notices that one gets only Rs. 2 or two and a half rupees in the village because the Minimum Wages Act is not implemented; and the other man gets as much as a Joint Secretary who works till 8 o'clock and burns midnight oil. This should not be allowed. Therefore, I also hope that the industrial and organised labour class will co-operate with the Government

[Shri R. R. Bhole]

and the Opposition wil also make an effort to see that they do not create trouble as they are creating in Bangalore now.

We must also examine the position about overtime.

The over-time as far as I know is for work not done during the working hours. It is to the extent of Rs. 56 crores in 1978-79 and Rs. 89 crores in 1980-81. We must try to see that this over-time money ts to be utilised properly. If over-time has to be given, we must employ more employees and get the work done so that to some extent at least the unemployment problem will be solved. But as far as I know, additional employment will not be necessary because, as my friend there said, adequate work is not done during the regular eight hours of work by the bureaucrats, as we expect them to do. They must, therefore, work as expected.

I cannot sit down without mentioning something about Gujarat. What is happening there is very unfortunate. This cannot go on. This has been started by some vested interest and very interested people. In the judgement of the Supreme Court which was given recently in favour of the promotion for the scheduled castes, Justice Krishna Iyer has mentioned that advocate, Shri Shanti Bhushan, the Law Minister in the Janata Government, who is a member of the BJP, has threatened the court that if the judgment is not given in his favour, then the battle of the petitioner and the others will go to the street. In other words, Shri Shanti Bhushan, who is a member of the BJP had an idea that there is some conspiracy going on by the RSS and BJP to see that this constitutional guarantee is not given to the weaker sections. That is the rason why this agitation and violence has been started in Gujarat. Now I am told—at any rate, in the Press it is reported—that there are documents which have been confiscated to show that there is some connection of the RSS with this. Here therefore is evidence. Shri Shanti Bhushan himself has admitted before the Supreme Court that the battle will go to the sreets. Therefore, they are all involved. This is not a matter of not giving concessions to the poor, but this is a matter of bringing our Government and our party into embarrassment but they will not succeed. People are sane. Sanity will come. It has to come. At the same time, I appeal to all in this country that so far as their caste is concerned that poor and the weak would not be unnecessarily harassed and killed. Their houses should not be burnt. It is cowardly. Every-body should unite and see that these people who are also citizens of this country are able to exist and live like citizens with all the rights that the Constitution guarantees to them.

With these words, I again support the budget and congratulate the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): Sir, at the outset, I must congratulate the Finance Minister for presenting a balanced budget to the country, not with political motives, but as an economist. At the same time, I must congratulate the Prime Minister who thought thrice before appointing him as the Finance Minister, because he is the most dynamic person and economist in the country. He has presented the budget in the true Jagannath Sruti or Jagannath culture:

सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनाः
सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः
सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु
मा कश्चित् दुःखभाक् भवेत।

That means, all people should live in peace. There should not be any ani-

mosity or attachment. We should be equal. In other words, there should be socialism and democracy.

Some friends in the opposition are propagating a psychological fear that due to this deficit budget, inflation and price rise are a must in the coming year. Actually as revealed in the appropriation account, quite a few Ministries had not spent a minimum of Rs. 1300 crores in their Plan accounts. That means, if the plan allocation is pegged down to the last year's figure, Rs. 1300 crores will be reduced from the deficit account and thus leaving Rs. 200 crores as deficit. This will not create a psychology in the minds of the people that due to this deficit, price hike and inflation will commence. Side by side, we must see the past also. The Minister has particularly mentioned in his Budget speech that we have passed through a crisis of management in 1980-81 and now we are going towards the economic growth. In 1976 the country was self-sufficient in agricultural production. And the foreign exchange reserve was Rs. 2800 crores. This was made possible only due to the infrastructural facilities created by Mrs. Gandhi's Government both for agriculture and for export promotion.

17.32 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGARHI *in the Chair*].

Many leaders of the opposition are now telling that they had left with the Government 14.5 million tonnes of foodgrains and Rs. 5000 crores in foreign exchange reserve. But this had happened not because of their performance. They had brought about an economic mess in the country as revealed in the RBI's report. There it is mentioned that well planned economy had been reteriorated and dismantled. That is why, the country has faced the crisis management.

During their three-year period, the total production of power was less than 3000 mw. Coal production was stagnant. Functioning of the Railway was distorted. Shifting of responsibility from one department to another was the order of the day. So, the crisis management had been tackled by Mr. Venkataraman's Budget. A high power committee had been set up to look into the infrastructural bottlenecks. As a result, the coal production which was 106 million tonnes has gone upto 115 million tonnes. The utilisation of power capacity has been stepped up from 44 per cent to 51 per cent. The Railway has also operated much more efficiently. At the same time, the inflation rate has been brought down to 13.5 per cent, which has been described by Mr. Venkataraman in his Budget speech as the second lowest in the world. So, we must analyse this thing also.

Coming to the public sector undertakings, my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, was saying that Government is going to have a shift in policy from the public sector to the private sector. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the Second Plan correctly analysed and stressed the importance of the public sector undertakings for the growth of the country. In the Sixth Plan massive investment is going to take place in the public sector to the tune of Rs. 97500 crores, which is not a small amount. So, the charge that Government is relying on the private sector is baseless. I hope the hon. Minister will give more facts and figures to refute this charge.

Now I come to petrol and petroleum products. Our present petroleum bill is more than Rs. 5,000 crores. Out total production of petroleum by 1985 is expected to be of the tune of 20 to 24 million tonnes, which will not be sufficient to meet our needs. So, we will have to import more. In this context, the policy of the Government to invite foreign companies for exploration-cum-production drilling is welcome. Because, our resources are limited. It is true that we have provided in the budget Rs. 1,100 crores for this purpose, but that is not sufficient. So, inviting foreign companies who have expertise for exploration is welcome. But I will caution the Petroleum Minister on one point. All the companies in the field are not genuine. For instance, there is one US company, Carle's Burg Limited which did explora-

[Shri Krupasindhu Bhoi]

tory drilling near Paradip, off the Bay of Bengal. It has come out in so many papers that this firm had sabotaged the exploration work. So, we must be careful on this score.

I would also suggest that there should be one holiday for the utilisation of petrol and diesel in the country. Sri Lanka and so many other countries have introduced rationing for petrol If we can have a holiday, at least for private and Government official vehicles, we can save a lot of petrol.

The members of the opposition have very critically analysed the budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister. But they have not given any constructive suggestion as to how the country can be run better. They are all concentrating their attention on the size of the cake. But they have not given any thought to the population of our country, which is growing at a very rapid rate. The present population is more than 660 million. If the population increases at the rate of 2.5 per cent, by 2,000 A.D. one person cannot get even 5.5 feet of area. This is a national problem. There should be a National Commission to look into this matter, composed of representatives of all sections and religions, and that body should be attached to the Family Planning Department. We have allotted Rs. 155 crores for this. Since it is a delicate problem, national consensus should be there.

I have to make so many points. I hail from Orissa. So, I must get two minutes from you.

Hon. Finance Minister, Sir, I hail from Orissa and Orissa is the poorest State in the country. More than 84 per cent of the population of Orissa lives below the poverty line. The natural resources of Orissa amount to 30 per cent of the total natural resources of the country. The forest resources there are abundant. More than 600 kilometres of coastal line is there. At the time when Mr. Biju Patnaik was the Chief Minister of the State; he had ruled the State for more than 60 per cent of the time. So, Orissa was dominated by feudal and international fraud politically. Now we are out of their clutches. So, Mr. Finance Minister, you must consider that Orissa should be given maximum priority for the economic development.

Lastly, I must speak a few words for my constituency.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: (Dausa): May I know what is the international fraud?

(Interruptions)

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Everybody knows it. We should not align to anybody.

I will now speak only about the Western Orissa from which I hail. As Orissa had been treated previously, now Western Orissa people are also neglected. You will be surprised to know that in Orissa 33 per cent of the population lives in Western Orissa. The employment opportunities they have availed of are only 6.5 per cent. No Central sector investment is there up till now. I must urge upon the Minister that the emotional detachment which is there between the coastal and Western Orissa should be removed by linking up the coastal and Western Orissa with a railway line about which we requested the Minister for Railways, Mr. Kedar Panday, several times and he has promised to give it also. But unfortunately it has not found a place in this year's Budget. This emotional detachment should be linked again by conecting Sambalpur with Talcher.

Secondly, an alumina-aluminum complex which was envisaged previously at Titlagarh has been shifted somewhere due to some reason. Bauxite is the raw material for aluminium. The bauxite reserve in Orissa which had been found in 1974, is the second biggest in the world. In view of the gap between production and utilisation, the complex should be located in Tit-

Nagarh during the Sixth Five-Year Plan. I urge upon the Minister to have a second look at this and provide for an alumina-aluminium complex at Titlagarh.

There is a big coal reserve in Barjaraj Nagar which is Asia's biggest, which extends 72 kilometres in length and 32 kilometres in breadth. More than three billion tonnes of coal is deposited there, which is amenable for a super thermal power station. That should also be considered.

I could have made many points and given many suggestions, but the time is short. The implementation gap for the national economy should be looked into and for public sector undertakings if you are spending so much of money in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, some expert committee should be set up in the Prime Minister's Secretariat to go into details about the functioning of this with some technical personnel.

Lastly, I hail from a community of doctors and scientists. So, I must tell a word for science and technology. It has been given some impetus in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, but it is not up to the satisfaction. For his reason the disparity gap should be reduced by giving more improtance to science and technology than to the bureaucrats.

श्री एन. राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद): उर्दू में बोलिए ।

श्री गुलाम रसूल कोचक (अनन्तनाग): मैं काश्मीरी में बोलूंगा, लेकिन उसके लिए ट्रांसलेटर नहीं है।

जरूरत ईजाद की मां है। मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि जरूरत होने पर आदमी को कभी भिखारी बनना पड़ता है, कभी किसी से उधार लेना पड़ता है और कभी चोरी भी करनी पड़ती है। जो पालिसी और बजट एस्टीमेट्स हमारे सामने हैं,

I have already hailed them in a different context. Already I have said, it is rural-oriented; already I have said, it is expert-oriented; already I have said, it is in itself a re-oriented Budget, doing away with the traditional form of Budget that we had so far experienced in this House. Its success depends on its effective implementation. Gap between budget estimates and actuals carries significance. If we loose light of it, significance and credibility of budget would be lost.

Now, the difficulty is, to what extent we can achieve those targets, depends on to what extent we can revolutionise our economic policies, to what extent our constitutional framework would allow us to go further and to what extent we are confronted with limitations here and there so that from financial point of view, from constitutional point of view and from State-Centre relation point of view and from the point of view of disparities that have been caused so far between various areas of the nation and the problems that we are facing today.

We cannot have a ready-made formula, an answer to all the problems that we are facing within a single Budget. There would be a series of such budgets that may lead us to achieve certain objectives and those objectives are very clear in the present Budget. We are leading towards that direction. I would say that this fiscal policy approach of taxation has to be a continuous process for a number of years to achieve those objectives.

Another important point is that the policy has to be strictly implemented because much of it depends on not how estimates have been placed before us but how our economic policy is going to gain momentum and strength in the whole country. There would be stability of prices, there would again be inflation; there would be rise in prices again and there would be lack of growth. But in this Budget, if we have channelised it towards a certain direction, that we have to bring down inflation by much more growth of infra-structure in the

[Shri Gulam Rasool Kochak]

country or we have to have much more railway links in the country, to have means of communications—that is another part of infra-structure—we will produce much more coal, we will produce much more energy, if these targets are to be achieved, then we have to see that all the economic parts that are encircling round the Budget are taken care of. The Budget itself is nothing but a direction, is a weapon to provide setting. It is the other forces that have to work together, to unify together, so that we find complete objectives to be achieved. Budget cannot itself increase growth. The implementation of Economic policies would have a dynamic role to pay. It is harmonising the too which is necessitated.

That is one thing I would say. The Budget is as it is. Of course, we have to swallow this bitter pill. We talk of deficit of Rs. 1800 crores. It is there. Could it be avoided? That is the question.

It is not a question of as to how much amount of deficit is there in the Budget. The important question is: What are the reasons for the deficit in the Budget? I am very much seized of this question. Deficit is primarily due to uncontrolled wasteful public expenditure, shortfalls in the use of funds allotted for new schemes or projects.

I say that what country needs at present is sound budget. Lot of burden has been put on the public expenditure side. This expenditure has increased to a gigantic proportion. In the year 1951, we had to spend only Rs. 860 crores on public expenditure. In the year 1981, it has gone up to Rs. 4,267 crores. We can imagine the magnitude of the problem now. Therefore we have to curtail criminal wasteful expenditure. Waste and prodigability is to be avoided. The wasteful expenditure is eating into the vitals of the whole economy. Expenditure is expanding like proverlual human State. We have to wage a war against such expenditure, which does not give us any return. Economy has to be observed so that there is reduction in this expenditure. Deficit of 18,000 crores looks moderate but sources suggested to meet this deficit must be assured. Then alone we can maintain price stability and improve condition of Economic growth. I have certain suggestions to make on how it could be done. We have either to create some Reforms Committee which would go into the matter and suggest reforms by which we can save this huge expenditure or we must set up a Committee of Experts to suggest ways and means of reducing this public expenditure. If only we had succeeded in devising mothods of curtailing public expenditure, this deficit would not have been there.

Rs. 1400 crores is a moderate deficit, but to meet them by sources suggested must be assured. Economic policies designed to encourage growth, overall development, initiations of enterprises, efficiencies in all fields of economic activity will have a more dynamic role to play. A soft Budget has created a good climate for growth at enterprises. Forthunately this year due to good climatic conditions, monsoons, rainfalls, there is likely to be a record production of 135 million tonnes of good grains. Government machinery must take advantage out of it, by mopping up with the procurement of grains surplus through procurement machinery. But here also I would suggest steps should be taken on LIC lines to give new life to this organisation.

There are chances that in our efforts to find resources to fill up the deficit, we have done on case of private enterprising institutions, we must organise, boost up public undertakings also. Its efficiency is to be improved, finding out bottlenecks, checking them, encourage new enterpreneurs with new ideas and spirits. We may land ourselves into more financial burdens. We have to guard against this danger. Increase in performance of generation of power, in

rail movement, in production of steel, coal, during 2nd financial year has been the Biggest single factor that has increased the optimism. State owned enterprises are still saddled with considerable idle capacities and managerial infirmities, which need prompt attention.

I, therefore, say that the Bueget cannot increase growth. It will only provide a setting. We have to make a proper analysis of the prevailing economic conditions in the country and take realistic view in the preparation of the Budget. The country is not yet out of woods, but has managed to cope reasonably well with the soring, exorbitant prices in the cost of imported crude. Value of rupee is firm in foreign currency. How to be a realist to face certain problems that are facing us? Maybe, we may have agreed to some formula, we may have found a way-out to bring this deficit down. But unfortunately things being what they are, we as lawyers do not accept defeats; as lawyers, we always say, 'I have won", but nobody wins, everybody loses, the country as a whole loses. That is my point of view.

So far as this Budget is concerned, we have taken it for granted that it is only this august House that can have reactions about it and that is the final reaction. But we have to look to the Budget from the common man's point of view, from the public point of view, from every point of view, rural side or urban side or industrial side or private enterprise or public enterprise. Everybody has welcomed this Budget. Naturally, this is a good Budget. People's reactions have to be considered. So, I would congratulate the hon. Minister on his getting the feelings of gratitude from the general public. Let us be optimistic bright future awaits us. if we work with dedication, hard work, discipline and unity.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU (Bobbili). Sir, I do not know for how long I can speak; there are only two or four minutes. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can start now and speak upto 6 O'Clock. You can continue tomorrow.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: I am sorry, Sir, I have to make only a partial speech this evening.

We are talking about the General Budget. Therefore, I may be excused if I raise some issues which are not directly pertaining to taxation because I am not an expert on taxation; I cannot say anything except that I congratulate Mr. Venkataraman on presenting this Budget which has been acclaimed as a very popular Budget. As a lay man—I am not a financial expert—I can only say that industry, administration and planning should be combined and therefore, as far as administration, planning and industry are concerned, I may be excused if I say a few words ;administration, planning and industry, I feel, should be given a greater priority.

As far as administration is concerned, I represent today a constituency known as Bobbili. I am mentioning this fact because, till 1977, I represented Visakhapatnam which is an industrial centre. Industry and agriculture are two sides of the same coin; the coin is India and on industry. As far as industry is and on the other side we have agriculture. Therefore, I may be excused if I say a few words both on agriculture and on industry. As far as industry is concerned, my constituency is in the rural areas and the only industry that is there in Bobbili is sugar factory. The sugar factories have to get water. Without water, there cannot be sugar production. Therefore, to the extent that water can only be provided through irrigation, I feel that I may be excused if I say a few words on irrigation. Mr. Venkataraman belongs to Madras. I am mentioning this because in 1939, the then Madras Government planned for a scheme known as Ramapadasagar on the Godavari; Mr. Sonty Ramamurthy was the then ICS Adviser to the Government of Madras. Ramapadasagar was one of the biggest projects on the Godavari. As a matter of fact, the idea

[Shri P.V.G. Raju]

was that if the Ramapadasagar was completed, the whole of Tamil Nadu could be irrigated....

18.00 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can continue tomorrow.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: Thank you very much.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

CASH DEPOSIT FOR BOOKING OF TATA TRUCK AND BUS CHASIS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up the Half-an-hour discussion. Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria.

श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया (झाबुआ) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक प्रश्न टाटा कम्पनी के बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछा था, जिसका उत्तर 18 तारीख को दिया गया । टाटा कम्पनी जो बस और ट्रक चेसेज बनाती है, वह नियम के विरुद्ध, कानून के विरुद्ध काम करती है । यदि आप टाटा के आंकड़े देखेंगे, तो आप पायेंगे कि 1974 में टाटा चेसेस की कीमत 61 हजार रु. थी, लेकिन आज उसकी कीमत 1 लाख 68 हजार रु. है—तीन गुना कीमत उसने बढ़ा दी है और इसके साथ ही साथ प्रत्येक व्यक्ति जो चेसेस लेना चाहता है, उससे छः हजार रुपया जमा करवाती है । मुझे मालूम है 1978 से लाखों आदमी उस लाइन में लगे हैं, लेकिन उन लोगों को चेसेस नहीं मिलती है, परन्तु वह 50-60 हजार रु. ब्लैक में बिकती है। आज हमारे देश के अन्दर रेलवे के बाद यदि माल ढोने या आदमियों को ले जाने का नम्बर आता है, तो यह बसेस और ट्रक्स का ही है । खास करके यदि आप आज गांवों में देखेंगे, तो आप पायेंगे कि जितने आदमी बस के अन्दर बैठे हुए हैं, उतने ही उपर बैठे हुए है। बसेज न मिलने के कई बार ग्रामीण लोग मीलों पैदल चलते हैं और कई जगह तो ऐसी खटारा बसें चलती हैं कि उनको डर होता है कि वे ठीक से पहुंच भी पायेंगे या नहीं पहुंच पायेंगे। ऐसी बसें खास करके पहाड़ी एरिया में ज्यादा होती हैं जहां गरीब लोग रहते हैं, कमजोर लोग रहते हैं, आदिवासी लोग रहते हैं, हरिजन लोग रहते हैं ।

हमारे देश के अन्दर बहुत सारे गरीब लोग, पढ़े-लिखे नौजवान हैं, जिनके पास लाइसेंस है, बस चलाने का और ट्रक चलाने का, परन्तु यह जो व्यवस्था है, उस व्यवस्था के अन्दर वह गरीब आदमी कभी भी बस या ट्रक का मालिक नहीं बन सकता है, बस को नहीं खरीद सकता है । इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था इस कम्पनी ने कर रखी है । वहां पर 6 हजार रु. जमा करने के लिए गरीब आदमी कहां से लायेगा और वह जमा भी कराता है, तो उसका ब्याज नहीं दिया जाता है । मैं अभी एक माननीय सदस्य का भाषण सुन रहा था कि 15 परसेंट इन्टरेस्ट रखा है, वह किस को मिलता है ? वहां पर सब फर्जी एकाउन्ट तैयार होता है । कोई भी गरीब आदमी आज के जमाने में न बस चला सकता है, न ट्रक चला सकता है । इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि हमको इस देश के अन्दर कितनी बसें और चेसेस की हर साल आवश्यकता होती है ? दूसरे यह कि टाटा ने जो नियम के विरुद्ध रकम जमा करवाई है, उसका ब्याज वह नहीं देता है, उसके खिलाफ आप कौन से कानून के अन्दर उसको दंड देना चाहते हैं और अभी तक आपने क्या दंड दिया है ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं—यदि इस देश में चेसिज बनाने में सिर्फ टाटा की ही मोनोपोली है तो आप दूसरी किसी कम्पनी को इन्ट्रोडयूस क्यों नहीं करते हैं? मैं चाहता हूं कि आप दूसरी कम्पनियों को भी उतनी ही तादाद में चेसिज बनाने का लाइसेंस दें, जिस से जनता को लाभ मिले ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज टाटा के खजाने में कम से कम 200 करोड़ रुपया जमा है, जिस का पूरा बेनिफिट टाटा लेता है । अगर यह पैसा बैंकों में जमा हो तो इस 200 करोड़ रुपये का उपयोग भारत

की जनता कर सकती है । इस के बारे में मंत्री जी क्या करना चाहते हैं, अपने उत्तर में बतलायें ?

मैंने पेपर में पढ़ा है कि टाटा अपने चेसिज को बाहर भी भेजता है, जिस का लाभ भारत की जनता नहीं उठा सकती है। ये चेसिज काफी तादाद में बाहर जाते हैं— मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस के खिलाफ आप कौन सा कानून ला रहे हैं । अगर ये चेसिज बाहर न भेजे जायें, तो भारत में बने हुए चेसिज का लाभ भारत के लोग उठा सकते हैं । यहां के चेसिज बाहर जायें और यहां के लोग तकलीफ उठायें, यह उचित नहीं है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके बारे में आप क्या प्रतिबन्ध लगायेंगे ताकि वे भारत के लोगों को मिल सकें ? यह सितम्बर, 1970 की बात है, उस समय टाटा ट्रक के चेसिज 44 देशों को भेजता था तथा हर साल 15 हजार चेसिज बाहर जाते थे । अब मैं समझता हूं वह संख्या और ज्यादा बढ़ गई होगी । अगर उसको रोक कर जो यहां के गरीब लोग हैं, कमजोर वर्ग के लोग हैं, उन को दिये जाएं तो इस से बहुत सुविधा हो सकती है।

राजस्थान में एक कारखाना खोला जाना था, जिसके लिए राजस्थान सरकार ने करीब 250 एकड़ जमीन कम्पनी को दी थी । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस कम्पनी में कब तक चेसिज बननी शुरू हो जायेंगी, कितनी चेसिज ईयरली बनेंगी तथा उनके वितरण का क्या प्रोसीजर होगा ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि आज इस पर जो 50-60 हजार का ब्लैक चल रहा है, उस ब्लैक को रोकने के लिए भारत सरकार क्या प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहती है तथा जो वेटिंग लिस्ट में बैठे हुए हैं उनके लिए आप क्या करना चाहते हैं ? क्या आप के पास कम्पनी की दी हुई कोई वेटिंग लिस्ट है कि 1978 से लेकर आज तक कितने लोग वेटिंग लिस्ट में हैं, उन का कितना रुपया जमा है तथा उनको कब तक चेसिज मिलेगी ? यदि कम्पनी उनको चेसिज दे सकती है, तब तो ठीक है, वरना उन का रुपया लौटाया जाना चाहिये कम्पनी चार-पांच सालों से उन के रुपये का उपयोग कर रही है—मैं चाहता हूं कि इस कम्पनी के खिलाफ ऐसे कड़े कानून बनाये जायें जिस से भविष्य में ये लोग देश का करोड़ों रुपया इस प्रकार से बरबाद न करें ।

जहां तक मुझे मालूम है—1973 में टाटा ने करीब-करीब 22400 चेसिज बनाई थीं और ईयरली 36 हजार बनाने का प्लान था, अब तो शायद 50 हजार बनाते होंगे। इतने चेसिज बनाने के बाद भी पहाड़ों में रहने वालों को चेसिज नहीं मिलते हैं जिस से उनके अन्दर भयंकर असंतोष व्याप्त है। वहां पर खटारा बसें चलती हैं । मैं मध्य प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूं, हमारे यहां अगर आप रोडवेज में बैठे जायें तो पता नहीं आप अपनी मन्जिल पर भी पहुंच सकेंगे या नहीं । कण्डक्टर कहता है कि बीमा करा-कर आये हो या नहीं ? कारण यही है कि चेसिज नहीं मिलती है, बरसात के दिनों में छाता ले कर चलना पड़ता है, अगर छाता नहीं है तो सफर नहीं कर सकते हैं, सामान गीला हो सकता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये मंत्री जी क्या व्यवस्था करना चाहते हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): Sir, the hon. Member's concern is with regard to the shortage of chassis to the buses. It is highly appreciated and the Government is equally concerned about the whole thing. I may tell you the actions that we are taking to meet the shortage which was raised by the hon. Member.

I personally feel that there is a lot of communication gap. The first thing which the hon. Member said is:

"कम्पनी ब्याज नहीं देती है, जो ब्याज न दे, उसको क्या सजा मिलनी चाहिये ?"

The hon. Member must know that the company gives 12 per cent interest and this interest is not for a fixed period. Even if after six months a person gets his registration cancelled he will get the interest for that period.

श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : आज दिलकुल नहीं देते हैं, आप खाते उनके देख लीजिए ।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : आज नहीं दिया जाता है, यह मैंने स्वयं देखा है ।

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The Company's statement is that they give 12 per cent rate of interest. In fact, many Members approach us for the allotment of a chassis and we always tell them that if there is any irregularity in the queue and somebody is ignored in the queue they should bring the same to our notice and we will take the action. Sir, interest is part of the contract between the prospective buyer and the company. The company under that contract is liable to make payment. It becomes a legal case of breach of law. If there are cases of such breach of contract then I shall appreciate if the same are brought to our notice. We shall definitely write to the company as to why this irregularity is being adopted.

As far as the hon. Member's statement that the company has collected Rs. 200 crores as advance, I may point out that the company has given us the information that the deposits over the last two years period are to the tune of Rs. 18 crores. The company has also given us the information that the availability of the chassis takes a period between two and a half years to three years. Here again we always tell the Members that if anywhere the Members feel that there is undue delay then they should bring it to our notice and we shall see to it that that irregularity is not continued at all.

Sir, the hon. Member said that the Tata chassis are defective and, as such, there should be a ban on their export. I would only like the hon. Member to appreciate that when an item goes outside the country in the international market then it acquires an international market orientation. Further, the hon. Members would appreciate the chassis made in our country—whether by Tata or Ashok Ley land—do stand the road worthiness test. That is an important thing. But inspite of that if there is any complaint in the knowledge of any Member where the road-worthiness test is in doubt it should be brought to our notice. In fact, we are putting a condition of export obligation on the automibile units with the twin object of our products getting international market orientation and to help to ease the tight foreign exchange position.

Another point made by the hon. Member is the sale of chassis and trucks in black. That in fact is a breach of law. And if at all a case like that comes to the hon. Member's notice the first thing that he should do is that he should have an FIR done, and case registered with the Police. It is a legal case. He can bring it to our notice. That in fact is more a matter of the Ministry of Home Affairs, but even then, if he brings it to our notice, we will try to see that whatever action is needed is taken.

In the case of shortage of chassis, I would like to say this. He has quoted some figures of 1972. Then he has quoted the latest figure. I would like the hon. Member to know that the figure of production of the manufacture of commercial vehicles is like this. For his information I would like to tell him this. The total licensed capacity is spread over 9 companies like TELCO, Ashok Leyland, Simpson and Company, Hindustan Motors, Premier Automobiles etc. These are medium-sized commercial vehicles. Light commercial vehicles are covered by companies like Mahindra and Mahindra, Standard Motors, Bajaj Tempo Limited and Insov Auto. The total licensed capacity is 138,890 and the installed capacity is 95,000. Now the demand projection for 1980-81 as against the installed capacity of 95,000 was 73,200. The hon. Member said that some people would come and get the fake registration done. In fact there is a methodology of getting an earnest

money like that which is adopted. I am not trying to justify it—K Y Z companies,—but here is the basis of purchase and sale of products of heavy industries which involve a higher working capital. The manufacturers—more so in the case such commodities where the working capital is higher—would like some earnest money to be there so that the bonafide of the buyer is there; and all the companies falling within this line are accepting that. The amount of 6,000 as compared to the total value of the price of the commercial vehicle of Tata is only 4 per cent. And the total amount, as I have told him, is 18 crores.

Now, the hon. Member has complained of the buses of the State of Rajasthan and the hill areas. I would like to request him kindly to bring to ournotice the particular State roadways who are having a problem. Because, as far as State Roadways are concerned, it is our Ministry which takes exceptional vigilance in this matter and tries to put pressure also. The only allotment where we put pressure is the allotment of the chassis to the State Roadways. I will appreciate if the hon. Member took up with the State's people and I am sure there would not be any gap as far as the pressure on our side is concerned

I think I have covered all your points.

I would like only to say one particular thing that the real answer to the problem of the scarcity of the chassis is to expand their production at every level. We in fact are working on schemes. Where there is licensed capacity in any one of the public sector units we are thinking what we could do to remove this scracity; we are working on emergency basis on that particular thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have you anythig to say about the starting of another industry somewhere?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: No, Sir. It is not like that. I would not like to give the name of our own project, bacause, we are working on the exercise, as to whether a collective effort of a few of our projects can be made so that we can introduce more additional chassis in the market so that the shortage does not remain there. We are really concerned about the whole thing.

I would like the House to know one thing about TELCO. The steps which the Government has taken now is to increase the quantum of production, the quantum of the supply of the chassis into the Indian market. Number one is, Messres. TELCO have been permitted to expand their production at Jamshedpur and Poona under the 'Facilities of Automatic Growth' by about 8,500 vehicles in all. They are working on it.

(2) Ashok Leyland have been permitted expansion of capacity from their present level of 12,500 vehicles per annum to 40,000 vehicles per annum through the establishment of 3 new units. Now, I am mentioning about the 3 units because the hon. Member was asking about the setting up of a commercial vehicle unit in Rajasthan. Now, these three units are to be established in Tamil Nadu Maharashtra and Rajasthan. This would mean additional capacity of 27,500 chassis by Ashok Leyland.

(3) The licence issued to M/s. Simpson & Company Limited in 1963 for the manufacture of Commercial vehicles was reactivated by the Government and the Company has been permitted to produce 12,000 vehicles per annum with a pay-load range of 7.5 tonnes. The company has started assembling these vehicles with imported CKD packs from Ford of the U.K. utilising their Perkins engines.

(4) The facilities have been given to the commercial vehicle manufacturers to import critical components at concessional duty in order to augment production.

Finally, one of the reasons why the production was less was due to inade-

[Shri Charanjit Chanana]

quate supply of power to these units. There was a cut in power supply and therefore there was a decrease in the production. But what we have done now is that we have given licence for the installation of diesel power generating sets by the manufacturers in order to enable them to augment the availability of power. Production of commercial vehicles during the last five years is as follows:

1975-1976	....	40,376
1976-1977	....	46,242
1978-1979	....	58,255
1978-79	....	58,255
1979-1980	....	57,441

For the current year 1980-1981 the production figure would be in between 65,000 and 70,000. We are not sure about this beacuse the month's figure has not been received. As far as the company in question is concerned, they are teling us that by the end of the year they would be completing the mark of 36,000 units

श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया: मेरे दो प्रश्नों का उत्तर नहीं आया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you want any clarification, you can ask.

श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी दो बातों का जवाब नहीं आया है । एक तो यह कि 18 तारीख को जो जवाब दिया गया था उसमें लास्ट में प्रश्न "च" के उत्तर में बताया गया था कि "अग्रिम जमा राशि एकत्रित करना कंपनी जमा नियमों की नियंत्रक धाराओं के अधिकार क्षेत्र से बाहर है ।" मैं मंत्री जी से पूछता हूं कि उसके बारे में आपका क्या कहना है । दूसरी बात यह है कि चेसिस डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करने की कोई पालिसी बनाई जा रही है या उसको आप अपने अधिकार में ले रहे हैं ?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I think there is some misunderstanding. As far as the question of the hon Member is concerned, I would only like to clarify that the Companies Deposits Rules do not prohibit the collection of such deposits and hence this deposit does not fall within the mischief of the existing regulations. Now, secondly, as far as the distribution part of hon. Member is concerned, I would only say that this is not covered by the guidelines. As I have submitted already in the House, the solution of the problem lies only in the purchase of chassis once the over-production is there. There is no problem of distribution at all. If there is surplus then they might come up with a request that we should buy these chassis and there will be no problem.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would request the hon. Mernebers to be brief and put only new points that they have, because a cultural function is there and there is a request that all of us should attend.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): The trucks are playing a very important role in carrying essential commodities from one place to another. Due to delay and pilferage in goods trains, people are relying more and more on trucks for carrying goods from Kashmir to Gauhati and Delhi to Trivandrum. On account of the rise in price of petrol and diesel, most of the people depend on buses. Even after the introduction of advance deposit system, the truck owners and the bus owners have to wait for more than a year to get their chassis. This is in spite of their advance deposit. They are harassed and they do not get the chassis in time. This ultimately leads to difficulties in carrying goods and passengers.

The Durgapur Truck Association, the West Bengal Bus Syndicate and other organisations from different States gave representations to the Government in this connection and I

forwarded those representations to the then Transport Minister, Shri A. P. Sharma and even I forwarded several representations to the hon. President. I only received acknowledgement, but no remedial measures were taken. I would like to know, what remedial measures Government wants to take for this

In reply to part (d) of the question, it was stated that the collection of advance deposits is outside the purview of the regulatory provisions of the company deposit rules. Will the Government bring forward an amendment to the company deposit rules to do away with the collection of advance deposit?

The hon. Minister has stated that there is scarcity of chassis, but he has not indicated what is the actual requirement or demand for truck chassis and bus chassis and what they can supply. What is the gap between supply and demand? How long will you take to remove the short supply of chassis for trucks and buses? It is a very important question, because if you cannot meet this demand, the transport of essential commodities from one place to another is badly affected. I would like to have categorical answers to my questions.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: (chitradurga): In part (d) of the question, it was stated that the collection of advance deposit is outside the purview of the regulatory provisions of the company deposit rules. According to the hon. Minister, the company deposit rules canont bar the collection, or the company rules have not contemplated the collections. That means that the Tata company violated the provisions. The deposit of Rs. 6000/- collected for each chassis during two years has accummulated to Rs. 18 crores.

Sir the deposit is not contemplated according to the Companies' Act or according to the Companies' Deposit rule. At least this amount gees to black money or unaccounted money. I want to know Whether the Government is going to encash this and what is the profit out of these Rs. 18 crores?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, टाटा हिन्दुस्तान का दूसरा हजारे-दार पूंजीपति है, जिसकी माया कहां तक फैली हुई है, हम और आप सभी जानते हैं। टाटा की माया यहां तक, सरकार तक पहुंची हुई है। इसलिये मुझे तो संदेह है कि अगर कोई गड़बड़ी टाटा के द्वारा टैल्को में की जाती होगी....

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Mr. Ramavatar Shastri has said something important. Question is, is he talking from faith or from knowledge?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I am talking from faith and knowledge both.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ramavatar Shastri does not know that Tata is going to start some industry in Russia.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Let them do that. They will settle with them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am saying only for the information of the House.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: It may be your information.

यहां इस बात की शंका प्रकट की गई है कि टाटा जिन लोगों से 6 हजार रुपया जमा करते हैं, उनको वह सूद नहीं देते हैं। मंत्री जी ने कहा कि मुझे बताया गया है कि देते हैं। आपको यह खबर है और यहां के कई माननीय सदस्यों को खबर है कि वह नहीं देते हैं। क्या आप उसको जांच कर के सदन को सही सूचना देंगे?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि टैल्को में जो चेसिज ट्रक और बस का बनता है या और कंपनियों में बनता है, जो सारी की सारी कंपनियां निजी प्राइवेट सैक्टर में हैं तो उनका सम्बन्ध हमारे देश की ट्रांस्पोर्ट से है। अगर पीपल्स ट्रांस्पोर्ट पालिसी होती सरकार की, जो कि मेरी समझ में नहीं है, तो निश्चय ही ट्रक और बस के चेसिज बनाने वाली टैल्को या दूसरी

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

कम्पनियों के साथ इनका व्यवहार दूसरा होता । वह नहीं है । इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ट्रक बनाने के लिये क्या हम अभी टैल्को पर ही सीमित अपने को करना चाहते हैं ?

एक ट्रक का चेसिस बनाने में कुल खर्चा आपने जरूर पता लगाया होगा कि कितना होता है और टाटा एक चेसिस को बेचता कितने में है? अगर आप यही बता देंगे तो देशवासियों को मालूम हो जायेगा कि टाटा की लूट किस तरह से होती है?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि उसके वितरण और उत्पादन दोनों में किसी भी स्टेज पर क्या सरकार का कोई नियंत्रण है ताकि आप जान सकें कि उत्पादन की स्थिति क्या है? इनकी इंस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी क्या है, कितना बना रहे हैं, कितना ब्लैक में बेच रहे हैं कितना सही दाम पर बेच रहे हैं? इसका पता लगाने के लिये क्या आपने कोई माप दंड तय किया है? मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि उनको ब्याज मिलता है, हम कहते हैं कि ब्याज नहीं मिलता है । तो उनको ब्याज मिले, इसके लिये उस राशि को टाटा के पास जमा करवाने के बजाये बैंक या पोस्ट आफिस में उन के नाम से जमा क्यों नहीं करवाते हैं? इस में क्या कठिनाई है?

देश में ट्रकों और बसों की बहुत कमी है । सरकार ने मारूति को ले लिया है और अपने लोगों को पैसा दे दिया है, हालांकि उससे कुछ फायदा नहीं होने वाला है और ऐसा करने की जरूरत नहीं थी। क्या सरकार ट्रकों और बसों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए टेल्को और अशोक लेलैंड वगैरह सब कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के लिए तैयार है, अगर नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee is not available.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I was taking his time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But you are not permitted to do it.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Regarding the first question of the hon. Member, I would only tell him that he should have listened to my earlier reply. Even at the risk of repetition, I can again read out the statement. The hon. Member has referred to the Durgapur Truck Owners' Association's problems and to harassment of people. As far as harassment is concerned, of course not getting a thing when you want it is, in itself, a harassment. And we are concerned with that part of the harassment. But if an individual is harassed in a way in which he thinks he is harassed, I shall appreciate it if the hon. Member kindly brings that particular harassment to my notice. If it is against a rule or against a law, and if he bring it to my notice, I will take whatever action has to be taken against that particular thing.

Another point which the hon. Member has asked me is: what are the steps taken by the Government? I have already read out the five points. If you want, I can read them out again.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not necessary.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The main thing is that the solution to the problem lies in producing enough. Another hon. Member's point was that I did not inform the House about the demand projections. About that also, in fact, if I read out the statement made by me earlier, it will only be a repetition. I will again read it out. I had said that for 1980-81, the demand projection was 73,200. Against this demand projection, the licensed capacity is 1,38,890 units; and I have also said in this House that as against this, the installed capacity is 95,900. (*Interruption*) I will give the total production figures also to the hon. Member. The production figures are: for 1973-74—43,000. This again I have already talked about; and I have said that the production

figure to-day would be between 65,000 and 70,000. Now, the gap between the installed capacity and production is due mainly to the infrastructural gap; and we are trying to see—Sir, about the steps I think I have to repeat, so that the hon. Member will understand. . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The shortage would be 8,000.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Sir, do you want me to report the steps taken?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He knows that; not necessary.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The hon. Member here has a sked me a question on Company Law, and the Company Law statement I have already given.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I had put another question regarding the amendment of the rules for advance deposits.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The hon. Member must know that I have already said that the number of products of heavy industry is not one. There are many; e.g. printing machines, tractors, commercial vehicles, cars etc. They are taking this money. I am not trying to justify Company X, Y or Z. I have said this earlier also. It is to prove the bonafide of the demand of the product. As the hon. member has rightly said, there are cases where the people want to get the *benami* things also done. To avoid that particular thing, we want that only genuine and bonafide cases should be there for the allotment of the commercial vehicles.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: You tell something about the rules for advance so that genuine people will get it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Halder, if everybody registers his name, then it will be difficult.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: I will request the hon. member to see one particular thing which he would be knowing also. I don't have to show it to him. This is Patriot newspaper dated 10th. There is an advertisement of the Indian Banks Association. If you see the rate of interest, you will come to know about it. I do not know if you are concerned with the buyers or the purchasers. If your concern is for the buyers, if a buyer puts his money without a fixed term, without a fixed tenure of the deposit, he would not get more than 5 to 6 per cent interest from the bank whereas this company is paying 12 per cent. As the hon. members had said that they have not paid, I am surprised why the complaints have not been brought to our notice.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: This is not a question of paying interest; this is a question of violating the rules. They are violating the company deposit rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He said that it is not a violation of the rules.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: It is not violation of the rules. I have already told the member; I have already given the clarification also that it is not covered. (*Interruptions*). It is within the Companies Law itself. (*Interruptions*) Shastriji was talking of a wonderful thing about the popular transport policy. I do not know what were the ingredients of that policy. I would appreciate if he explains them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then we will have another Half-an-Hour Discussion. Another thing is that you are not a Transport Minister.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: But we have to explain to him. फिर शास्त्री जी ने जो मापदण्ड की बात की है, मैं ने पहले यह कहा है कि ब्लैक में कोई भी चीज बेचना ला के खिलाफ है

[श्री चरण जीत चानना]

और जो ला को तोड़ेगा वह तो एक क्रिमिनल होगा। उस के लिए ला है और उस का मापदण्ड आलरेडी ला में बना हुआ है।

फिर आप ने कास्ट और प्राफिट की बात कही, तो वह आप को मेरे से ज्यादा पता होगा क्यों कि आप तो उस के विशेषज्ञ हैं। आप जानते हैं कि जब ये कम्पनीज बैलेंस शीट बनाती हैं तो उस में दो कालम्स होते हैं—असेट्स एंड लायबिलिटीज। उसके अंदर यह होता है और वह इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट के अंदर पड़ता है। वह इन सारी चीजों को देखते हैं। उस का पूरा रेगुलेशन मिनिस्ट्री आफ फाइनेंस और इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट वाले देखते हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्सन क्या होता है, यह तो बताइए।

श्री चरणजीत चानना: कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्सन के लिए आप अलग से सवाल पूछेंगे तो मैं बता दूंगा। . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : चेसिस बनाने में कितना खर्च पड़ता है और वह क्या प्राइस चार्ज करते हैं, यह तो बताइए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इस का इस में क्या सम्बन्ध है?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्यों नहीं सम्बन्ध है ? . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will vary from year to year according to the price increase.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Would you kindly advice the hon. member to study the balance-sheets of the companies.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You would have studied all the balance-sheets of the company. You are an expert in that. Why do you want this information from the Minister.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: What is the cost of production of the chasis and what is the value?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The hon. member would get a copy of the balance-sheets from the Company Law Administration from the Library and he should study that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.44 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 12th March, 1981/Phalguna 21, 1902 (Saka).